



**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**ASSESSMENT OF CHILD LABOR EXPLOITATION AMONG STREET  
VENDORS IN THE INFORMAL URBAN ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY OF  
WOLKITE TOWN.**

**MA THESIS**

**ABREHAM BIRHANU**

**JANUA, 2025**

**WOLKITE, ETHIOPIA**

**WOLKITE UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**ASSESSMENT OF CHILD LABOR EXPLOITATION AMONG STREET  
VENDORS IN THE INFORMAL URBAN ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY OF  
WOLKITE TOWN.**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, IN  
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQRUMENTS FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF ART IN GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
PROGRAM**

**ABREHAM BIRHANU**

**MAJOR ADVISOR: YISAK BEKELE (PhD)**  
**MAEREG FIKADU (MA)**

**JANUARY, 2025**

**WOLKITE, ETHIOPIA**

## **Declaration**

I, Abreham Birhanu, hereby declare that this MSc thesis entitled “Assessment of child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal urban economy: a case study of wolkite town” is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and all sources of material used for this thesis have been properly acknowledged. This thesis has been carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of Yisak Bekele (PhD) and Maereg Fikadu (MA)

Abreham Birhanu

Signature .....

Date .....

## Certification

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Assessment of child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal urban economy: a case study of wolkite town.” submitted to Wolkite university for the award of the Degree of Master of art in Governance & Development studies is a record of Valuable research work carried out by Abreham Birhanu, under my guidance and supervision. Therefore, I hereby declare that no part of this thesis has been submitted to any other university or institutions for the award of any degree or diploma.

Yisak Bekele (PhD)                      Signature \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_.

Maereg Fikadu (MA )                      Signature \_\_\_\_\_      Date\_\_\_\_\_.

## **Advisors Approval Sheet**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Assessment of child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal urban economy: a case study of wolkite town.” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Art in Governance & Development studies, the Graduate Program of the school of graduate study, and has been carried out by Abreham Birhanu Id. No SSHG/007/12 under my supervision. Therefore, I recommend that he has fulfilled the requirements and hence hereby can submit the thesis to the Governance & Development studies.

Name of Advisors	Signature	Date
Yisak Bekele (PhD)	Signature _____	Date _____.
Maereg Fikadu (MA) )	Signature _____	Date _____.

## EXAMINERS APPROVAL SHEET

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Examiners of the final open defense by Abreham Birhanu have read and evaluated his thesis entitled “Assessment of child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal urban economy: a case study of wolkite town”, and examined the candidate. This is, therefore, to certify that the thesis has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of art in Governance & Development studies Accounting and Finance.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of external examiner

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of internal examiner

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of chairperson

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of principal Advisor

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Co-Advisor

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

SGS Approval

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

Final Approval and acceptance of the thesis is contingent upon the submission of the final copy of the thesis to the School of Graduate Studies (SGS) through the School Graduate Committee (DGC/SGC) of the candidate’s department.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I extend my deepest gratitude to the Divine for the unwavering guidance and strength bestowed upon me throughout this journey. I am profoundly thankful to my thesis advisor, Dr. Yisak Bekele and Maereg Fikadu, whose insightful feedback and mentorship have been instrumental in sculpting this study from its inception, including the pivotal phase of topic selection.

My family deserves special recognition for their unwavering financial and emotional support, which has been a cornerstone in the completion of this research.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Wolkite University for the opportunity to pursue postgraduate studies. My gratitude also extends to all the staff members who have facilitated my access to essential information and resources. In particular, I wish to acknowledge the Wolkite Town Women and Children Affair and the library at Wolkite University for their cooperation and assistance.

## ACRONYMS

CAS: Attending Schools

CSA: Central Statistics Agency

FS: Family Size,

HEHS: Highly Exposed to Heat and Sun at work place

ILO: International Labour Organization

IOF: Income of Family

MSEs: - Micro and Small-scale Enterprise

WCA: - Wolkite Children Affair

WH: Working Hour

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	v
ACRONYMS .....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
<i>ABSTRACT</i> .....	x
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 statement of the problem .....	3
1.3. Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.4. Research Questions .....	5
1.5. Significance of the Study .....	5
1.6 Scope of the study .....	6
1.7 Limitation of the Study .....	6
1.8 Organization of the Study .....	6
1.9 Operational Definition of Terms and Concepts .....	7
CHAPTER TWO: .....	10
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE.....	10
2.1 THEORETICAL RELATED LITERATURE .....	10
2.1.1 Definitions of Concepts .....	10
2.1.2 Child Labor.....	12
2.1.3 Informal Sector .....	13
2.1.4 Child rights.....	14
2.1.5 The Dichotomy between ‘Child Labour’ and ‘Child Work’ .....	15
2.1.6 Perspective from the Global South: Working Children as Change Makers.....	16
2.1.7 Gender Issues in Child Laboar .....	17
2.1.8 The Incidence and Nature of Child Laboar .....	18
2.1.9 The Incidence and Nature of Child Laboar in Africa.....	19
2.1.10 The Incidence and Nature of Child Labor in Ethiopia .....	20
2.1.11 Child Labor Law and Enforcement in Ethiopia (shallow) .....	20
2.1.12Theories and Models of Child Labor Exploitation .....	21
2.1.12.1 Theories of Child Labor Exploitation.....	21
2.1.13 Types of Child Labor .....	27
2.1.14 Causes of Child Labor Exploitation.....	27

2.1.15 Impact of Child Labor .....	29
2.1.16 Child Labor Exploitation and Schooling.....	30
2.1.17 The Impact of Child Labor on Economic Growth.....	31
2.2 Empirical Literature Review .....	32
2.3 Conceptual Framework.....	40
CHAPTER THREE: .....	41
RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY.....	41
3.1 Description of the Study Area .....	41
3.2 Research approach.....	41
3.3 Research Design .....	41
3.4 Types and Sources of Data.....	42
3.5 Data Collection Techniques .....	42
3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Method .....	43
3.7 Instruments of Data Collection .....	45
3.9 Model specification .....	47
3.10 Diagnostic test.....	48
3.11 Definition of variables used in models and descriptive static.....	49
Chapter four.....	51
Discussion and Findings .....	51
4.1 Background of the study.....	51
4.2 Educational status of child and their family.....	53
4.3 Nature of the work of child laborer .....	54
4.4 Economic participation and cause .....	56
4.5 Econometric Analysis .....	59
4.5.1 Diagnostic test.....	59
4.5.2 Estimation Result and Discussions.....	60
4.6 Discussion.....	62
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	67
5.1 Summary .....	67
5.2 Conclusions.....	68
5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS .....	69
Reference .....	71
Appendix I .....	81
Appendix II .....	83

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Characteristics of formal and informal sector enterprises.....	8
Table 2:- Sample size determination.....	44
Table 3: Showing the sign of explanatory variables of cumulative result .....	48
Table 4:- Description of age of children .....	51
Table 5:- Sex of children and parent marital status distribution .....	52
Table 6:- Status of education .....	53
Table 7:- Nature of work on child labor .....	54
Table 8:- Family economic participation .....	56
Table 9:- Income of family and working hour of children.....	57
Table 10:- ethical behaviour change .....	58
Table 11:- Regression result in SPSS .....	61
Table 12:- Expected and Actual sign .....	66

## List of Figures

Figure 1:- Conceptual frame work .....	40
Figure 2:- Opinion about the children future on themselves.....	55
Figure 3:- The cause of child labor .....	56

## ***ABSTRACT***

*This study evaluates the exploitation of child labour among street vendors in Wolkite Town's informal urban economy. The study uses a descriptive case study design and a combination of research techniques to quantify and understand the conditions of child labour in this setting. A combination of random and non-random selection methods were used to choose representative samples of child street vendors. Focus group discussion, interviews, and questionnaires were used to gather data. Qualitative data were examined descriptively and by triangulation, whereas survey data were examined using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. The results indicate that child labour exploitation is prevalent among street vendors in Wolkite Town, with children often working long hours in adverse conditions, lacking access to education and fair compensation, which hinders their overall development. The study identifies poverty, lack of economic opportunities, and insufficient regulatory measures as primary factors contributing to this exploitation. To mitigate these issues, the study recommends enhancing economic opportunities for families, strengthening regulatory frameworks to protect child workers, and improving access to education and career development for these kids.*

***Keywords:*** *Child Labour, Exploitation, Street Vendors, Informal Urban Economy, and Wolkite Town.*

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Child Labor is an age-long practice in the history of mankind. It has existed in various forms in various parts of the world since ancient times. The earliest known form of child labor is perhaps slavery which was big business, as it both created and relied on the support network of big merchants and some well-placed members of the societies where it flourished . In more recent history, child labor emerged as an issue during the industrial revolution when children were forced to work in dangerous conditions for well up to 12 hours in a day. In 1860, 50% of children in England between the ages of 5 and 15 were said to be working. However, 1919 saw the world systematically begin to address the issue of child Labor and the International Labor Organization (ILO), adopted standards to eliminate it. Throughout the 20th Century, a number of legally binding agreements and international conventions were adopted but despite all these, child Labor continues to this day. The highest number of child laborers are said to be in the Asia-Pacific region but the largest percentage of children, as proportion of the child population, is evidently found in sub-Saharan Africa with Nigeria having a fair share (Nwokoro, 2011).

In the modern world, child labor is still a common and expanding issue. Child labor persists in spite of local government laws and international labor conventions. Around the world, a large number of kids work in a variety of jobs, including stores, street corners, factories, marketplaces, agriculture, and housework all in incredibly hazardous, exploitative, and cruel environments. Without access to school or sufficient compensation, some of these kids labor long hours in unhealthful and impoverished conditions, which stunts.

The definition of child labor is a controversial issue. The concept is complex and not as straightforward as it may seem. According to the ILO (2019), child labor abuse refers to any activity that interferes with a child's education and potentially harms the child's health, physical, mental, spiritual, or moral development. The children work long hours in poor and unhealthy environments without access to education or adequate remuneration, which hinders their holistic development. The underlying causes of child labor include poverty, insufficient or unbalanced economic growth, broken homes, and unemployment in the formal sector (Bequele & Myers, 1995).

The world child labor exploitation becomes a widespread and growing phenomenon especially in developing countries. However, it has been very difficult to get the exact figure of children engaged in labour in many countries partly due to the hidden nature of the problem (Kebebew, 1998) and differences in definition of who is considered child and what constitute labour. ILO defines all those under 18 as children. According to it, labour is defined as economically active, when a person works on a regular basis for which he/she is remunerated or that results in output destined for market. But in the Ethiopian context where labour market is missing, this definition is too restrictive.

The Asian-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean child labour regarding with the age 5-14 experienced decrease. In contrast, for the same age group, the number of children in economic activity is increasing in Sub-Saharan Africa. The situation is particularly alarming in Sub-Saharan Africa, where one in four children aged 5-17 is child labourer, compared to one in eight in Asia-Pacific and one in ten in Latin America and the Caribbean (ILO, 2010).

Like other developing African countries, child labour is severe in Ethiopia; where children below the working age are exploited for the sake of earning minimum wage for their long hours working. Ethiopia is one of the developing countries with high incidence of child labor; the work participation rate of children is one of the highest in the world. Children start participating in work activities at a very young age and spend longer hours on various housekeeping and/or other productive activities. This indicates the extent of child labor in the country at the cost of schooling (Beliyou, 2003).

Ethiopia is the second most populous country on the African continent, with a population of roughly 112 million people in 2019 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019) made up of over 90 ethnic and linguistic groups (MoE, 2015). Growing at an annual rate of 2.5% (World Bank, 2017), the population is young, with 43.8% aged below 18 years old (CSA, 2019). In 2016, the literacy rate was 42% for females and 68.8% for males (CSA, 2016), demonstrating the prevalence of gender disparities. While a large share of the population (80%) resides in rural areas (CSA, 2019), which makes Ethiopia one of the least urbanised countries in the world (MoE, 2015), there is large scale migration from rural to urban areas with 6% of all Ethiopians moving from rural to urban areas between 1999 and 2003 (Bundervoet, 2018).

## 1.2 statement of the problem

The informal sector is becoming a source of work for an increasing number of people as formal sector employment prospects have declined, especially in comparison to the number of job searchers. More than 60% of people in emerging nations work in the informal sector, which is expanding at an alarming rate (CSA, 1997). The International Labor Office (ILO) states that child labor is the most prevalent kind of child abuse, a significant violation of children's rights, and a form of child maltreatment that can be lethal (ILO, 1996). and unhygienic surroundings, depriving them of education and sufficient compensation, so impeding their overall growth.

The global estimates suggest 120 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in child labour, with boys and girls in this age group almost equally affected. This persistence of child labour is rooted in poverty and lack of decent work for adults, lack of social protection, and a failure to ensure that all children are attending school through to the legal minimum age for admission to employment. Many child labourers do not attend school at all. Others combine school and work but their education is affected. Lacking adequate education and skills, as adults' former child labourers are more likely to end up in poorly paid, insecure work or to be unemployed. In turn there is a high probability that their own children end up in child labour. Breaking this cycle of disadvantage is a global challenge and education has a key role to play (ILO, 2015).

The rate of child labor abuse in Ethiopia is significant and steadily rising, per a child labor research conducted in 2020. According to estimates from the ILO, 218 million children participated in child labor worldwide in 2016, with 75 million of them holding hazardous employment. During the 2015 CLS (child labor data), 8.7 million Ethiopian youngsters were working in dangerous jobs. Given the significant impacts on the welfare and development of children, the federal government has trained 110 labor inspectors on child labor issues and is working to reduce the worst types of child labor abuse.

Many children in Ethiopia are employed in the unorganized sector, primarily in urban areas. The bulk of Ethiopia's urban population, as could be predicted, is trapped in a vicious cycle of

poverty. This demonstrates that the majority of families were unable to make enough money to cover their children's basic necessities. Strong push factors are created as a result, encouraging families to have their kids work to help supplement the small family income (ILO/EAMAT, 1995: 76). To put it another way, children need to work in order to support themselves and their families. Therefore, poverty is the primary cause of child labor. According to Poluha (2004), Earlier works on child labour in SNNPR focused on some sectors of child labour. Lomi in her study entitled Child Labour exploitation in the Informal Sector in Central Ethiopia Regional State, Gurage Zone Wolkite town, Ethiopia, the Case of different activity, looks at the issue of child labour exploitation only from working children in the different business.

Solutions to this problem require a multi-pronged approach that includes poverty alleviation, access to education, and enforcement of child labor laws. Government and non-governmental organizations must work together to identify and rescue children from abusive and exploitative working conditions and provide them with alternative opportunities, including education and vocational training. Finally, public awareness campaigns must be conducted to sensitize communities to the risks and negative impacts of child labor and to advocate for the rights of children.

Therefore, this study, Child Labor exploitation in the Informal Sector: the Case of central Ethiopia, Gurage Zone Wolkite town. It focuses on children different working condition of informal sector. Child labor exploitation in the informal urban economy remains a major problem in many developing countries, similarly in Guraghe zone Wolkite town. Children in Wolkite are often forced to work in the informal economy due to poverty and a lack of access to education, healthcare, and other basic services. Those conditions create in the children physical, intellectual and emotional stress and also exposed for immoral behavior. This study tried to asses chilled labor exploitation in the informal sector of Wolkite town.

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to assess of child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal urban economy in Wolkite Town.

Specific Objective

This study aims at addressing the following specific objectives. These are:-

- To examine the nature of child labor like age of children, family size etc effect on the amount of time they spend working.
- To analyze the challenges faced by child workers related to exposure to heat and sun.
- To examine children's attitudes towards their current work conditions.
- To explore the influence of present work on children's future plans.

#### **1.4. Research Questions**

This study designs in such a way to address the following basic research questions. These are

1. How does the nature of child labor affect the amount of time they spend on working?
2. What is the relationship between a child's age and the amount of time they spend working?
3. What challenges do child workers face related to exposure to heat and sun?
4. How do children feel about their current work conditions?
5. What influence does their present work have on their future plans?

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

The practical significance of the study lies in its potential to directly impact policy-making and intervention efforts. By shedding light on the prevalence and specific factors contributing to child labor exploitation within the street vending sector in Wolkite Town, this study inform the development of targeted initiatives aimed at eradicating this issue. The findings influence local government policies, civil society interventions, and community-based programs, ultimately leading to tangible improvements in the lives of children engaged in street vending and contributing to the broader goal of child welfare.

From a theoretical perspective, this study holds significance in its potential to contribute to the academic understanding of child labor within informal urban economies. It provide valuable insights into the socio-economic, cultural, and regulatory factors that drive child labor in the context of street vending, thus enriching existing scholarship on child labor and informal economies. By grounding its findings in a specific case study, the research has the potential to offer nuanced perspectives that inform and shape theoretical

frameworks related to child labor exploitation, urban informality, and child rights in similar contexts globally. Ultimately, this led to a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the complexities surrounding child labor in informal urban settings.

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

This study covers an in-depth exploration of the informal urban economy in the context of Wolkite Town, delving into factors contributing to the prevalence of child labor exploitation among street vendors. The study included working boys and girls engaged in a variety of informal productive occupations, including service delivery, street vending, shoe shining, construction, commercial sex work, firewood collection, crafts (like woodworking), car repair (garage apprentices), car washing, transportation, and related activities. Additionally, for the sake of this study, several local community members as well as concerned governmental and nonprofit groups are contacted.

## **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

The study was faced by the limitation on data collection challenges like the children were not interested to respond to the questionnaire. I supported each respondent to make them interested. The other problem of the data collection process on child labor was the difficulty to get the measurement of compensation, which was complicated. This is because most children do not work for wages, which makes it difficult to get detailed data on child labor to measure their compensation. To avoid this problem, I employed hours of work per day to measure the effect of child labor on their livelihood.

## **1.8 Organization of the Study**

Five chapters made up this research report. A broad overview of the entire report is given in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 outlines the review of relevant literature, and Chapter 3 gives a thorough explanation of the research technique. In Chapter 4, data is presented, analyzed, and interpreted. Lastly, the final chapter wraps up the entire study project and provides pertinent suggestions based on the discovered information.

## 1.9 Operational Definition of Terms and Concepts

### **Informal Sector**

In the early 1970s, the international labor organization coined the phrase "informal sector" to describe unorganized business (ILO, 1972). Despite the term's widespread use, policymakers and those who are trying to provide the sector with useful support are still unable to define it precisely or succinctly. Many academics and decision-makers have given the informal sector a variety of definitions. The phrase lacks a commonly agreed-upon definition. The informal sector is seen by traditional theories of development as a transitory phenomena that would eventually disappear, according to Mazumdar (1976). Contrary to claims that it is unstable and transient, operators in developing nations have discovered that the informal sector can serve as a springboard to more profitable ventures.

Informal activities frequently fall outside the purview of official government legislation and statistical enumeration, as well as formal labor and social protection systems. The informal sector is characterized by labor-intensive technology, uncertain income, small-scale operations, an unregulated competitive market, and unreliable and poor working conditions. It is also dynamic and diverse, making it adaptable to changes (ILO, 2000). Santos (1979) developed a comparative analysis of the informal versus formal sector dichotomy in an effort to illustrate the features of the two sectors. The traits of the official and informal sectors are displayed in the table below.

**Table 1 Characteristics of formal and informal sector enterprises**

Characteristics	Informal Sector	Formal Sector
Work hours	Irregular	Regular
Wage labor	Limited	Normal
Markets	Unregulated competitive markets	Protected markets (tariffs, quotas, licenses)
Ownership	Family ownership	Corporate ownership
Inventories	Small	Large
Capital	Scarce	Abundant
Management	Family based	Bureaucratic
Entry barriers	Low	High
Technologies	La bor intensive	Capital intensive
Financial services	Personal, informal	Banks
Prices	Often negotiable	Often fixed
Customer relations	Personal	Impersonal
Government subsidy	None	Often large
Advertising	Little to none	Necessary
Fixed costs	Negligible	Large

Source Santos, 1979 cited in Solomon, 2006 page 15

## **Child**

There is no agreed-upon definition for the term "child." UNICEF and the African Charter on Human Rights and Welfare of the Child define a "child" as a young person under the age of eighteen. However, according to the United Nations, a kid is anyone under the age of 15 (Minimum age convention 1973 No.13 8). A person under the age of eighteen is considered a child in accordance with the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Convention No. 182 (ILO, 2002).

## **Child Labor**

According to the ILO, child labor is defined as any child under the age of 15 who is engaged in economic activity, with the exception of children under the age of five and children aged 12 to 14 who work fewer than 14 hours per week, unless their jobs or activities endanger the health, safety, or lives of young people (ILO, 2002). According to Ethiopia's labor law, minors under the age of 14 are not permitted to work, and the minimum age of employment is 14. Nonetheless, kids between the ages of 14 and 18 can participate in light labor as long as

a) No more than seven hours are spent working each day.

b) There is no night work or overtime.

c) Public holidays and weekly rest days are off from work (Article 89 of Labor Proclamation No. 42 of 1993). Therefore, if child labor violates the prohibited acts listed above, it is legally considered child labor.

**Child:** in this study the word "child" refers to children within the age group of 5-14

**Health impact:** It refers to the harms that are inflicted on because of the circumstances in which they carry out their work.

**Working children:** In the study the word "working children" refers to children who are engaged in shoe shining activities.

**Child labor:** The study defines child labor as all children aged between 5 to 14 who are engaged in labor activities.

**Work:** refers to the activities performed by the child in informal work.

## **CHAPTER TWO:**

### **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 THEORETICAL RELATED LITERATURE**

##### **2.1.1 Definitions of Concepts**

There is no agreed-upon definition for the term "child." It is difficult to define the term "child." This theoretical intricacy is influenced by biological, legal, and cultural factors as well as differences in the definition of the term "child." Age can be used to characterize childhood. However, the boundaries between childhood and maturity may vary throughout groups (Fyfe, 1993:6). Age might not be a sufficient basis for defining "childhood" in some cultures. Childhood and maturity may be defined in large part by the performance of specific social rituals and customary duties. Children may be assimilated into their community's socioeconomic life at a very young age, and the passage from childhood to adulthood may be nearly identical (Ibid).

In summary, there is no universally accepted definition for the term "child" due to a variety of biological, legal, and cultural issues. There would be several thresholds or social ceremonies to distinguish between childhood and adulthood because Ethiopia is, as one might assume, a cultural and social mosaic state.

The term "child" is defined differently in various literatures, international organizations and agreements, national legislation, and voluntary organizations. For instance, the Oxford Dictionary defines a "child" as a young person who has not attained the age of discretion, or the maturity at which one is capable of handling one's own affairs. Furthermore, "child" is defined as "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless the law applicable to the child majority is attained earlier" under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989: Article 1).

As Guarcello and Rosati (2004: 5) point out "children can be classified into four non-overlapping activity categories those that work, those that attend school, those that work and attend school, and those that do neither [idle children]". For the purpose of this study, I focused on working children and those that combine work and school.

The term child labor has many definitions by different scholars. According to the ILO (1930) labour exploitation is work obtained from a person under threat (real or perceived) and which the person has not offered voluntarily to others.

Moyi (2011) child labour refers to low wages, long hours, physical and sexual abuse. According to Edmonds and Pavcnik (2005) child labor is viewed as a form of child labor abuse, when children work in bad conditions and hazardous occupations.

Child labour refers to all forms of work undertaken by children below 18 years of age. It is an economic and social issue in developing countries because children are perceived to represent an important source of total family income (International labour organization, 1999).

The International labour organization (1999) suggest that light work can have positive outcomes for child development because it provides work experience, builds confidence in children, and provides some financial support/means. However, child work is considered acceptable only when it is not hazardous to children's health and psychological development.

Studies by Dessy and Pallage 2003 argue that not all the work that children do is harmful or brutal. Some work may provide successful learning opportunities, such as baby sitting or newspaper delivery jobs, but not if the work exposes them to psychological stress like human trafficking, prostitution and pornographic activities.

Millions of children make their way through life impoverished, abandoned, uneducated, and malnourished, discriminated against, and neglected and vulnerable. They are excluded from essential services such as hospitals and schools, lack the protection of family and community, and are often at risk of exploitation and abuse (UNICEF 2007: 1). For these children, childhood as a time to grow, play, learn and play safe is in effect meaningless. The experiences of these children contrast with the ideal of childhood as a time when children are allowed to grow and develop to their full potential (UNICEF 2006: 1)

### 2.1.2 Child Labor

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

There is no single universally accepted way to define 'child labor'. Concepts and definitions are varied and sometimes vague. It is argued that child labor is complex phenomenon that a single definition that captures all its faces is simply not possible (Basu, 1998). There are differences in concepts and definitions even between key organizations working on the issue of child labor (Chaubey et al, 2007). For instance, the World Bank describes child labor as a serious threat from the point of view of harm it can do in long term national investment. The ILO relates the phenomenon to the harm done to children by their current engagement in certain types of economic activity (ILO, 2004). UNICEF (2005) defined as the issue goes beyond the concerns of investment or its relation to economic activity, and includes several aspects of domestic work which conflicts with the best interests of the child.

The term child labor is also defined as work that deprives their childhood, their potential and dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. Moreover, it interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school and by obliging them to leave school prematurely or by requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work (ILO, 2004).

According to ILO Convention No. 138 Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973, a child is defined as an individual under the age of fifteen or, in certain situations, fourteen years old in relation to child labor. However, the Convention stipulates that a worker must be at least eighteen years old to perform hazardous employment (Ibid, Article 3(1)). For light employment, the treaty stipulates a minimum age of twelve or thirteen (Ibid, Article 7). According to Article 2 of the most recent ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999), a child is defined as an individual under the age of eighteen.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO, 1998a), child labor is "the single most important source of child exploitation and child abuse in the world today." Yet, according to Rogers and Swinnerton (2002:4), USDOL (2002: 7), and Anti-Slavery International<sup>1</sup>, some forms of labor can be beneficial to a child's growth. Children can get certain skills and learn about responsibility through work, which benefited them, their families, and society as a whole. To weigh the benefits and drawbacks of child labor, this type of reasoning is crucial to my research. Thus, I attempted to observe both the beneficial effects of children's labor and its adverse effects on the overall development of young laborers.

The definition of child labour is now becoming controversial and debatable issue. That is why different scholars and organizations define it differently. For instance, the UN (as cited by Nkurly, 2000:1) defines child labour as "all forms of economic exploitation, any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development". Furthermore, in its recent global estimates of child labour, the ILO/IPEC (2002:32)

### **2.1.3 Informal Sector**

In the early 1970s, the International Labor Organization coined the phrase "informal sector" to describe activities that are not protected, documented, acknowledged, or governed by the government (ILO, 1972). Despite the term's widespread use, policymakers

and those seeking to provide the sector with useful support are still unable to come up with a clear description of it.

The phrase "informal sector" has no widely agreed-upon definition, and different academics and decision-makers have given it varied meanings. Mazumdar (1976) asserts that traditional theories of development see the informal sector as a transitory phenomena that would eventually disappear. Nonetheless, the informal sector in emerging nations has found it to be a stepping stone to more profitable enterprises, defying claims that it is fragile and transient. Informal operations frequently go outside the purview of government legislation, official statistics enumeration, and formal labor and social protection systems. The informal sector is characterized by labor-intensive technology, uncertain income, small-scale operations, an unregulated competitive market, and unreliable and poor working conditions. It is also dynamic and diverse, making it flexible to changes (ILO, 2000). Despite having a varied definition, the term "informal sector" in this study refers to activities that operate with little to no legal protection.

#### **2.1.4 Child rights**

There are 54 articles in the UN Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC), which is governed by Resolution 42/45. In 1959, the General Assembly adopted the ten-point Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which had previously been a five-point declaration in 1924. In 1989, the current convention was finally formed with 54 articles. According to Article 49, this went into effect on 2/9/1990. It was nearly universally recognized by all countries, despite years of review and process. Parties are also compelled to abide by its provisions. There are currently just two nations left that have ratified this convention: the United States and Somalia. Although the UNCRC is clearly founded on Western principles that were deemed acceptable in the early 20th century, it is likely designed to suit a variety of legal systems and cultural traditions around the world. The most essential components of this convention ensure the right to life, including food and health, education, particularly free elementary education, play and recreation, full development, protection from negative influences, abuse, and exploitation, and full participation in family, cultural, and social life. It contains explicit prohibitions on child

labor, exploitation, prostitution, and bondage. It makes it clear that children should not be forced to engage in exploitative activities or be allowed to perform labor that could endanger their education, health, or general well-being.

There are differing views on the UNCRC's inability to adapt to the requirements of families, children, and the spectrum of cultural values around the world (Jacquemin, 2004; Pierik & Houwerzijl, 2004; Rubenson, 2005; Woodhead, 1999). It is also said that the UNCRC is susceptible to misunderstandings since it is "gender blind" and rigid in its adoption of modern moral and ethical norms, especially in the West (Rubenson, 2005). It is assumed that societies have grown less cohesive, less spiritual, more materialistic, relatively free, and liberal in their attitudes as a result of the slow collapse of nuclear families, urbanization, and technical endeavors. However, assuming that child labor is one of the societal evils or the result of such whims of the modern society is foolish and elusive.

### **2.1.5 The Dichotomy between 'Child Labour' and 'Child Work'**

In developing countries, discussions on what constitutes "child labor" and "child work," as well as how to address them, have taken place concurrently. Child labor has been defined using a variety of frameworks. Certain literary works identify child labor based on the patterns of children's behavior. Others define it in terms of the harm that labor causes to children's development—physical, mental, social, and moral—as well as the loss of educational chances (Lieten, 2000; Anker and Melkas, 1996; Fyfe, 1993). The distinction between labor and work, however, is determined differently by various organizations (Regional Work Group on Child Labour, 2001:16).

According to the ILO/IPEC (1995: 1), the term "child labor" is used to describe the more derogatory aspects of children's labor, while "child work" itself may include doing simple household chores and may actually have some educational value. Anker and Melkas (1996: 49) state that child labor mostly refers to the problems of young children working, long hours, dangerous working conditions, and inadequate access, attendance, or academic advancement.

But in his most recent book, Rahman (2004) contends that there isn't a single, well-established opinion on "what child labor is and how it should be tackled." Making a clear distinction between "child labor" and "child work," or the two terms, is a subjective process. Numerous works of literature on the subject (Boyden, Ling, and Myers, 1998; Assefa and Boyden, 1988; Rodgers and Standing, 1981) concentrate on the nature of the work and the harm it causes to children.

Additionally, it is believed that child labor occurs when a youngster engages in risky activities outside of their family obligations in exchange for remuneration or a wage. Consequently, a task that is performed in a family setting—also known as "child work"—is considered innocuous. But this notion appears to be deceptive, because “it hides the fact that children’s work under the protection of family may equally be considered as child labour depending on the nature of the work and children’s lack of access to education” (Rahman, 2004).

However, Santha Sinha (2000: 152-3) criticizes the differentiation between “child labour” and “child work” as there is nothing to hamper children moving from one category to the other. And “any work done by a child is child labour and ... children out of school are, by definition child labourers”.

### **2.1.6 Perspective from the Global South: Working Children as Change Makers**

There are different positions one may take with reference to children’s work. From the extreme protectionist discourse considering work as “a pathology of childhood” to a more liberal approach viewing work as a right that cannot be denied of children (Pantae, 2007:8). For example, conventional approach to child labour is premised a labour market ideology that aims primarily to keep children away from the labour market and confined to school (Karunan, 2005: 295).

Many children and adolescents in Europe and North America also work, and the percentages that work may in some cases not differ very much from many developing countries. However, their reasons for working and their working hours and conditions

differ greatly from those of working children in developing countries (Boyden, Ling and Myers, 1998:23).

As Karunan (2005:301) argues, work, in the Global South, is part of the family lifestyle, they are valued for it, and they are initiated at a very early age; work is an important part of many children's self-respect – “we are helping our parents' work even though we are young. We are not just another mouth to feed. We are helping the family survive. When presented with new rules that prohibit them from working, the majority of groups would disobey or avoid the legislation. Child workers are extremely sensitive about being separated from their employment; youngsters respect many components of school and would like to mix work with school. our concept appears more pertinent to our study because a large portion of my research focuses on how working children are perceived.

Karunan (2005: 310), to reinforce the argument of Crawford, says that a child-centered approach to child labour values the positive contribution of children to their family, community and society, and their resilience and capacity to change. It is no longer tenable to view children as “just innocent, vulnerable and susceptible,” but as “active as social actors who can make a positive contribution as children to social development.”

Ethiopia is part and parcel of the Global South. I believe that most of the preceded arguments work here in Ethiopia in general and the study area in particular. My attempt here is to show the relevance of these arguments with the findings of this study. I treated issues regarding the perceptions of working children and their parents, and the legal framework of the country in chapter five of the study.

### **2.1.7 Gender Issues in Child Labour**

Child sex may matter due to the physical characteristics of the child (strength, etc) or due to the cultural and social outlooks (Bhalotra, 2003:51). In many societies, boys and girls are assigned different societal roles and therefore experience different perspectives of life as a result of their being male and female (ILO, 2004: 142). In African society for example, at about seven years of age, sexual differentiation is confirmed (Rodgers and Standing, 1981:119).

Most of the time parents expect their girl children to offer assistance in performing difficult works at their early age than their male counterparts. Evidently girls bear relatively more difficult tasks as compared to their male age mates, and this appears to be especially true between the ages of 10 and 13 (Bhalotra, 2003:51; Darge, 1996: 43-44). This clearly shows the prevalence of gender bias and gender based division of labour among child labourers.

As Black (1996: 53) and CSA (2001: 43) point out girls, in particular, are susceptible to terminate their schooling so as to carry out economic activities and assume family responsibilities in place of working parents. Illiterate parents believe that sending female children to attend school is to make them deviate from the existing norm of the society. Girls are better prepared for adult life by sending them to work than by investing in their education. In relation to this, Bhalotra (2003: 14).

In order to address child labor, gender issues are increasingly considered to be crucial (ILO, 2004: 142). It would be crucial to acknowledge these gender disparities in the field of children's work in order to develop and execute intervention policies and strategies both nationally and internationally.

### **2.1.8 The Incidence and Nature of Child Labour**

For a long time, both domestically and internationally, child labor has been a problem, especially since the ILO was founded in 1919. In order to address the issue of working children, a number of conventions were created after it was established (ILO/EAMAT, 1995: 75). Children work all around the world, but the tasks they typically complete, the motivations behind their labor, and the working conditions differ greatly between countries, particularly between developed and developing countries (Boyden, Ling, and Myers, 1998: 23).

In the most recent ILO estimates, 246 million children aged 5 to 17 were anticipated to be involved in productive activities (UNICEF, 2006: 47). Of these, only roughly 70%, or 171 million children, were working in hazardous environments like mines, with pesticides and chemicals in farming, or with dangerous machinery. A little over 73 million of them were younger than 10 years old (UNICEF, 2006: 47). From a global standpoint, the majority of

these child laborers are located in Third World countries, with Asia's dense population accounting for over half of all child laborers. Some evidence suggests that Sub-Saharan Africa, the world's poorest region, may have the largest percentage of all youngsters employed (Boyden, Ling, and Myers, 1998: 23).

### **2.1.9 The Incidence and Nature of Child Labor in Africa**

In Africa, poverty appears to be the primary factor contributing to child labor. Higher rates of child labor on this continent are correlated with regional economic development (Andvig, 2001:4-5). Africa has the highest rate of child labor in the developing world, according to ILO (1998b), with around 41% of children between the ages of 5 and 14 engaged in productive activities. It also makes the case that Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rate of child labor worldwide, which is in line with this.

Despite the fact that child labor is a major problem for Ethiopia, no long-term government policy has been established to address it. NGOs and governmental organizations do not systematically cooperate and coordinate, nor do they have a defined strategy or policy to safeguard children from exploitation and abuse. The general public does not yet fully recognize or comprehend the issue of child labor. As a result, there is a broad lack of knowledge regarding the nation's child labor situation (Assefa, 2000: 42).

Ethiopia's rules against underage labor are allegedly not strictly enforced. The lack of labor inspectors is largely to blame for this. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) currently employs over 50 labor inspectors to police all of the nation's labor regulations in the formal sector, and the government argues that child labor is not an issue in the formal economy (USDOL, 2002:98). This illustrates the current disconnect between the law and how it is enforced. Therefore, chapter five covered the nation's legal framework regarding child labor in general and its function or implementation in addressing the issue in the study region specifically.

In Latin America and Asia, a large number of children also toil in the informal sector for wage. This is much less common in Africa, where wage labour markets are often incipient (Bhalotra, 2003: 13). In this respect, Andvig (2001:6) argues that the bulk of the child

labour registered in Africa is not wage labour, but performed in the household where the children live. Bhalotra (2003: 14) argues about the relationship between child labour and education in Africa that child labour is not the inverse of school attendance. A non-negligible number of children work and attend school simultaneously and this is especially common when the work they do is on family-run farms or enterprises. It seems more common to combine work and school in Africa and Latin America than Asia.

### **2.1.10 The Incidence and Nature of Child Labor in Ethiopia**

In the case of Ethiopia, work is the main activity of children as young as four years of age (Cockburn, 1999: 17). The incidence and the nature of child labor are not well appreciated in Ethiopia. The existing data on the size and nature of the problem is incomplete and insufficient (ILO, 1994 as cited in Tirussew et al, 1997: i). However, it is simply believed that a large number of underage children are occupied in economic activities, often deprived of any form of education and other ingredients necessary for their proper growth. A large number of the Ethiopian children find themselves as victims of famine, disease, poverty, civil war, family displacement and social instability, all of which are contributing factors for a high incidence of child labour (Assefa, 2000: 17).

The reality of child labor in Ethiopia is different. Children frequently toil under perilous environment, work long hours and are low paid (ILO/EAMAT, 1995: 21). Child labor in Ethiopia may be explained from push and pull factors. Cockburn (1999: 29) in his study, the Determinants of Child Labor in Rural Ethiopia, depicts regional disparities of the incidence of child labor. The incidence of child labor seems to be high in Amhara Region and low in Tigray Region. The participation of children in education appears to be low in Tigray and high in the Amhara and, to a lesser extent, the Oromia Regions.

### **2.1.11 Child Labor Law and Enforcement in Ethiopia (shallow)**

The Ethiopian government has been working to eradicate child labor, just like international organizations like the UN and ILO. The sequence of steps it has taken thus far demonstrates its resolve. (Tadios, 2004: 19; Save the Children Denmark, 2003: 4) The ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1959 and

1989 Declaration on the Rights of the Child, the Vienna Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the 1973 Convention are some of these measures. The ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age for Employment was also approved by Ethiopia on May 27, 1999 (Save the Children Denmark, 2003: 4; USDOL, 2002:99).

Child domestics are a most vulnerable section of society in Ethiopia. Their work is likely to expose them to exploitation and verbal, physical and sexual abuses at their tender age when they need the utmost care and protection by adults. Many of the children's activities violate basic provisions of the UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child, which Ethiopia has ratified. The Convention provides a set of universally accepted standards for the well being of children and provides a legal framework which society can use in their progress of the protection, survival and development of children. Nevertheless, these rights appear to be a distant goal and unachievable for the working child. First, working children are not aware of them, and secondly, they are not enforceable. The situation of many child domestic workers also violates the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 (No. 182) which has not yet been ratified in Ethiopia (Abiy Kifle, 2002).

## **2.1.12 Theories and Models of Child Labor Exploitation**

Despite there exist a growing empirical literature on child labour, finding theories on the issue is not as such simple as long as writings on the area are very little. After reviewing few papers on the area here, we put some of the theory and model which used as base for our study.

### **2.1.12.1 Theories of Child Labor Exploitation**

#### **Human Capital Theory**

The neo-classical notion of endogenous growth serves as the foundation for the Human Capital notion. People are assumed to be a productive resource. Therefore, increased productivity resulted from better education. The fundamental tenet of this idea is that parents must make trade-offs when deciding how best to divide their kids' time, particularly between labor and education.

Their decision is based on family economic and social conditions. Time spent on accumulating human capital affects child labour. A parent's decision regarding the investment in their child's human capital depends on return to schooling. If the return from schooling is high the number of working children would reduce. According to (Schultz, 1961) education increase productivity, labour quality and income at both individual and national level.

### Risk Theory

Poor household faces shocks and risks such as unemployment, natural disasters effecting income like draught and flood, war etc. The income shocks could be severe among the household who do not have enough reserve resources to meet such shocks. These household are more likely to supply child labour if they remain unable to borrow to smooth their present consumption need. Literature often points out that in extreme cases household could sell the future hours of their child work to overcome the present income shocks. At the macro level, (Behrman et al,1999) found out that macroeconomic instability has played a major role in the low education attainment level in the early 1980s for the Latin American and Caribbean countries. (Duryea, 1988) concluded that the parent's unemployment reduces the probability of grade advancement among the children. (Jacoby et al, 1997) working on the data of rural India provide evidence that parents withdraw children from school during unexpected decline in crop income.

### The Basic/static Model

The two assumptions that are crucial and also founded in the basic static model of labor market with child labor are the Luxury Axiom and the Substitution Axiom (Humphries, 2010 citing Basu and Tzannatos, 2003). The Substitution Axiom according to (Jane Humphries, 2010) argues that "adults and child workers are substitutes subject to some adult equivalency correction". This Axiom argues that it is always possible to replace adult labor with Children and since adult labor cost more; some employers aiming to maximize profit would switch to children.

The Poverty model (Luxury Axiom) argues that parent or household send their children to work because of poverty and that children's "non work, school attendance or leisure" is a luxury commodity household cannot afford. Families or household with low income cannot afford to disengage their children from working in order to survive. This is because children work in this case brings in surplus income that helps to sustain the family together with adult income. Children, according to this assumption are only kept out of productive activity when adult income rises above the subsistence level. Hence, there lies implicitly altruistic view of parents and guardians who have negative disposition towards their children working but have to consent to the act because of poverty and the household's survival (Humphries, 2010).The luxury axiom is one where the family sends its children to the labour market only if its income from sources other than child labour is very low (Basu et al, 1988).

In the analysis of (Basu, 1999) Karl Marx's writing coincides with the period when child labor was at its peak during the industrial revolution. In his work called "Capital", he developed a model explaining the causes of child labor. According to Marx, the rise of a new technology which he specifically referred to it as "machinery" led to the practice of employing persons "whose bodily development is incomplete, but whose limbs are all more supple" (Marx 1867:372 cited in Basu, 1999:1094 ).

In the view of Marx, Ideally the existence of machinery should have resulted in more time for leisure but since machinery is owned by one agent (capitalists) and labor by the proletariat (including adults and children of the working class), "a diminished need for labor would lead to decline of wages to a higher extent, therefore it would be beneficial for the capitalist to freely utilize labor on one hand, and also equally important to have workers and their entire household(family) work to satisfy their subsistence consumption (Marx 1867:373 cited in Basu (999:1094).

In this way, machinery tends to depreciate the labor power of men because in order for families to satisfy their subsistence consumption, there is the supply of not only labor but surplus labor for the capitalists. In other words, all members of the family have to engage in some sort of economic activity that brings income, in order to secure their subsistence

consumption. This happens because of the declined in adult wages stemming from the strong competition occurring in the labor market during the era of the British Industrial Revolution (Humphries, 2010:25). Marx also noted the long term consequences of child labor.

In (Humphries, 2010) view, "poverty is the main cause of child labor even though it may have some other non economic causes and could also be affected by the changing conception of child hood and the value of children (Zelzer, 1985 cited in Humphries, 2010:28). He argued that during the industrial revolution which saw a boom in child labor, only children belonging to the elite class did not work and (Humphries, 2010) citing (Nardinelli, 1990), (Cunningham, 2000) and (Heywood , 2001) further stated that "the incidence of child labor tended to fall as countries became richer and their economies advanced" (Humphries, 2010:31).

Alfred Marshall also noted some effect of child labor. In Marshall's view, "the moral and physical misery and disease caused by excessive work under bad conditions reached their highest period in the first quarter of the 19th century and that the most valuable of all capital is that invested in human beings. According to Marshall, if faculties of children are not developed well, they would not be able to realize the importance of developing the faculties of their own children, hence, limiting their ability or power to do so. Therefore any change ascribed to the workers of one generation with regards to satisfactory wages and good opportunities that help to develop their human potentials would go a long way to increase the material and moral advantages with which they are likely to help their children (Marshall, 1920: 468, cited in Basu, 1999:1094).

It must be noted that there have been several scholars who have argued for a ban on child labourers a policy prescription to solving this problem. For example, Basu and Arthur have argued that the consequences of such ban could cause less privileged households to live below their subsistence consumption level and as such argued that such a ban should incorporate the provision of social welfare to such section of the population by the government (Basu, 1999:1094).

In the view of (Basu, 1999), a child's non schooling implies the denial of benefits not only for the child but the society to a larger extent. (Basu, 1999) quoting (Marshall, 1920:470), noted that "Whoever may incur the expense of investing capital in developing the abilities of the workman, those abilities should be the property of the workman himself: and thus, the virtue of those who have aided him must remain for the greater part of its own reward".

Similarly, John Stuart Mills also argued for the positive externalities that come with education. In his opinion, it is a breach of duty against both the child and community for a parent or a guardian denying his child education. According to him, in the long run, both the child and the community bear the consequence of ignorance and lack of education. Therefore children must be protected from overworking themselves which is tantamount to child exploitation (Mill, 1848:319&323), cited in (Basu, 1999:1095), hence the essence of externalities.

Thus, (Grootaert et al,1995) in their work noted the essence of government intervention to direct children's involvement in child labor to schooling which is the ideal policy for solving the problem of child labor.

Thus, (Grootaert et al,1995) in their work noted the essence of government intervention to direct children's involvement in child labor to schooling which is the ideal policy for solving the problem of child labor.

The basic model has certain significance. It has been employed by development economists to assist policy prescriptions and to specifically discover the circumstances or conditions under which protective labor laws would constitute a "benign intervention" (Humphries, 2010:28). In other words, after its previous impact, it may become inactive and could be abolished without reversal.

#### The Cultural (norm) Model

Albert Hirschman, according to (Basu, 1999) argued that the decision of whether or not to send one's child to work has, to some extent, something to do with social norms. A parent's decision to send a child to work makes that parent incur a social stigma cost. If the

society or area of residence has lots of child labour, the stigma cost is smaller and it may even be advantageous to each parent to send their child to work. On the other hand, if a particular society frowns upon or consider it socially unacceptable for parents sending out their children to work, then most parents would find it embarrassing sending their child to work since the social stigma cost is high in that particular society (Basu, 1999:1103-1104).

#### Unitary Versus Collective Household Models:

The decision-making process within the household is modeled either as the domain of one individual or as a bargaining process between members of the household. In both sets of models, households maximize total welfare through the allocation of resources among the members of the household according to the weight assigned to each household member. In unitary models, formalized originally by (Becker, 1964) the weights are assigned by one person. In collective models, the weights are determined by the bargaining power of the individuals which may vary depending on factors such as how much money the individual brings in and what his/her fall back options are.

According to (Bhalotra, 2004) Households' models also differ in the assumptions made regarding the preferences of the decision maker(s). If the decision makers are altruistic, the child's utility enters into their utility function, resulting in a negative weight on child labor. In this framework child labor is a manifestation of constrained household resources and is a consequence of poverty. (Basu and Van, 1998), for instance, develop model in which parents are assumed to be altruistic. Here, child labor occurs only when market wages for adult labor are too low for the household to sustain a subsistence level of consumption. If, however, parents are not altruistic towards their children, child labor occurs as the result of the welfare maximizing process in which it is treated entirely as a consumption good (Becker et al., 1973).

In general, economic theory suggests that as income increases, child labor supply should fall as long as leisure is normal good. However, child labor is a direct or indirect source of a household income and thus income is indigenous respect to child labor supply.

To sum up, the application of the three analytical frameworks discussed above which are the Poverty model, Cultural model and the unitary versus collective household models are mutually exclusive theoretical, that is they are distinct in theory but in reality, there is a combination of these three models explaining the complex issue of child labour.

### **2.1.13 Types of Child Labor**

According to (Fife, 1993) classification, there are five types of child labor:

- Domestic work: these tasks include cleaning, cooking, and looking after younger brothers and sisters at home.
- Non-domestic and non-paid work: this type of work is mostly found in agricultural sector.
- Tied or bonded labor: this is a form of child labor in which children work to pay the debts of their parents and grandparents. It is also a form of forced labor in which children enter into servitude as a result of some initial financial transactions.
- Wage labor: this includes work in construction, manufacturing, mining, service enterprises, etc.
- Marginal activities; these consist of work activities which are more informal and difficult to identify and measure.

### **2.1.14 Causes of Child Labor Exploitation**

There are a number of factors which contribute to child-labour. Child labor is employment of children when they are too young to work on wages or when they are employed for jobs unsuitable or unsafe for them. It is pervasive problem throughout the world, specially, in developing countries. Africa and Asia together account for over 90% of total child employment. The most important and the primary cause for child labour is poverty (Basu et al., 1998). Likewise, in Pakistan, most children under the age of 15, who constitute 45% of the country population, live below the poverty line. Since people are economically

handicapped, they are not able to fulfill the basic needs of their families. They dream to fulfill their basic needs of food, shelter and health, but, they can't and the better irony of poverty bounds them to send their children to start wage labor at very early age of their life (Kousar et al., 2005).

The school related factors that do make children to work are: Cost of education, distance of schools and need for pocket money. In spite of human rights instruments which commit states to provide free and compulsory education at primary level, schools fees continue to be levied. There is strong evidence that these costs along with the need to work are the most important causes of children not attending or dropping out of school, (UNESCO, 2004). On distance of schools, (Manda et al., 2003) argues that children engage to full time work either because they have no access to school within a convenient distance or the schools are such of low quality that parents do not see the advantages of enrolling their children in them.

In industrialized world many teenagers take vacation jobs as kitchen helpers, servers, beach life guards etc to raise pocket money, (Black, 1995). Another reason why children are preferred to adults is that they are uniquely suited for work (Fife, 1993). Fife contends that in reality cheap and malleable labor is the reason that operates behind the recruitment of children into this industry. Children themselves indicated a number of reasons for working. They work because they derive satisfaction from work, enjoy helping others, want extra money, have to contribute to the basic household income, compelled to work by adults and they have to support themselves after the death of parents, the collapse of their family or after having been rejected by the family.

Child exploitation and child labor in our society is growing fast. There are different socioeconomic factors which are responsible for its spreading and prevalence. These factors include poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, lack of family planning, dis-satisfaction from education system, absence of social security, Government's policy failure, Lack of school for study, High education and living cost, Parents want more income, Lack of incentives and service, Weak laws to protect, Wrong intention of factories and many others ((Gulraz, 2010).

Africa has the highest incidence of child labor in the world. While child labor has been declining in Asia and Latin America; economic decline, war, famine and HIV/AIDS have combined to prevent this in Africa. In Africa problem of poverty is followed by deficit in schooling in adequate teachers, poor institutional capacity and seemingly intractable socio-economic-political and environmental factors (Beliyou, 2003).

There are different reasons of child labour; poverty may be one of the basic reasons. Others like poor law and order conditions, low economic growth, and high income inequality, and corruption, unemployment of parents of the child, population growth and trade deficit are also responsible for the existence of the problem (Kausar, 2010).

### **2.1.15 Impact of Child Labor**

Child labor has a negative impact on both education and health of children in particular and economic development of a country in general. Child labor is widely recognized as a major hindrance to reach the education for all goals by restriction the right of millions of children to access and benefit from education. Large numbers of child laborers are denied the fundamental opportunity of attending school, while those who combine work with schooling are often unable to fully profitable from education. Child labor and the achievement of education for all are negatively related. The former is barriers for the achievement of education for all. At national level, higher incidence of child labor is generally associated with lower values in education development Index, which is yardstick for achievement of education for all. Child labor leads to reduced human capital formation which is important for countries development. In countries where child labour is a common phenomenon many children are excluded on a permanent basis from the education system (i.e., high levels of child labour translate into large numbers of out-of-school children). This, of course, puts a downward pressure on overall school attendance rates (Blanco et al., 2008).

The impact of child-labour on mental and moral development are more elusive but include psychological stress, lack of opportunities to develop cognitive skills and costs involved in being denied time for recreation and the chance to go to school as well sound adult guidance (Black, 1995). Working long hours, child-labourers are often denied basic school

education, normal social interaction, personal development and emotional support from their family. When the children are not able to develop their cognitive skill they lack the academil. This makes them to perform poorly academically. For this type of pupils, the school becomes terrible environment, not fit for their interests. Child-labourers are often mistreated by their parents, guardian or employers. Instead of understanding some of their incapacities as being caused by their age and inexperience, the employers, parents and guardians force these children to work like chattel. If work leaves a child with insufficient time or energy to devote to studies, then child-labour has a negative effect on schooling because it perpetuates poverty by displacing them from schooling.

### **2.1.16 Child Labor Exploitation and Schooling**

There is a strong negative relationship between child labor schooling and there is a tradeoff between child labor and human capital formation since a longer hour working children have little or no time to spend elsewhere, including school attendance and studying, with likely adverse impact on their educational achievement. It also lower expected returns on education which in turn discourage regular school attendance, thereby creating a fertile ground for intensive use of child labor (Getenet et al., 2007).

Compulsory education has a vital role to play in reducing child labor. Getting children out of work and into school could provide an imputes for poverty reduction and the development of skill needed to boost growth , generate jobs, and create more inclusive societies. However, the linkage between child labor and education are two- way .Firstly, poverty forces many households to withdraw children from school and send them to work. But many children are working at list in part because education is unaffordable, inaccessible, or seen as irrelevant .Secondly, failures in education policy can increase the number of children withdrawn into labor markets. It allows that strategy for eradication of child labor has to tackle the underlying source of the problem in integrated fashion, combining the more stringent enforcement of rules and incentives to combat poverty with improved education provision (Gorden, 2011).

Since child labor challenges human capital development of nation, child labor elimination needs sensitive government intervention, because the removal of barriers to attain broader

human capital development is critical for broad based economic growth; and increasing school participation can realize high private and social returns to education. In Ethiopia as in several sub-Saharan African countries, a large number of individuals enter the labor market below the age of 15 and with little or no formal education. Whether child work represent good or bad, an important consequence of these is youth unemployment which is taken as on source of unemployment in the labor market of Ethiopia which in turn discourage schooling for future generation as educated current generation become jobless (Guarcello et al., 2007).

### **2.1.17 The Impact of Child Labor on Economic Growth**

Recently, there are 264 million working children in the world, with 168 million classified as child laborers under local laws. Historically, policy attention towards child labor has focused on it as a human rights issue. The draft UN Sustainable Development Goals lists the elimination of child labor as an important part of Goal 8: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The impact of child employment on economic growth arises through two main channels i.e. child development and local labor markets. Child employment impacts child development by interfering with schooling and health. There is a finite amount of time in the day, so there are inevitable tradeoffs between work time and time devoted to school. There is also evidence of both physical and mental health implications among working children that arise in adulthood. The impact of child employment on child development has long term consequences as it impacts the capacity of the next generation of adults. Evidence on intergenerational persistence shows child laborers become adults with children who are also child laborers (Edmonds, 2015).

The impact of child employment on local labor markets is less nuanced than its impact on child development. When there are more workers willing to work at a given wage than there are jobs, workers compete and drive down wages. Hence, the more child workers in the economy, the lower the wages of jobs those children compete for (unskilled work). This creates a cycle of poverty: child labor leads to low wages leads to the need for child labor. Low unskilled wages today also have long-term consequences for economic growth,

as an abundance of unskilled labor discourages the adoption of skill intensive technologies. Countries adopt the technology that is complimentary to factors they are abundant in. Hence, the more child labour, the more unskilled labor, the less likely countries are to adopt technologies that take advantage of skilled labor. This further discourages the accumulation of human capital, leaving countries worse off over the long term (Edmonds, 2015).

## **2.2 Empirical Literature Review**

According to Terefe Admaw (2017) in the title the determinants of Child Labor Exploitation and its Impact on Their Educational Achievement in South Western Ethiopia, Case Study of Jimma Town by using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimation technique because child labor is measured by child labour hours per week which is a continuous variable. The research findings are child labor hour found to be significantly affected by age of the child, household size, monthly income of child's parent, sex of the child, educational level of child's father and parents of the child who takes debit and insignificantly affected by sex of the household head, age of the household head, marital status of the household head, educational level of child's mother, higher price expectation in the future, biological relationship of the child with head of the household and employment status of the household.

Accordig to Joan N. Ozoh and Uzonwanne (2017) study on Child Labour and Its Determinants in Informal Sector of Onitsha, Anambra State , Nigeria. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics(frequencies, percentages and charts).The aim of this study was to find out what determines the labour supply decisions in onitsha metropolis and also to find out the major causative factors of child labour in Onitsha metropolis. The findings of this study also showed that factors such as illiteracy, Parents ignorance, low level of awareness, high cost of living and low income also contribute to child labour in the study area. The study recommended amongst others that Anti-child labour watch group should be formed to prosecute and penalize parents who engage their children into labour in Onitsha and also government should provide financial assistance to parents to increase their income.

Ukoha, Nwaru and Emea (2007), studied the determinants of child labour in Nigeria using cross sectional data derived from a random sample of 60 rural children from farm households. Means and probit regression model were used in data analysis. They find that educational level of the child, household size and income and educational level of the child's household head were statistically significant determinants of child labour use in agricultural activities. It is recommended that household income enhancement policies should be formulated as components of strategies for effective child labour reduction efforts.

Nwaru et al (2011) examined the determinants of child labour among rural and urban farm households in Abia state of Nigeria. Cross sectional data gotten from a random sample of 60 farm households were analysed using the probit regression model. The result showed that age of the child, sex of the child, education of household, finances were significant determinants of child labour participation. It recommended economic policies capable of enhancing the opportunities of household for increased income should be put in place.

Ndem, Baghebo and Otu (2012) investigated the existence of child labour, causes, constraints and economic implication in Calabar, Cross river state, Nigeria. A stratified random sampling method was carried out in 500 respondents through interviews, questionnaire and focused group discussions. Simple percentages and chi-square were used to analyse the data. The study showed a significant relationship between child labour and poverty, unemployment and school dropout. The study recommended that government should come up with legislations that tackle the problem of poverty and unemployment in Nigeria.

Amao, Oni, Yusuf and Omonona (2016) examined the determinants of child labour and schooling in rural north eastern Nigeria. Primary data were collected from 969 children. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and multinomial logit regression. The result showed that a unit increase in the age of children reduced the probability of combining school with work and the determinants of child labour were age, sex, poverty, status of households. It recommended that households should be encouraged to allow all children aged 5-14 year to participate in schooling.

Adeoye et al (2017) examined the dimension and causes of child labour among rural farm households in Nigeria. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 128 rural households for the survey, a total of 352 children were interviewed. Structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Measures of central tendency dispersion and Tobit regression model were used as analytical technique. The study finds age and educational level of household head, distance of home to school, sex of child and proximity of households to major roads as major factors that causes child farm use. It recommended that rural infrastructure development and households economic empowerment initiatives are central to child labour reduction strategies.

According to Kelemu et al (2016) the major determinants of child labor exploitation are rooted in the family, community and the society at large and poverty and migration accounted mostly to put pressure on children to engage in laborious works. More specifically, there are other determinants which are death and instability of one's parent and family, low level of education, lack of awareness on the rights of children, divorce, land scarcity and others.

Eshetu and Teferi (2014) studied on child labour exploitation and children's participation in schools and concludes that, child labor became a major problem in primary education and its causes is closely associated with poverty and socio-cultural viewpoint of the society, which value children as an economic asset of their families. As a result of this, children were forced to drop their schooling or not got the chance to go to school. Their study tells, children were expected to perform both domestic activities (such as cooking, fetching water and fire wood, caring siblings and washing) and productive activities (like cultivating, planting, weeding, harvesting, and keeping cattle and goats). Their finding also indicates that child labor affects the physical, social, emotional, educational and health conditions of the working child. Depending on their finding they recommend that, there should be collaborative effort of all governmental, non-governmental and family's effort in the fight against child labor, so as to ensure children's school participation.

Eduardo G. et al (2009) students who work both inside and outside of the home experienced a negative impact on their achievement test scores, but the negative impact

was greater for students who only worked outside the house and those who worked both inside and outside the house. Students who work both outside and inside the home have a heavy work load, possibly tire themselves physically, and have less time and energy to devote to their studies than students who do not work or who only work in one location. Each additional hour that a student works lowers school achievement. Students who work 7 hours or more per day experience the most harm to their school performance, but the harm is modest with at most a 10 percent decrease in their achievement test scores relative to students who do not work.

According to Khanam (2006) parental decisions regarding child's time use in schooling and work influenced by parent education level, non-labor income, house hold composition ,income, price of child school and age of child. Higher level of education of parents creates positive effect on their child schooling, as parental income is a positive function of their human capital. Educated parents are more likely to earn more income through farm production or wages that tend to increase schooling for their children. In other way, the level of parental education, especially mother's education, is input of human capital of children.

According to Assefa (2002), study on the title "Allocation of children's time endowment between schooling and work in rural Ethiopia"; children are part of economic life of societies and earlier industrial revolution increase the proportion of children in the work force which is the worst for developed countries. However, today the problem is largely a phenomenon of developing countries. He specified as child time allocation activities is dependent of child specific character and parental, household, environmental, technological and cultural characteristics. According to his study age and gender of the child, cultural factors, the educational status of the household head, the distance to school and the quality of education are important determinants affecting the choice between school attendance and work participation.

Cross country studies on child labour and education for 34 countries from all major world regions, including developed economies by (Blanco et al., 2008) shows that the levels of children's work are significantly and inversely correlated to the number of years that a

child spend at school. They also observe that the data for both boys and girls and is regardless of grade repetition, resulting in lower levels of human capital accumulation. There is a significant inverse correlation between levels of economic activity of children aged 7-14 and youth literacy rates in the 15-24 age group. This finding suggests that the consequences of child labour can be critical not only in terms of human capital accumulation in general, but also in acquiring key educational basic competencies such as the ability to read and write. The absence of these basic skills leave youth and adults with very restricted options besides working in low remunerated jobs, recreating the conditions for the perpetuation of poverty, inequality and social exclusion. School attendance rates tend to decline with higher levels of economic activity. The study also revealed that there is an inverse correlation between the number of working hours and children's capacity to attend school. Long hours of work, especially more than 14 or 21 hours per week increases the school attendance gap. Non-economic activities such as household chores also play a role, but less so in terms of their effect.

A study by Kausar (2010) on the impact of child labour on Pakistan's economy applying OLS technique examined the negative relationship between child labour and literacy rate for both 10- 14 years age children and 15 years and above, while per capita income did not show any significant result. The study also proved that the negative relationship between household size and child labour.

Ray (2001) examined simultaneous analysis of child labour and child schooling in Nepal and Pakistan for the time period 1981-1990. He used child labour hours as dependent and educated male member, educated female member, maximum wage earned by male and female member as independent variables. According to his findings the joint estimation of child labour hours and child schooling experience exertions is the significant rate that child's current school attendance plays in sharply diminishing child labour hours. Rising education level of the adults members in the household and increased public awareness have a highly insignificant positive impact on child schooling and subsequently can play important part in reducing the child's long hours of working. (Latif et al. 2016) concludes that less education, need for extra money and lack for poor monitoring by government are important factors and reasons of child labor in Pakistan.

A Study on child labor in three major towns of southern Ethiopia (in Hawassa, Arba Minch and Wolayita Sodo) by Solomon et al (2011) by surveying A total of 323 child laborers (whose age is between 5-18) concludes about 42.0% of children were below the age of 14 years and were engaged in employed labor. The reasons for child labor included poverty (60.7%), loss of parents (17.3%), disagreement with parents(8.4%), parental separation (6.5%), shortage of food (5.3%) and displacement due to war (1.5%). Almost all of the respondents' parents had a low level rank occupation with 64.0% having a monthly income of less than 50 birr and 79.0% of the respondents reported that they were from poor families. Among the respondents, 51.1% were domestic child laborers, 22.6% were street child laborers and 18.3% were working in private organizations. Two-thirds of the child laborers were working for more than 10 hours a day and 82.0% of them had a daily income of less than five birr. About half of them stayed in the job for more than two years and most of them did not visit their parents or relatives for long periods of time. Eighty-four percent of them reported previously encountering one or more health problems. Malaria-like illnesses and diarrheal diseases were the major health problems reported. About 19.0% of them were sexually active, yet 22.6% of them have never heard about HIV/AIDS. About three-quarters of them did not attend any kind of health education program. The majority (77.4%) of them had never heard of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

According Temesgen (2015) low rate of school attendance is due to high frequency of late coming, absenteeism and dropout, lack of active participation in classroom activities, lack of doing homework, low academic achievement with greater emphasis on grade promotion and lack of opportunity to participate in diverse co-curricular activities to enrich their academic experiences. Yibeltal et al (2014), educational achievement in primary school is significantly affected by work load at home, distance from the school, satisfaction of teachers and counseling office. This shows that how child labour or workloads at home for children have impact on their educational achievement. In other way, supportive books at home, head of household educational level, age of the student, household size have not significance effect on educational achievement.

According to Mahendra (2013) household size, household income and gender of children significantly affect child labour supply. A large household size has a greater likelihood of

supplying child labour. Household with large family size may find difficulty in meeting the household requirements and hence, resorts to shifting some children to formal labour market. The income variable also has an impact on child labour supply. Lower income households are more likely to send their children to labour market.

According to ILO (2002); Mazhar (2008); Rena, et al (2009) Moyi (2010), Brown et al (2002) cited in Gebremedhin (2013) a number of factors are responsible for the high incidence of child labour in developing countries, they considered child labour as a consequence of poverty-related factors including economic stagnation, illiteracy, powerlessness, war, famine, orphan hood, rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and deficient economic and educational policies for child labour. It is argued that households that do not have enough resources to sustain the family, have no a choice but forced their children to work as labourers to make ends meet. In such cases, size of the household is important in determining children's labour activities and educational opportunities. High fertility increases the chances that children from large families have to do work to support household income. The more years of school both mothers and fathers have, the more likely they are to devote their children's time exclusively to school, even controlling for household income.

#### Reasurch gap

There is no reliable research finding that clearly sheds light on the trend and nature of child labor in Ethiopia totally in Wolkite . However it is evident that it has been customary in Ethiopia that children have always been part of the productive and reproductive role of societies since the time of immemorial. The fact that there have not been legal or customary laws in the long history of the country that define the age that should have been categorized as working force, has made the society to continue to use children's labor to sustain families both socially and economically. The available scanty information in relation to child labor in the country reveals a disturbing picture

Like in many other sub-Saharan African countries, a large number of children in Ethiopia join the labor force usually below the age of 15. This ranks the country among one of the

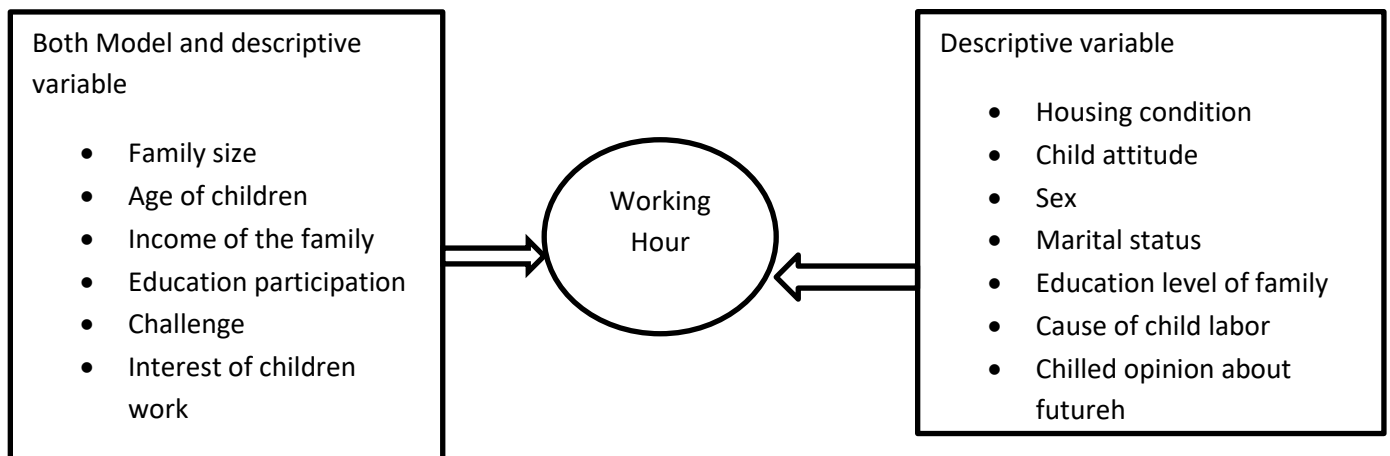
countries with highest rates of child labor in the world. A survey conducted in 2001 has reported that one half of all Ethiopian children within the age of 5 to 14 years were engaged in one or another form of child labor. Though the available literature on the pattern of child labor in Ethiopia shows existence of a strong correlation between different forms of child labor and vulnerability to different forms of violence, the situation of child workers in Ethiopia and the nature of the work that they are forced to be engaged in have been not yet adequately studied. The few studies conducted on violence against child workers in Ethiopia provide only blurred information that is not sufficient to understand fully the extent of the problem and its impact at national level. This therefore has impeded the development of a viable strategy to address the actual problems that resulted from child labor in the country (SOS, 2008).

The few studies problem is part of Guraghe zone in Wolkite town. Child workers in Wolkite town provide only blurred information that is not sufficient to understand fully the extent of the problem and its impact at town level. This therefore has impeded the development of a viable strategy to address the actual problems that resulted from child labor in the town. In addition to this, The research done before as shown in the empirical review above did not include the variable like Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place and Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future did not include. So this study tries to include those variables which are not studied before by using model.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

Child exploitation and child labor in our society is growing fast. There are different socioeconomic factors which are responsible for its spreading and prevalence. These factors include poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, lack of family planning, dis-satisfaction from education system, absence of social security and many others ((Gulraz, 2010). The diagram below shows the various reasons for the existence of child labor. Parental decisions regarding child’s time use in schooling and work influenced by parent education level, non-labor income, house hold composition, and income, price of child school and age of child. Higher level of education of parents creates positive effect on their child schooling, as parental income is a positive function of their human capital. Educated parents are more likely to earn more income through farm production or wages that tend to increase schooling for their children. In other way, the level of parental education, especially mother’s education, is input of human capital of children (Khanam, 2006). Therefore, the following conceptual framework help the child labor exploitation to understand the influence of children on the work.

**Figure 1:- Conceptual frame work**



Source:- Gulraz, (2010) paper.

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

### **RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY**

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

Wolkite is the administrative center of Guraghe zone which lies 155 km south west of Addis Ababa and 86 km from Hossana, the capital of the Central Ethiopia Region. There is no exact written information about the establishment of Wolkite town. But there is a belief that it was around 1912. Still some of the residents said that the town was established before the mentioned period and it served as one of the transitional center for the long distance trade across Ghibe (Wolkite Town Administration, 2021). It was the home of different ethnic group including Guraghe, Kebena, Mareqo, Oromo, Amhara and Silte as the major one. The town is also a major commercial center and trade is the main economic activity (Waleligh, 2008). The reasons for selecting Wolkite town for this study is there are more MSEs in this town than the other town in Guraghe zone and due to with the consultation of experts on the area and data obtained from profile of Wolkite town Women and Children Office.

#### **3.2 Research approach**

As per Creswell (2003) there are three approaches that are used in conducting a given research. These are quantitative, qualitative and mixed research approach. In mixed research approach inquirers draw liberally from both qualitative and quantitative assumptions (Creswell, 2009). Therefore, taking the research problem and objective as stated in the previous sections, this research employ in this study is mixed research approach is appropriate for this study.

#### **3.3 Research Design**

As explained by Kothari, (2004) explanatory research design examines the cause and effect relationships between dependent and independent variables. Therefore, since this study would have designed to examine the cause and effect relationship between the independent

and the dependent variable child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal urban economy. Therefore this research use explanatory research design.

### **3.4 Types and Sources of Data**

The study was employed both primary and secondary data. The researcher was obtained primary data from children who are engaged in the informal economy, their parents, official of WCA Offices. Secondary data from pamphlets, office manuals, circulars and policy papers were used to provide additional information where appropriate. Besides, variety of books, published and/or unpublished government documents, websites, reports and newsletters was reviewed.

### **3.5 Data Collection Techniques**

The following research data collection technique was used on the study. They are secondary data such as (annual and recent reports of WCA, strategic plans, informal/observational data's, books and published work activates) and primary data through questionnaire and interview were used to data analysis.

#### **Questionnaire**

The major instrument used for this study was questionnaire which sought information about children labor in wolkite town. The questionnaire items used both closed-ended and open-ended format to generate both qualitative and quantitative data as intended. It is self-administered and supported by researcher supports on the clarification of the ideas and available to interpret in the local dialect or the questionnaire. The respondent of the questioner are children participate in the children labor.

The scale agreement type response categories are preferred because apart from other advantages, it increases comparability of responses in the respective settlements is guarantee.

#### **Interview**

Interview guide open - ended questions, we should be used to gather in-depth qualitative data from managers and experts officers working in the wolkite town WCA office. The

researcher conducts the interview in the wolkite town children labor which is working in the program. The researcher prepared an interview protocol in advance and used it to take notes during the interview. Interviews are important sources of data as participants can be asked key questions about the study.

### **3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Method**

#### Total Population

The population were all street vendors in the informal economy of Wolkite Town, specifically focusing on child labor exploitation among them. According to the report of Trade and Industry office of the town, there are 635 sub-categories of street vendors in the informal economy of Wolkite Town.

**Table 2:- Sample size determination**

S.N	Types of Vendors	Sub- Category Vendors	Total No. of population
1	<b>Food Vendors</b>	Prepared Food Sellers	31
		Raw Food Sellers:	12
2	<b>Merchandise Vendors</b>	Clothing and Accessories	11
		Household Goods	67
		Electronics	21
3	<b>Service Providers</b>	Barbers/Hairdressers	8
		Shoe Repairers	22
		Tailors	17
4	<b>Mobile Vendors</b>	Cart or Wheelbarrow Vendors	43
		Street Hawkers	45
		Street Stalls:	93
		Market Vendors	51
5	<b>Informal Sector Service Providers</b>	Informal Guides or Brokers	33
		Parking Attendants:	12
6	<b>Second-hand or Used Goods Vendors</b>	Books and Media Sellers	8
7	<b>Beverage Vendors</b>	Tea and Coffee Sellers	91
		Juice and Smoothie Vendors:	21
8	<b>Petty Traders</b>	Small Convenience Items	37
		Stationery Vendors	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>635</b>

*Source: - Trade and Industry Office of Wolkit Town, 2024*

## Sample Size Determination

There are different methods to determine the sample size, but a commonly used formula is the. The formula for calculating the sample size is given by:

The sample size is determined by using Cochran formula that is,

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2}$$
$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0 - 1}{N}}$$

Where,

n= the sample size

N= total population size

Z= 1.96 (for a confidence level of 95%)

p = 0.5 (assuming maximum variability as the estimated proportion)

E= 0.05 (margin of error)

Upon calculation, the sample size (n) for the study is approximately 239.59. The required sample size for the study on assessments of child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal economy of Wolkite Town is approximately 240.

## Sampling Method

The respondents are selected child laborer randomly in Wolkite town because they have participated in labor and can respond about the child labor problem well. The WCA office has selected purposive sampling method because the office has better information about the livelihood of children in Wolkite.

## 3.7 Instruments of Data Collection

To fulfill the general and specific objectives of the study the researcher was used questionnaire, key informant interviews and document review to collect primary and

secondary data. In this data collection, the method of triangulation was employed. The study was triangulated with theory and literatures on one hand and the data that was collected from different respondents whether data contradict or support one another to find out the truth or the validity.

For the purpose and the nature of study, both qualitative and quantitative data was collected concurrently to fulfill the incompleteness of one another which is a backbone for the validity of the study findings. Taking the aforementioned, study was desired to administer Survey questionnaires and key informant interviews to collect the primary data.

Survey questionnaire with both close and open ended questions was used to collect data from the operators at the same time. Most of the questions in the questionnaire were closed-ended questions and it contains different parts like: demographic characteristics of the respondents, questions related to the prevalence of child labor and socio-economic factors contributing to child labor exploitation. Questionnaires was rich with retrospective question, containing items of different formats: multiple choices, asking either for one option or all that apply, dichotomous answers like “Yes” and “No”, self-assessment items, were measured on the 5-point Likert type, and open-ended questions.

In addition, key informant interview were used by a checklist to generate qualitative data from Wolkite town administration and Women and Child Affairs officers. This was employed to obtain detail data from the key informants and the necessary note have taken during the interview sessions. The checklist were prepared in English and further translated in to Amharic language.

### **3.8 Methods of Data Analysis**

Descriptive and econometric method were used to analyze the primary data, after that the enumerator collects from the child laborer in Wolkite by using structured questionnaire. Descriptive Statistics are used to describe the basic features of the gathered data. Descriptive methods such as: - measure of averages, percentages, using graphically displays and tabular description which summarize the data. The method was the statistical

tools and economic theories in combination to estimate the economic variables and to forecast the intended variables

### 3.9 Model specification

The study assessed the relationship between independent and dependent variables by ordinary least square(OLS) multiple linear regression analysis has been used to explain the effect whether the group of independent variables together predicts the effect of working hour. Working hour is the dependent variables. As we stated before, the aim of this research is to asses Child Labor Exploitation among Street Vendors in the Informal Urban Economy the Case Study of Wolkite Town. The model is used to asses' child labor exploitation among street venders in the informal urban economy. Child labor hours is chosen because it is assumed the best way to measure the working condition of children and off course used by different researchers like (Kurtikova, 2009) and (Ray, 2001). Risk model of children labor exploitation was similar to this research.

$$WH = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CAS + \beta_2 FS + \beta_3 CWACJ + \beta_4 IOF + \beta_5 Age + \beta_6 HEHS + \mu_{it}$$

WH: Working hour is the dependent variable

$\beta_0$ :- is a constant term.

$\beta_{1-6}$  :- measures the partial effect of explanatory variables 1-6

CAS: currently attending schools

FS: family size,

CWACJ: continue working as your current job in the future

IOF: income of family

Age: Age

HEHS: highly exposed to heat and sun at work place

### 3.10 Diagnostic test

Multicollinearity problem arises when at least one of the independent variables is a linear combination of the others. To solve this problem, researcher checked the variance inflation factor (VIF) technique was employed for identifying whether the problems of multicollinearity among explanatory variables exist or not (Gujarati, 2006). If VIF value is greater than 10, it is used as a signal for strong multi-collinearity among the explanatory variables.

$$VIF = \frac{1}{1 - R_i^2} - 1 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Where,  $R_i^2$  is the square of multiple correlation coefficients that results when one explanatory variable ( $X_i$ ) is regressed against all other explanatory variables.

The researcher must check Heteroscedastic test for disturbance term normally distributed or not and normality test checked by using Shapiro swilk test ( $W > 0.05$ ) the sample is normally distribute

**Table 3: Showing the sign of explanatory variables of cumulative result**

Variable name	Symbol	Variable type	Expected sign
Total working hours of the child per day	WH	Quantitative	Dependent variable
Age of the child	Age	Quantitative	Positive
Income of the family (monthly income)	IOF	Quantitative	Negative
Family size	FS	Categorical dummy	Positive
currently attending schools	CAS	Dummy	Negative
continue working as your current job in the future	CWACJ	Dummy	Negative
highly exposed to heat and sun at work place	HEHS	Dummy	Positive

### 3.11 Definition of variables used in models and descriptive static

**Age:-** It is a continuous variable, defined as the children's age at the time of the study measured in years. Children have to work more as they get older. At their early age children are not physically, mentally and morally matured to work but, as age of children increase their responsibility also increase. So it is expected that when the age of the child increases it has positive effect on child labor.

**Sex:-** It is a dummy variable that assumes a value of "1" if the child is male "0" if they are female. According to (Mahendra , 2013) child labour for male is higher than female. Contrary to this, studies by others shows female participants are higher than those of males. Since, different researchers have different explanations because of getting different sign on gender nothing can be said about the sign of this variable a priori

**Monthly income of child's parent:-** It is a continuous variable and operationalized as the total monthly income of the household. Household income significantly affects child labour negatively (Mahendra, 2013).It is the significant factor; as parent income level increase, the amount of money available for spending also increase. These in turn reduce child labor. So that it is expected that higher income affects child labor negatively (higher income leads to low participation of child labor).

**Household size(Family size):-** This is a continuous variable measured by numbers and it refers to the total number of family members of the household. A household with high number of dependents in the family will lead to higher child labor participation. It is expected that household size will have positive impact on child labor.

**Educational level of the child's mother:-** It is hypothesized that the more educated the mother of the child is expected to have a negative effect on child labor participation as compared to less educated child's mother.

**Educational level of the child's father:-** It is hypothesized that the more educated the father of the child is expected to have a negative effect on child labor participation as compared to less educated child's father.

**Marital status of the household head:-** Under normal condition household who is not married have high tendency to send children's in work other than sending them to school and it is hypothesized that household head who is married have a negative impact for the variable as they care for children's than household head who do not have marriage. The sign is positive for divorced, widowed and single household head.

**Debt:-** It is hypothesize that child's parent who take debt have a great tendency to send their child to work as compared to those parents who do not take debt. So that parents of the child with debt have a positive effect for the variable.

## Chapter four

### Discussion and Findings

#### 4.1 Background of the study

The demographic characteristics of the respondent describe both the Model and out of the model variables are described below. This research model has one dependent variables working hours per day and the independent variables are currently attending school, age, Family size, Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place, Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future and income of family were used. Out of the model, the researcher try to also describe variable, housing conditions, mothers educational attainment level, father's educational attainment level, Father's occupation, Mother's occupation, parent's marital status, Have you ever been hurt at work place or suffered from illnesses, chilled labor with education, sex, Do you find the work environment conducive, Do you face any problems and attitude(be happy) towards their work condition are described by using percentage.

**Table 4:-** Description of age of children

Descriptive Statistics											
age	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
	231	7	9	16	12.69	1.766	3.120	.076	.160	-.599	.319

Source:- Own computation in SPSS Version 20

As described in table 4 above the average age is 12.69 which indicate low ages are not advisable for work but they are in the activities of work over time. The standard deviation of children age is 1.766 moderate already work at similar stage of age. The range of age is 7 indicates the minimum age is 9 and the maximum age was 16.

When we come to the skewness, it measures the degree of asymmetry of the series. The continuous variable age are measured. The age of children is positively skewed. In the kurtosis side, Kurtosis measures the peachiness or flatness of the distribution of the series. The result of the children age is platykurtic or negative kurtosis) because the value obtained are less than 3. The measure of normality is measured by kurtosis and skewness. The different level measure of Kurtosis are Mesokurtic, Leptokurtic and Pletykurtic. Mesokurtic(normal distribution) equal to the value 3, for leptokurtic(Positive kurtosis) greater than 3 and for platykurtic(Negative kurtosis) less than 3. The acceptance value between -7 and 7 is normal to make regression according to Brown(2006).

**Table 5:- Sex of children and parent marital status distribution**

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
parent's marital status	married	144	62.3	62.3
	Divorced	37	16.0	78.4
	single	8	3.5	81.8
	Widowed	42	18.2	100.0
	Total	231	100.0	
Sex of the children	Female	99	42.9	42.9
	Male	132	57.1	100
	Total	231	100	

As shown in table 5 above regarding to the marital status of children parent 144 (62.3%), 37 (16%), 8 (3.5%) and 42 (18.2%) accounts married, divorced, single and widowed respectively. The result from the table shows majority child laborers parents are married and they send their children to do work in the informal labor market in different town. most of them are live in the country side out of wolkite town.

As can be seen from table 5 above, the sex distribution shows that from a total of 231 children 99 (42.9%) are female and 132 (57.1%) are males. This data indicate that the number of male children participated in informal child labor in wolkite town like shoe shine boy, lottery seller etc. Similarly female laborers are participated by sell chewing gum, bread in bus station, food vendor.

## 4.2 Educational status of child and their family

**Table 6:-** Status of education

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
mothers educational attainment level	Illitracy	95	41.1	41.1
	1-6	113	48.9	90.0
	7-12	19	8.2	98.3
	Deploma and above	4	1.7	100.0
	Total	231	100.0	
father's educational attainment level	Illitracy	69	29.9	29.9
	1-6	132	57.1	87.0
	7-12	22	9.5	96.5
	Deploma and above	8	3.5	100.0
	Total	231	100.0	
Currently attending schools	No	100	43.3	43.3
	Yes	131	56.7	100
	Total	231	100	

The table 6 above shows that the children currently attending schools can be seen that from a total of 231 children 131 (56.7%) replied yes and 100 (43.3%) also replied no indicates almost more than 50% of the children have been learnt. But they have not time to study because the respondent of the children says that they have learnt to be namely student because they have not time to study and even no time to do homework.

From the table 6 above, it is easily noticeable that mother of child labor 95 (41.1%) were illiteracy, 113 (48.9%) were learned between 1-6, 19(8.2%) were learned between 7-12 and 4(1.7%) were learnt more than diploma. Similarly the children father 69 (29.9%) were illiteracy, 132 (57.1%) learned between 1-6, 22(9.5%) learned between 7-12 and 8(3.5%) were learnt more than diploma. The majority of the respondents' or child laborers' parents are illiteracy and learnt between 1-6.

### 4.3 Nature of the work of child laborer

**Table 7:-** Nature of work on child labor

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
attitude(be happy) towards their work condition	No	168	72.7	72.7
	Yes	63	27.3	100
	Total	231	100	
Do you face any problems	No	76	32.9	32.9
	Yes	155	67.1	100
	Total	231	100	
Do you find the work environment conducive	No	153	66.2	66.2
	Yes	78	33.8	100
	Total	231	100	
Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place	No	75	32.5	32.5
	Yes	156	67.5	100
	Total	231	100	
Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future	No	148	64.1	64.1
	Yes	83	35.9	100
	Total	231	100	
housing conditions	Parent	26	11.3	11.3
	Relative	29	12.6	23.8
	With freind	148	64.1	87.9
	Others	28	12.1	100
	Total	231	100	

The work condition(attitude) of the children in table 7 above responds 63(27.3%) replied yes and 168(72.7) said no indicates that the work condition for the children were not conducive. The work which have been done by the children was not make them happy as explained by the children.

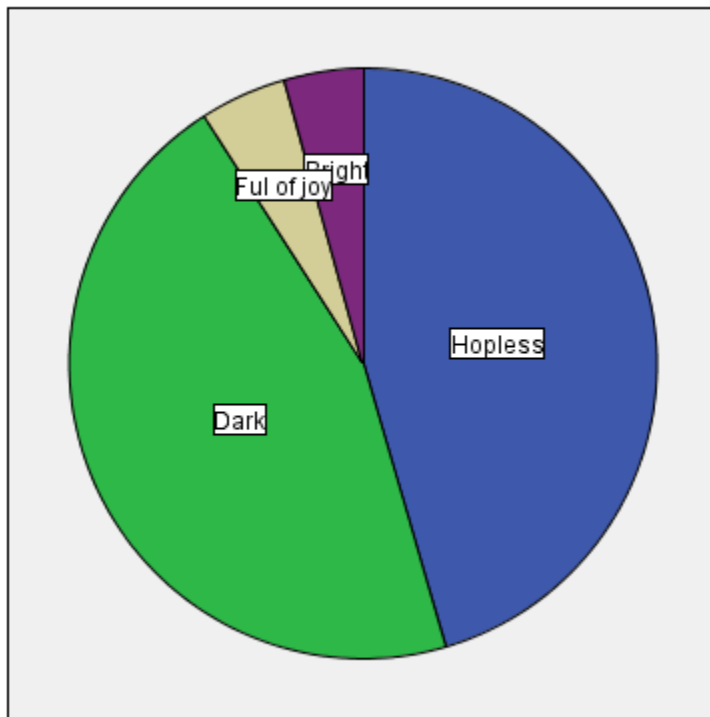
From the table 7, the children of informal sector laborer live with whom was asked the question housing condition of children replied 26(11.3%) live with their family 29(12.6%) live with relatives 148(64.1%) live with friends and 28(12.1%) live with others. The

distribution of child housing condition from a total of 231 child 148 (64.1%) are live with their friend and come from outside of wolkite..

The table 7 above shows that Do you face any problems question replied that from a total of 231 children 155 (67.1%) replied yes and 76 (32.9%) also replied no indicates majority children faced the problem like verbal attach, biting etc. similarly Do you find the work environment conducive replied by the children are 78(33.8%) replied yes and 153(66.2%) also reply no result indicate that most children who engaged in the informal labor are not conducive.

As can be seen from table 7 above, highly exposed to heat and sun at work place shows that from a total of 231 children 156 (67.5%) are replied yes and 75 (32.5%) are reply no. This data indicate that most children are highly exposed for heat and sun at their informal labor. Similarly the like of continue working as current job in the future replies 83(35.9%) reply yes and 148(64.1%) reply no.

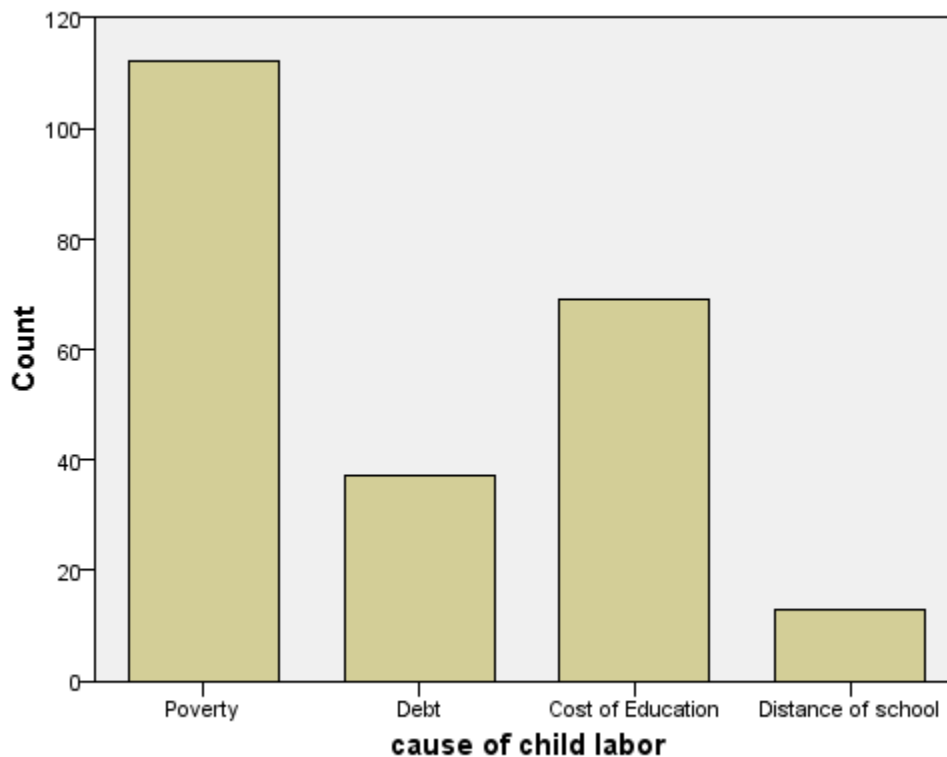
**Figure 2:- Opinion about the children future on themselves**



The Figure 2 above shows that the question what is your opinion about your future replied that from a total of 231 children 105 (45%) replied dark, 10(4%) replied bright, 105(45%) replied hopeless and 11 (5%) also replied joy full future. Most children show their future dark and hapless.

#### 4.4 Economic participation and cause

**Figure 3:- The cause of child labor**



The Figure 3 above shows that the question what is the cause of child labor replied that from a total of 231 children 112 (48%) replied poverty, 37(16%) replied debt, 69(30%) replied cost of education and 13 (6%) also replied distance from school. The figure shows that most children engaged on the children labor cause shows that poverty of the family and the cost of education.

**Table 8:- Family economic participation**

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
--	-----------	---------------	--------------------

Father's occupation	Small trade/daily worker	56	24.2	24.2
	Domestic laborer	137	59.3	83.5
	civil servant	19	8.2	91.8
	others	19	8.2	100.0
	Total	231	100.0	
Mother's occupation	small trader/daily laborer	58	25.1	25.1
	Domestic worker	140	60.6	85.7
	civil servant	15	6.5	92.2
	Others	18	7.8	100.0
	Total	231	100.0	

As can be seen from table 8 above the occupation of children father work 56(24.2%) are small trade or daily laborer, 137(59.3%) are domestic workers, 19(8.2%) are civil servant and 19(8.2%) are work others. Similarly children mother work 58(25.1%) are small trade or daily laborer, 140(60.6%) are domestic workers, 15(6.5%) are civil servant and 18(7.8%) are work others.

Table 9:- Income of family and working hour of children

Descriptive Statistics											
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
working hour per day	231	9	3	12	7.69	2.391	5.718	-.015	.160	-.669	.319
income of family	231	140	60	200	122.75	39.081	1527.361	.304	.160	-.979	.319
Valid N (listwise)	231										

The description of variable working hours per day and income of family are described in table 9 above demonstrates the analysis of the results of the mean explained as follows. Mean is defined as, the average value of the sample. Working hours per day is dependent variable which is measured by work of one day in hour. The value of mean as shown in the table above is 7.69 which indicate work chilled 6.69 hours per day. The average per day result shows high the remaining time for education and rest is may not enough and difficult to be effective in education. Standard deviation measures variation of data

from the mean is 2.391 that means from 7.69. The result shows that most children are work similar time each other. Range measures difference from the highest data to the minimum data. The result of data as shown in table above indicates 9 hours indicate that the difference is high but the minimum time is used for few children most of them work near to the maximum one.

The variable Working hour per day and income of chilled family are measured. The working hour per day is negatively skewed. The negative result of skewness is normally happen because the acceptance value of skewness fall between -3 and +3. Similarly income of the child family are positively skewed. In the kurtosis side, Kurtosis measures the peachiness or flatness of the distribution of the series. The result of both variables are platykurtic or negative kurtosis) because the value obtained are less than 3. The measure of normality is measured by kurtosis and skewness.

Similarly the income of children family have 122.75 mean and standard deviation result 39.081 indicates that variation of income from mean of children family income is high. The difference from the highest income to the lowest income is 200 indicates very high. In the case of income the study of Joan N. Ozoh and Uzonwanne (2017) study on Child Labour showed that factors such as high cost of living and low income also contribute to child labour in the study area.

Table 10:- ethical behaviour change

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do you have ethical behavior change when you start the work?	Yes	174	75.3	75.3
	No	57	24.7	100
	Total	231	100.0	

The table 10 above shows for the question do you have ethical behavior change when you start the work replies that from a total 231 children 174(75.3%) agree and the remain 57(24.7%) did not agree. This result indicates that the children labor completely change the

ethical behavior of the children. The work environment by it self change the behavior of the children.

## 4.5 Econometric Analysis

### 4.5.1 Diagnostic test

The method of analysis used in this study has been discussed in chapter three. The estimation of labour hour equation has been done by using OLS estimation technique.

As explained in the previous chapter child labour is measured by child labour hour per day and the expected factors of child labor hour per day were currently attending school, age, parent's marital status, Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place, income of family, Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future. The estimating child labor exploitation diagnostic test result is presented here below.

#### **Test for Multi-collinearity**

As it can be seen in the result presented in Appendix B, the relationship among different independent variables is below 0.5 which is less than the standard value (below 0.8) with a variance inflation factor of 1.174 which is less than 10. This gives the researchers a clue that there is no multicollinerity problem if children's total working hour per day is regressed on these independent variables.

#### **Test for hetroskedasticity**

Test of hetroskedasticity presented in Appendix I C and D using Breusch-Pagan/Cook-weisberg (hetttest) test, p-value (0.8979) is greater than 95% degree of confidence  $\alpha$  (0.05) in stata 13 version. Therefore, as the p-value is very high, we fail to reject the null hypothesis and accept the notion that the variance is homogenous (constant variance). So, the model is free from problem of hetroskedasticity.

### **Autocorelation test**

The Durbin Watson (DW) statistic is a test for autocorrelation in the residuals from a statistical model or regression analysis. The Durbin-Watson statistic always has a value ranging between 0 and 4. A value of 2.0 indicates there is no autocorrelation detected in the sample. Values from 0 to less than 2 point to positive autocorrelation and values from 2 to 4 means negative autocorrelation (Will Kenton,2021).

To check the autocorrelation problem of the study, the Durbin and Watson (d) tests were undertaken whose value starts from 0 and ends with 4. The value more approaching to 0 indicates positive autocorrelation. According to Kassa (2013) cited in the study of Assfaw (2019b), the autocorrelation problem decision rules stated that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation when the value is  $1.765 < d < 2.235$  and positive autocorrelation was not be an issue when the value lies  $1.335 \leq d \leq 1.765$ . Hence as indicated in Annex .... the result of autorotation for working hour per day is 1.393. In Appendix A result indicates that as presented above, the autocorrelation was not be an issue the problem of autocorrelation for model used.

#### **4.5.2 Estimation Result and Discussions**

As displayed in the below table 8, four variables out of six found to be significant. Currently attending schools, Family size, Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future and income of family are significant at 1%, while age and Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place are not have significant effect on working hours per day of children.

Table 11:- Regression result in SPSS

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	9.511	1.202		7.912	.000
Currently attending schools	-.717	.252	-.149	-2.844	.005
age	.063	.074	.047	.850	.396
Family size	1.063	.112	.515	9.503	.000
Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place	.335	.294	.066	1.140	.256
Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future	-1.125	.277	-.226	-4.066	.000
income of family1	-.023	.004	-.380	-6.278	.000

a. Dependent Variable: working hour per day

As explained with the expectation of the study, Currently attending schools of children has a significant negative effect on the working hours of children at less than 1% level of significance. This results of linear regression model indicate that as an increase in currently attending school of children by 1 child being other factors held constant, results in a 0.717 hour decrease. This negative relationship indicates that when the number of hours of work for children increase leads to decline the involvement of children in school.

The family size of children family has positive and significant effect on the working hours of children at less than 1% level of significance. The results indicate that an increase in the number of family size increase by 1 children, holding constant all other variables, results in a 1.063 hour increase in working hours of children per day.

As explained with the expectation of the study, Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future has significant and negative effect on working hours of children at less than 1% level of significance. This results of linear regression model indicate that as

an increase in Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future by 1 unit being other factors held constant, results in a 1.125 unit decrease in working hours of children per day.

The income of family has a significant negative effect on the Working hours of children at less than 1% level of significance. The results indicate that an increase in an income of family by 1 birr, holding constant all other variables, results in a 0.023 working hours decrease of children.

#### **4.6 Discussion**

Most of the children ages are found near to the mean value that is 12 years. From this we can conclude that the 10-14 years old were most participated age. But the range of children age was 7 indicates the minimum age was 9 and the maximum was 16 in this study.

The sex distribution indicate that the number of male children participated in informal child labor in wolkite town like shoe shine boy, lottery seller etc. Similarly female laborers are participated by sell chewing gum, bread in bus station, food vendor. The food vendor says that we have no time to school indicates females are more work difficult work as compare to male. According to the study of Bhalotra (2003) finding shows that most of the time parents expect their girl children to offer assistance in performing difficult works at their early age than their male counterparts. Evidently girls bear relatively more difficult tasks as compared to their male age mates. This clearly shows the prevalence of gender bias and gender based division of labour among child labourers.

The majority child laborers parents are married and they send their children to do work in the informal labor market in different town. Most of them are live in the country side out of wolkite town.

Almost more than 50% of the children laborer have been learnt. But they have not time to study because the respondent of the children says that we have learnt to be namely student because they have not time to study and even no time to do homework. Most of the students have learnt on night program. The number of children which are not learnt are near to half indicate children labor become factor for unlearnt. The respondent children described that, we have no time to study even night program. The unlearnt children replied because the cost of education was the major factor. Similar study by UNESCO (2004) the school related factors that do make children to work are: Cost of education, distance of schools and need for pocket money. Those factor especially costs along with the need to work are the most important causes of children not attending or dropping out of school.

The majority of the respondents' child laborers' parents are illiteracy and learnt between 1-6. The result indicates that the level of family education level causes to lead to child labor that means when the level of child family education level increase reduce the involvement of children in informal sector labor. Similar study like Joan N. Ozoh and Uzonwanne (2017) study on Child Labour showed that factors such as illiteracy, Parents ignorance, low level of awareness contribute to child labour in the study area.

Most of children participated in child labor have lived with their friends next to their relatives. The result leads to conclude the government takes action the movement of children from one place to other for labor the method may be teaching the family about the danger of child labor for their future live and also NGO fulfill school material is the push factors of the children in the country side.

Majority of the children faced the problem like verbal attach, biting etc. These situations lead to or make less confidence children on their life. Similarly most children who engaged in the informal labor are not on conducive environment for the children. These situations may change the behavior that was not allowed for the children. Everybody participated who work on the state talk as they want but this is not moral word for the children. Similarly most of the children involved in child labor are highly exposed to heat and sun at work place and also the like of continue working as current job in the future were not interested because the job is exposed for immoral situation in the work place.

Most children show their future dark and hapless indicates on their strength cannot change their future life because most children interest was freely learn without thinking the other and their life. If they learnt without labor, they can make their future bright. This result indicates the child labor need psychological treatment to change their future life as possible and also need support fully learn.

Most of the children engaged on the children labor were caused by poverty of the family and the cost of education. To reduce the problem especially the cost of education can be reduced by the participation of the community on charity program and also NGO participation on such condition. The poverty problem can be reduced when the government changes the policy especially lower government employee payment improvement followed by private. The study of Kausar (2010) finds that there are different reasons of child labour; poverty may be one of the basic reasons. Others like poor law and order conditions, low economic growth, and high income inequality, and corruption, unemployment of parents of the child, population growth and trade deficit are also responsible for the existence of the problem.

The parents of children have been worked in small trade or daily work and domestic worker. In this research domestic worker represents housewife and agriculture worker themselves. Most of agriculture worker has small agri land and they cannot work in agree as they want. The work of above listed occupation did not gain sufficient income for administered their children.

Currently attending schools of children has a significant negative effect on the working hours of children. This negative relationship indicates that when the number of hours of work for children increase leads to decline the involvement of children in school. This relationship also reflected in the study of other scholars of Ukoha, Nwaru and Emea (2007), finds that educational level of the child were statistically significant determinants of child labour use in agricultural activities. This result recommended that household income enhancement policies should be formulated as components of strategies for effective child labor reduction efforts.

The family size of children family has positive and significant effect on the working hours of children. This positive relationship also reflected in the study of other scholars Ukoha, Nwaru and Emea (2007) finds that household size were statistically significant determinants of child labour use in agricultural activities. Mahendra, (2013) household size of children significantly affect child labor supply. Terefe Admaw (2017) finds are child labor hour found to be significantly affected by household size.

The question do you like to continue working as your current job in the future has significant and negative effect on working hours of children. Similarly the income of family has a significant negative effect on the Working hours of children. This negative relationship also reflected in the study of other scholars like Solomon et al(2011) finds that when parents income has negative which shows the existence of negative relationship between child labor and parental income implies the income of child's parent increases there is a reduction of child participation in labour activities similarly Joan N. Ozoh and Uzonwanne (2017) study finds that low income of family contribute to child labor in nigeria.similarly Ukoha, Nwaru and Emea (2007) finds that income level of the child's household head were statistically significant determinants of child labour use in agricultural activities. Mahendra, (2013) household income of children significantly affect child labour supply Terefe (2017) finding also similar to this research finding.

**Table 12:-** Expected and Actual sign

Variable name	Symbol	Variable type	Expected sign	Actual sign	Actual result
Total working hours of the child per day	WH	Quantitative	Dependent variable		
Age of the child	Age	Quantitative	+	+	Not significant
Income of the family (monthly income)	IOF	Quantitative	-	-	significant
Family size	FS	Categorical dummy	+	+	Significant
currently attending schools	CAS	Dummy	-	-	Significant
continue working as your current job in the future	CWACJ	Dummy	-	-	Significant
highly exposed to heat and sun at work place	HEHS	Dummy	+	+	Not significant

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter gives a summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations. These can help in understanding the extent to which child-labor has affected children's participation in schools.

#### 5.1 Summary

Childhood is the most attractive stage in human life where child is free from any work load. But, in reality this becomes history and children found in both developed and developing countries prone to injurious (exploitative) work which denied their opportunity of physical and mental growth. It is the responsibility of parents to provide everything their children's need to attend their education, but in cases where they were unable financially, they allowed or even sent their children to work for pay.

The standard deviation indicates that most children are work for similar time implies that children's did not have enough time for study. Similarly the standard deviation of children age is 1.766 which indicates that child labor participants most of them are in similar stage of age in wolkite town. On the side of income of children family standard deviation result 39.081 indicates that varies from family to family.

The distribution of child housing condition from a total of 231 child 148 (64.1%) were live with their friend shows that majority of the children laborer did not live with their family indicates that those children come from out of wolkite town. Most children family education levels are learned less than grade 6. In this grade stage almost 90% children family are illiteracy and less than grade 6. This result indicates that the level of family level of education have great factor on children education. The most children family are married and live together but the level of family in economic level are low implies main pushing factor for children in children labor are family economic level and most children come from country side also have other factor. The children family works small trade,

daily laborer and domestic workers. The result indicates that the children family works in small trade and domestic worker include agriculture and home work.

The reason for children's participation in labor activities is to supplement family income, to help their family in work place, for paying family debit, for developing their skill, because of peer influence and because no one looks after them. Apart from this, working outside the house, being a source of income for parents, lose parents and teachers follow up, low attitude of parents for education, working inside the house and distance from the school fond to be the main reason for children's low cumulative result.

Econometric analysis revealed that child labor exploitation which is measured by child labor hour found to be significantly affected by currently attending schools, family size, do you like to continue working as your current job in the future and income of family and other variables like age and are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place are insignificantly affect child labor hour.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

This study is conducted in order to assess the child labor exploitation among street vendors in the informal urban economy in Wolkite. This study used cross sectional data that were collected from 231 sample child laborers and interview is done supervisor of children's right protection office together with the available staff. The data collected from respondents were analyzed by descriptive statistics and econometric analysis. For econometric analysis OLS estimation technique multiple linear regreions has been employed. The result from descriptive statistics shows the most common sectors that child labor is common include street vender, shoe shine, lottery selling, shop keeping, household chores, wood work, garage work, café and restaurant. Child laborers working as a street vendors take the first rank followed by working as household chores. As indicated by the result of standard deviation most children are work for similar time. This result indicates most children lost their time in work, the time of teaching become less. Similarly the standard deviation of children age is 1.766 which indicates that child labor participants most of them are in similar stage of age. The income of child family standard deviation result 39.081 indicates that variation of income from mean of

children family income. The distribution of child housing condition from a total of 231 child 148 (64.1%) are live with their friend shows that majority of the children laborer come from out of wolkite town. Most children family are learned less than grade 6. In this grade stage almost 90% children family are illiterate and less than grade 6. The level of education has great factor on the children education. Among six variables, four are significant. Currently attending schools, Family size, Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future and income of family are significant at 1%, while age and Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place are not have significant effect on working hours per day of children.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The development of any country has been depended on the creating conducive environment become assets for the country in the future. If the children are involved in the child labor, they will become highly vulnerable to physical and emotional abuse that can negatively affect their cognitive, emotional, physical, social and moral development becoming a major obstacle to human capital formation. Therefore, we recommended that protecting working children from physical and verbal abuse should be a priority work for government and the society of the country.

Currently attending schools of children affected working hours in the opposite side. If the children takes longer time in work, the attending hours on school reduce implies absent of children in the school increase. To improve this problem the government may take measurement on this situation.

The findings of Family size (number of family) effects on the child laborer are high. When the number of family increase, children are invited to labor implies attending school decrease. Therefore the governments of the country work intentionally in family planning. The policy makers in their policy should emphasize in the family planning to improve the standard of living and income of family.

The children laborers were not like to continue working as their current job in the future. This result indicates that they have worked out of their interest. The government may work to reduce the working hour of children to improve the involvement in school.

When the income of the children family not enough, the children pushed work for longer hour to get income for their family and themselves. The incomes of the family and working hour of the children have inverse relationship. The government may regulate continuously the lower paid servant as a law by setting minimum payment in government and private industry. In addition to this, non-governmental organization may support those children school material.

## Reference

- Abiy Kifle (2002). Investigating the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 38 Ethiopia. Child Domestic Workers in Addis Ababa. International Labour Organization International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).
- Adeoye S.O, Agbonlahor M.U, Ashaolu O.F & Ugalahi U.B. (2017). Analysis of child labour dimensions and causes in rural farm household of Ogun state, Nigeria. African Journal of food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development.17(3) .
- Africa: A Survey Report. World Bank: Social Protection Discussion Paper.
- Amao, I.O, Oni, O.A, Yusuf S.A and Omonona B.T (2016). Determinants of child labour and schooling in Rural Northeastern Nigeria. Journal of Rural Economics and Development .19(1),1-45.
- Andvig, J. Christopher, 2001. Family-Controlled Child Labour in Sub- Saharan
- Anker, R. & Melkas, D. (1996). Economic incentives for children and families to
- Assefa Admassie (2000). The incidence of child labor in Africa with empirical evidence
- Assefa, A. (2002). Explaining the High Incidence of Child Labour in Sub-Saharan Africa. African Development Review, Vol.15 , 251-275.
- Assfaw, A. M. (2019b), 'Firm-Specific and Macroeconomic Determinants of Banks Liquidity: Empirical Investigation from Ethiopian Private Commercial Banks', Journal of Accounting, Finance, and Auditing Studies, 5(2), 123–145.
- Assumptah, M. J., & Muhari, W. J. (2017). Effects of liquidity risk on performance of commercial banks in meru town, Kenya. international journal of management and commerce innovations, 5 (1), 109-126.*
- Bachman, S. (2000). A new economics of child labor: Searching for answers behind the

- Basu, K and P. H. Van. (1988). The Economics of Child Labour. American Economic Review, Vol. 88 , 412-427.
- Basu, K. (1999). Child Labor, Cause, Consequence, and Cure, with Remarks on International Labor Standards. Journal of Economic Literature, (Online). Vol.XXXVII , 1083-1119.
- Becker, G. (1964). Human Capital, A theoretical and Empirical Analysis with special References to education, New York. National Bureau of Economic Research .
- Becker, G.S. and Lewis, H.G. (1973). The Interaction between the quality and quantity of children. The journal of political economy, vol. 81 .
- Behrman, J , Duryea, S and Szekely, M. (1999). Schooling Investments and Aggregate Conditions: A Household Survey-Based Approach for Latin America the Caribbean. InterAmerican Development Bank, Research Department .
- Beliyou, A. (2003). Child Domestic Work in Ethiopia: An Empirical Investigation. MSc. Addis Ababa Ethiopia.
- Benquel, A. & Mayers, W. (1995). First thing first in child labor: Eliminating.
- Bhalotra, S. (2004). Parent Altruism, Cash Transfers and Child Poverty, Department of Economics, University of Bristol, Brstol.
- Black, M. (1995). Child workers in the hotel, tourism and catering industry, International labour office, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Blanco, A and Frank, H. (2008). Child labour and education, Evidence from SIMPOC surveys, Geneva. International labour organization .
- Boyden, J & Mayers, W. (1995). Exploring Alternative Approaches to Combating Child  
 Boyden, M., Ling, B. & Myers, W. (1998). What works for working children. Sweden:

- Brown, M., Christiansen, B., and Philips P. (1992). The decline of U.S fruit and vegetable canning industry: Low or economics: Business History Review. New York: St.
- Bryman, A. and Bell, E. (2007), “Business Research Methods”, 2nd edition, New York, USA: Oxford University Press 2007.
- Bundervoet, T. (2018). Internal Migration in Ethiopia - Evidence from a Quantitative and Qualitative Research Study. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Central Statistical Authority (1997) Report on Urban Informal sector Sample Survey, 1996 (Statistical Bulletin No. 174), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Creswell, W.J. (2003), “Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed approaches”, 2nd ed., New Delhi: Sage.
- CSA. (n.d.). Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016. (CSA and ICF, Ed.) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Rockville, Maryland, USA.
- CSA. (2019). EthioInfo Dashboard. Retrieved from Demography & Economy: <http://www.dataforalldemo.org/dashboard/v1/ethioinfo/ethioinfo/>
- Dessy, S., S. Pallage (2003): “A Theory of the Worst Forms of Child Labour”, in: The Economic Journal, 115 (500), pp. 68-87 detrimental to children. Geneva: ILO. developing countries. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Duryea, S. (1988). Children’s Advancement through School in Brazil: The Role of Transitory Shock to Household Income. Inter-American Development Bank .
- Edmonds, E. V. (2005): “Does Child Labor Decline with Improving Economic Status”, in: The Journal of Human Resources, Vol. 40, pp. 77-99.
- Edmonds, V. (2015). Economic Growth and Child Labor in Low Income Economies, A Synthesis Paper Prepared for IZA/DFID Growth and Labor Markets in Low-Income Countries Programme.

- Eduardo G, Analucia, K and Arends, K. (2009). The impact of child labour and school quality on academic achievement in Brazil, Discussion paper, No. 4062. eliminate or reduce child labor. Geneva: ILO.
- Eshetu, F and Teferi ,T. (2014). Child labour exploitation and children's participation in education: A study in selected primary schools at Debube Omo Zone. International journal of novel research in education and learning Vol.1 , 34-42. employment of children. Hague: The Institute of Social Studies.
- Fallon, P. & Tzannatos, Z. (1998). Child labor: Issues and directions for World Bank. from rural Ethiopia: Discussion on Development Policy. Bonn: ZEF.
- Fife, A. (1993). Child Labor, A Guide to Project Design, Geneva, International Labor Office.
- Gebremedhin, H. (2013). Determinants of child labour and its effects on the Children's schooling, the case of Mekelle city, Tigray, Ethiopia.
- Getinet, H and Beliyou, H. (2007). Child Labour and Child Schooling in Rural Ethiopia: Nature and Trade-off ). Policy Studies Institute (PSI) .
- Gootaert, C. & Patrions, H. (1999). The Policy Analysis of Child Labor. New York: St. headlines. Sweden: Pearson.
- Gorden, B. (2011). Child labor and education disadvantage-breaking the link-building opportunity . London.
- Grootaert, C and Kanbur, R. (1995). Child Labour, A Review. Policy Research Working Paper1454, World Bank .
- Guarcello, L. and Rosati, F. (2007). Child labour and youth employment, Ethiopian country study.

Gulraz, A. (2010). Economic factors responsible for child labour: A case study of District Sawbi. Humsphries, J. (2010). Childhood and Child Labor in the British Industrial Revolution. New York, U.S: Cambering University Press.

Humsphries, J. (2010). Childhood and Child Labor in the British Industrial Revolution. New York, U.S: Cambering University Press. information monitoring program on child labor. Geneva: ILO.

ILO. (2010). Facts on child labour.

ILO. (2015). Report on world day against child labour.

International Labour Organization, ILO (1930): ILO Convention No.29: Forced Labour Convention, Geneva: ILO.

International Labor Organization (ILO) (1972). Employment, incomes and equality: An international labor standards. Geneva: ILO.

International Labour Organization, ILO (1999): ILO Convention No.182: Worst Forms: of Child Labour, Geneva: ILO.

Jacoby, H and Skoufias, E. (1997). Risk, Financial Markets, and Human Capital in a Developing Country. Review of Economic Studies, Vol. 64, No. 3 , 311-335.

Jensen, P. & Nielson, S. (1997). Child labor or school attendance? Evidence from Labor: case study from Developing Countries. Sweden: UNICEF.

Joan N. Ozoh<sup>1</sup> and Uzonwanne Maria Chinecherem (2017). Child Labour and Its Determinants in Informal Sector of Onitsha, Anambra State , Nigeria. Research on Humanities and Social Sciences [www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org) ISSN 2224-5766 (Paper) ISSN 2225-0484 (Online) Vol.7, No.20, 2017.

Kausar, K. (2010). Impact of Child Labour on Pakistan's Economy.

- Kebebew, A. (1998). *Statistics on Working Children and Hazardous Child Labour in Brief*, ILO, Geneva.
- Kelemu, F, Alemayehu, M and Bewketu, D. (2016). Exploring The Socio- Economic Determinants Of Child Labor Exploitation. *Innovare Journal of Social science*, Gondar, North West Ethiopia Vol, 4. Issue,3 .
- Khanam, R. (2006). *Child Labour in Bangladesh: Trends, Patterns and Policy Options . AsianProfile*, Vol.34 , 593-608.
- Kothari, C. (2004). *Research Methodology (Methods and Techniques)*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, Second Revised Edition.
- Kousar, A, Akhtar, S, Shazad, F, Asma, S, Akhter, N and Nighat, S. (2005). Causes and Consequences of Child Labor in Carpet Weaving Industries. *Journal of Agriculture & Social Sciences ;1813–2235/2005/01–1–58–59 .*
- Kumar, R. (2011). *Research Methodology step by step approach guide for beginners*. California: SAGE Publication Inc.
- Kurtikova, S. (2009). *Detrminants of Child Labour: The case of Andhra Pradesh*. India: Young Lives .
- Latif, A, Ali, S, Awan, A and Kiaz, K. (2016). Socio- Economic and Political Determinants of Child Labour at Brik Kilns: A case study of District of Jhang . *South Asian studies , Vol. 31, No.1 , pp 161-174.*
- Lavalette, M. (1999). *The changing form of child labor: child labor in Britain in the*
- Lindert, P. (1976). *Child costs and economic development: Population and change in London*: Oxford University.

- Mahendra, R. (2013). Child Labour Use in a Small Developing Country: Is it Luxury, Distributional or Substitution Axiom? . International Journal of Business and Social Research (IJBSR), Volume -3 .
- Manda, D. K, Kimalu, P. K, Nafula, N. N, Kimani, D. N, and Nyaga, R. K. (2003). Costs and Benefits of Eliminating Child Labour in Kenya. Working Paper Series W/10/2003. Nairobi: Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis.
- MoE. (2015). Education Sector Development Programme V (ESDP V). Addis Ababa: Federal Ministry of Education (MoE).
- Myers, W. (2001). Appreciating diverse approaches to child labor. California: Stanford
- Nardinelli, C. (1990). Child labor and industrial revolution. Indianapolis: Indiana nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press. of education bureau of international labor affairs. Geneva: ILO. Press.
- Ndem B.E, Baghebo M. & Otu C.A,(2012).Child labour in Nigeria and its economic implications: A case study of Calabar. Research on humanities and social sciences 2(9)149-159.
- Nwaru J.C., Egbulefu I., Odoemelam L.E., (2011).Determinants of child labour among Urban and rural farm households in Abia state, Nigeria. European journal of social science 23(2) 311.
- Nwokoro, Cyril Nnaemeka, (2011). The Challenge of Child Labor to the Achievement of MDG2: Case Study of South-East Nigeria. Human Development and Food security
- Psacharopoulos, G. (1999). The opportunity cost of child labor: A review of the benefits Radda Barren and UNICEF. strategy for increasing productive employment in Kenya. Geneva: ILO. survey: Statistical Bulletin No. 174. Addis Ababa: CSA.

- Ray, R. (2001). Simultaneous analysis of child labour and schooling: comparative evidence from Nepal and Pakistan , school of Economics, university of Tasmania, Australia.
- Schultz, T. (1961). Investment in Human Capita. American Economic Review, Vol.51 , 1-17.
- Solomon, S and Alemu, A. (2011). A study on child labour in three major towns of southern Ethiopia . Ethiopian Jornal of Health Development.
- SOS. (2003). Save the Children Denmark Ethiopia: Child Labor in Ethiopia with Special Focus on Child Prostitution, Addis Ababa.
- SOS. (2008). Save the children Finland Ethiopia , (2008), Situation Analysis of Child Workers in Meskan and Butajira Woredas of the Guraghe Zone; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Swift, A. (1997). Child for social change: Education for citizenship of street and working
- Temesgen, Y. (2015). Tthe effects of child domestic labor on the education of girls' attending primary schools evening program in Jimma town, Jimma, Ethiopia. Ethiopian Jornal of Education and Sceince .
- Terefe Admaw (2017). Determinants of Child Labor Exploitation and its Impact on Their Educational Achievement in South Western Ethiopia, Case Study of Jimma Town.
- Ukoha O.O, Nwaru J.C & Emea M. (2007).Determinants of child labour in crop production in Nigeria: A case study of Abia State. Pakistan journal of social sciences 4(3) 380-384.
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2019). World Statistics Pocketbook 2019. New York: United Nations Publication. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publications/pocketbook/files/world-stats-pocketbook2019.pdf>

UNESCO. (2004). Gender and Education for All; The Lead to Equality, A Summary Report. Washington DC, UNESCO.

UNICEF (2007): The state of the world's children 2006 (addresses excluded and invisible), New York: UNICEF.

United Nations (UN) (1994). Human Right and Social Work. New York and Geneva:

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (1997). Report on the state of world children. United Nations. University Press. University.

USAID (1994): The Demand for Primary Schooling in Rural Ethiopia. A Research Study ,

Walta Information Center (1999): Children Deployed to Physical Labour: Manifest Negative Washington D.C. Washington D.C: World Bank.

Weiner, M. (1991). The child and the state in India. Princeton: Princeton University

Weiner, M. (1991): The Child and the State in India: Child Labour and Education Policy in

White, B. (1996). Children, work and child labor: Changing responses to the

World Bank, (1997): Child Labour: Issues and Directions for the World Bank. World Bank,

World Bank. (2017). Ethiopia. Retrieved February 4, 2019, from World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD?locations=ET>

World Bank. (2017). Ethiopia. Retrieved from World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD?locations=ET>

Yibeltal A, Tewodros G and Hailemariam A. (2014). Analysis of the Determinants of Academic Achievement of Primary Education: A Case Study on Grade Eight

Students at Lay Gayint Wereda in Amhara Regional State. Science Journal of Education.Vol.2 , 131-136.

Zambia. Journal of Population Economics. London: Oxford University Press.

Zebenay Atnafu (1998). Child labor in the urban informal sector. Addis Ababa: Addis

## Appendix I

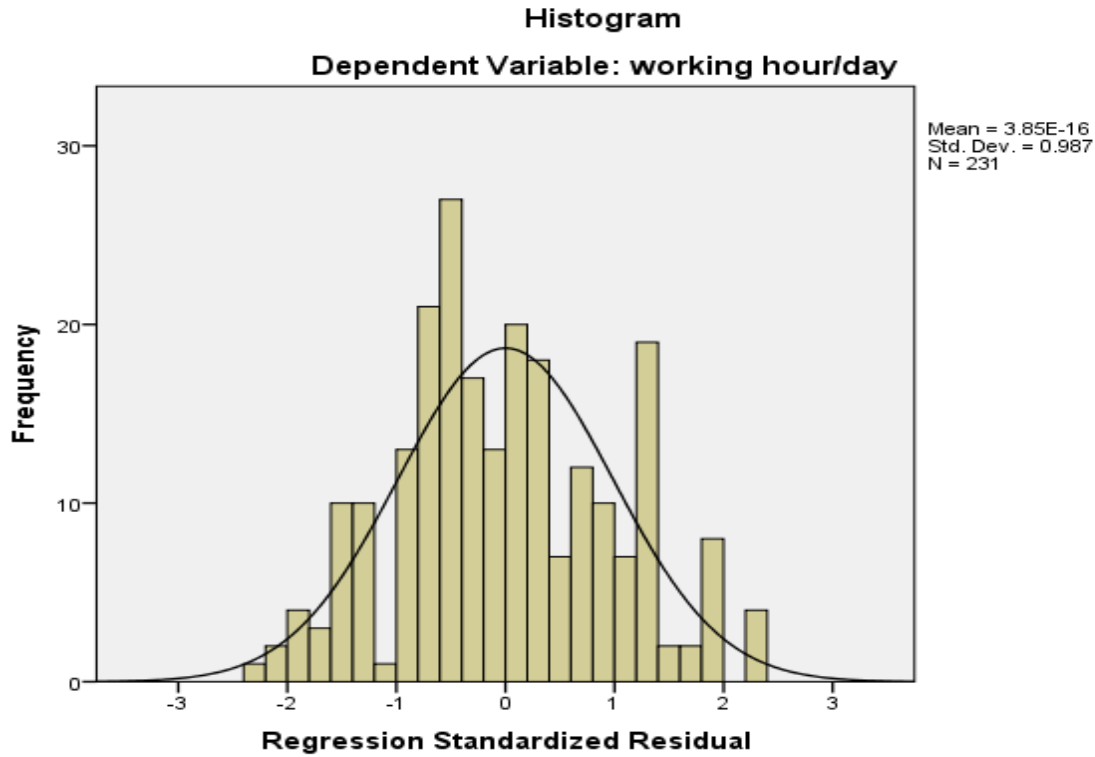
### A. Autocorrelation test

Model	Durbin-Watson
1	1.393

### B. Multicollinearity test

Model		VIF
1	(Constant)	
	Currently attending schools	1.029
	age	1.127
	Family size	1.101
	Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place	1.249
	Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future	1.162
	income of family	1.378
Average	1.174	

### C. Hetroседasticity



#### D. Heteroscedasticity

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity  
 Ho: Constant variance  
 Variables: fitted values of workinghourday

chi2(1) = 0.02  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.8979

#### E. R-square and Adjusted R-square

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.635 <sup>a</sup>	.403	.387	1.872	1.393

## Appendix II

### Questionary

Dear Sir/Madam

My name is Abreham Birhanu MA student at Wolkite University. This questionnaire is prepared to collect data for the study to be conducted on the title " Assessment of Child Labor Exploitation among Street Vendors in the Informal Urban Economy: A Case Study of Wolkite Town." as a partial fulfillment for master's Degree in development planning and management stream. This questioner is purely an academic and any information you provide use will be used confidentially. So, feel free and respond to the question to be asked below. I would like to thank you in advance for your time and willingness to participate in this survey. Finally the respondent fulfill

- Please do not enter your name or contact details on the questionnaire. It remains anonymous.
- Please indicate your answers with a check mark (✓) in the appropriate block for Likert scale type statements and multiple-choice questions

**Thank you for your cooperation!!!!**

### 1.1. Back ground information of the chilled Respondents

1. Sex: Male  Female

2. Age \_\_\_\_\_

3. Education status: - Illiteracy  less than primary  lower primary(1-4)   
Upper primary(5-8)  Above

4. How long have you been serving this job?

Less than One Year  Between 1 and 2 years  Between 2 and 5 years   
Between 5 and 10 years  More than 10 years

5. Total number of family members (Family size)

**Male:** - 1, 3-4  2, 5-7  3, 7-10  4, more than 10

6. What is your religion?

Orthodox  Muslim  Protestan  Catholic   
Traditional  others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Place of birth

In Wolkite  Out of Wolkite(urban)  Out of Wolkite(Rural)

8. What is your ethnic group?

Guraghe  Wolita  Hadiya  Oromo

Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

9. With whom do you live?

Both parents       Mother       Father       Brother       Sister   
Alone       Relatives       Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Who earns the main source of income for the family?

Father       Mother       Children       Grand parents       Combination of  
above       Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

11. What is the total family income per month in birr? \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Do you think this is a sufficient amount of money to support your family?

Yes       No       I don't know

13. Is your father alive?

Yes       No       I don't know

14. Is your mother alive?

Yes       No       I don't know

15. What is your mothers educational attainment level?

Illiterate       1-6       7-12       Diploma       Degree       Read and write   
Others(specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

16. What is your father's educational attainment level?

Illiterate       1-6       7-12       Diploma       Degree       Read and write   
Others(specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

17. What is you parent's marital status?

Married       Divorced       Single       Widowed       Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Parents occupation o

I) Father's occupation

Small trader       Daily laborer       Domestic laborer       Civil Servant       Teacher   
Tailor       Military /police       Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

II) Mother's occupation

Small trader       Civil Servant       Teacher       Tailor       Domestic laborer   
Daily laborer       Military /police       Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Employment history of the child laborer**

19. How old were you when your first started working? \_\_\_\_\_.

20. Who introduced you to activity

No one (self)       My parents arranged it       Friends       Relatives       Neighbors   
other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

21. How long have you been worked?

Less than one month      2 to 5 months      5 to 10 months      1 to 2 years  
2 to 3 years      4 to 5 years      5 to 8 years      Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

22. What was the main reason that made you start to work?

Broken family      Orphan      To be self reliant      to assist my parents  
I have no one to support me      Forced to work by guardians      others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

23. Have you ever been engaged in other work activities before starting the current one?

Yes      No

24. If you were engaged in other work activity before starting the current one, please

describe the kind of work you were engaged in?

.....  
.....  
.....

25. Why did you leave your previous employment?

For better working condition      For better income/payment  
For better satisfaction of work      Disagreement with employer

Others (specify)

.....  
.....  
.....

26. Do you help with the household responsibilities in your home?

Yes  No

27. If yes, please explain the domestic works you are performing.

.....  
.....  
.....

**Educational status of child laborer**

28. Are you currently attending school or training institution?

Yes  No

**Nature of the work of child laborer**

29. In your current job is working as?

Full time worker  Part time workers

Half day worker  Temporary worker

Others (specify)

.....  
.....  
.....

30. Describe briefly the activities carried out and the service offered to your clients?

.....  
.....  
.....

31. Do you face any problems or difficulties with your present job?

Yes  No

32. Describe the main reasons for the problems of difficulties with your job?

.....  
.....  
.....

**Work environment of child labor**

33. Do you encounter any of the following problems while you work?

Insults/verbal abuse

Physical abuse/beating

Sexual abuse

Laughing stock

Payment Refusal/Deduction

34. If you make mistakes while you work are you reprimanded by clients?

Yes

No

35. If your answer is yes, how are you reprimanded?

Verbal scolding

Physical beating with hands

Physical beating with legs

Hit with other instruments

Payment deduction

Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

36. Do you have access to drinking water at work place?

Yes

No

37. Do you have access to latrines at work place?

Yes

No

38. Do you find the work environment conducive?

Yes

No

39. Is there enough amount of time per day for rest?

Yes

No

40. Are you highly exposed to heat and sun at work place?

Yes

No

41. Are you highly exposed to dust at your work place?

Yes

No

### **Working hours of child labor**

42. At what time do you start working? \_\_\_\_\_.

43. At what time do you finish working? \_\_\_\_\_.

44. How many times do you work in a week? \_\_\_\_\_.

45. Do you work on holidays?

Yes  No

46 How many hours per day do you rest? \_\_\_\_\_.

**Attitude of child towards work**

47, Do you like to continue working as your current job in the future?

Yes  No

48 ,If your answer is yes, why do you like working as a current job?

- Have fun working with friends  Can help support family
- Can earn money for school  Others (specify).....

49 , If your answer is no, why do you hate working as a current job?

- Do not like to work  Work hazards make me sick
- Do not like the work environment  Can not go to school, too tired
- Do not like the verbal abuse  Do not like the physical abuse
- Work is too tiresome  Others (specify).....

50 Do you like the people working with you?

Yes  No

51 Do you like the working environment

Yes  No

52 If your answer is no, please explain your reason?.....

53 Would you stop working if you could?

1 = Yes 2= No

54 What do you need in order to be able to stop working?

1 = More money for my self 2= More money for my parents 3= Money for school 4= Learn a different skill or job 5= Others (specify) :-:---,-----c-:-----:-:-----,,-,-----,-----:-:-----:-

55 Have you ever looked for another job?

1= Yes 2= No

56 If your answer is yes, please explain your reasons?

57 What would you like to do in the future?

1 = Going to school full time 2= Working 3= Going for income full time to school part time and working part time 4= Find a better job than the present one 5=Others (specify) .....

58 What do you wish to do when you get older?

1 = Become civil servant 2= Become merchant 3= Become teacher 5= Have own business 4= Become farmer 6=others(specify)

59 What is your opinion about your future?

1 = Dark 2= Bright 3= Hopeless 4= Full of joy 5=Other(specify)

60 Do you have shelter

1= yes 2= No

61 size of household is .....

62 The children engaged in an abusive labor force with their education.

1= Yes 2= No

Economic factor

63 What is the cause of child labor

1 Poverty 2 Family debt 3, Cost of education 4 Distant of school

Ethical behavior

64 Do you have ethical behavior change when you start the work?

1= Yes 2= No

65 For the question number 64 was yes , please describe

.....  
.....  
.....

Interview

Question replied by interview are listed as follows

1. How you describe the children labor exploitation in your organization(WCA)?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. What do you thing the cause of children labor exploitation in wolkite town?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. From where most of children laborer come from rural or urban? Why?

.....  
.....  
.....

4. How do you describe the family of child laborer on their livelihood?.....

.....  
.....

5. How do you describe the employer of children in wolkite town?

.....  
.....

6. What do you think the ethical behavior of children on the child labor place?

.....  
.....

7. Other if you have?

.....  
.....  
.....