



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

---

**Socio economic problem of orphan children:  
the case of Wolkite town**

---

*A senior essay submitted to the department of civics as partial fulfilment for requirement of bachelor of art degree in civics and ethical studies*

By; Bosena Achamyeh

Advisor: Nahom (M.A)

---

December,2020

Wolkite, Ethiopia

---

## Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES .....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	i
ACRONYMS.....	ii
<i>ABSTRACT</i> .....	iii
CHAPTER ONE: .....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1.    BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY.....	4
1.2.    Statement of the problem.....	3
1.3.    Objective of the study.....	5
1.3.1.  General objectives .....	5
1.3.2.  Specific objectives.....	5
1.4.  Basic Research Questions .....	5
1.5.  Significance of the study.....	5
1.6.  The scope of the study .....	6
1.7.  Organization of the paper.....	6
CHAPTER TWO: .....	7
2. REVIEW LITERATURE .....	7
2. DEFINITION OF THE TERMS.....	7
2.1.  Theoretical frame work and concept.....	8
2.2.  Family system theory .....	8
2.3.  The cause of orphans .....	9
2.4.  Types of orphans .....	9
2.5.  Another classification of orphans.....	9
2.5.1.  Child headed house hold.....	9
2.5.2.  The role of family .....	10
2.5.3.  Orphan abuse .....	10
2.6.  Consequence of socio economic problems of orphan.....	11
2.6.1.  Lack of proper diet leads to maturation .....	11
2.6.2.  Lack of basic facility further education leads to with draw from the school..	12
2.6.3.  Social class and academic achievement.....	13

---

2.6.4. Stigma and social exclusion received from community .....	14
2.6.5 Forced child labor .....	14
CHAPTER THREE: .....	16
RESEARCH MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY .....	16
3.1. Description of the study area .....	16
3.2. Research design .....	16
3.3. Research Approach .....	16
3.4. Source of data .....	17
3.4.1. Primary source of data .....	17
3.4.2. Secondary source of data .....	17
3.5. Method of data collection .....	17
3.5.1 Survey method .....	17
3.5.2 Interview .....	17
3.6. Sampling size and Technique.....	18
3.7. Method of Data Analysis .....	18
3.8. Ethical Consideration.....	18
CHAPTER FOUR .....	19
4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION .....	19
4.1. Socio- Demographic characteristics of respondent.....	20
4.2 Economic condition the study are.....	22
4.3 Educational condition of the study area.....	25
4.4The social relation in relation discrimination and segregation .....	27
4.5 Analysis related to food .....	30
CHAPTER FIVE .....	34
5. Major finding and DISCUSSION .....	34
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION .....	36
6.1 Conclusion .....	36
6.2 Recommendation .....	37
REFERENCE .....	1
APPENDIX .....	1

---

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4-1 Age and Sex composition of the respondents .....	20
Table 4-3 distribution of respondent by educational level .....	21
Table 4-4 distribution of respondent by family background.....	21
Table 4-5 economic condition of the respondent.....	22
Table 4-6 The educational expense of respondents' per month .....	23
Table 4-7 question related respondent the income sufficient for education .....	23
Table 4-8 question related of respondent education condition .....	25
Table 4-9 question related of respondent have you got support from your school.....	26
Table 4-10 question related of respondent how express the support of the community for your education?.....	26
Table 4-11 psychological problem related to discrimination .....	27
Table 4-12.1 how to experienced stigmatization while living in your community .....	28
Table 4-13 question related to respondent attitude your community in to discrimination?.....	29
Table 4-14 question related to respondent discrimination in your school.....	29
Table 4-15 Analysis related to food.....	30
Table 4-16 Respondents related question to how to support government and NGOs ....	31
Table 4-17 factor that hinders to get their food? .....	31

---

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and for most I would like to thank my almighty God for helping and guiding me throughout my entire life. Secondly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and heartfelt thanks to my advisory Nahom for his brotherly approach, valuable, constructive and precise advice with immediate feedback by reading and correcting my essay from its proposal to the final part. My great thank would also go to Wolkite administration office and all employees; this is the result of their precious support in giving information and hope made me different, so I need to thank them. Third I would like to acknowledge to respondents and contributors of the study who forwards their idea, believes, agreements and disagreements through questionnaire, interview and discussion. Fourthly I would like to thank my family's members for moral and financial supports, specifically father and mother. Finally, my special thanks go to all my colleagues, friends and relatives for the generous support and contribution of by letting the researcher to discuss and sharing idea.

---

## **ACRONYMS**

AIDS: - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CSA: - Center Statistic Authority

HIV: - Human Immune Virus

MOH: - Ministry of Health

OVC: - Orphan and Vulnerable Children

UNAIDS: - Joint United Nation Program on HIV/AIDS

USAID: - United States Agency for International Development

NGOS- non-Government Organization

UK-United Kingdom

UN-United Nation

ILO –Inter National Labor Organization

STD-Sexually Transmitted Disease

---

## **ABSTRACT**

*Orphaned children are one of the most disadvantaged groups, living in the community with various problems. Orphan problems are universal in nature and the magnitude of problem varies from one geographical location to another. The common problems faced by orphans worldwide are at higher risk of severe malnutrition, high mortality rates, lower levels of school attendance, and increased likelihood of child labor (both paid and unpaid). Now a day the role of government and communities to decrease socio economic orphan problem is significantly observed in different communities. The main objective of the study to assess socio economic problem of orphan children in the case of Wolkite town and to explain economic problem of orphan children in the study and also to examine education status of orphan children in study area. And another objective is to identify the challenge of orphan children relation to stigma and discrimination in study area. In order to meet these objectives, both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used. The data was collected by interviewing and conducting questionnaire and key informant interview were employed consequently, used for both probability and non-probability purposive sampling was used to select the respondents and discussants of the study. The study used descriptive statistics for quantitative data and thematic analysis for qualitative data for finding socio-economic problem of orphan children is very serious in relation to food education and economic problem to satisfy their needs and maximize their pleasure for pan children. For this it is important to create coordination among the government and non-government organization in order to avoid the duplication of resources and increase the Coverage of the services for the orphan children and community should give psychological and other cares for orphan children as care as their children.*

---

## **CHAPTER ONE:**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY**

Orphan poverty is the denial choice and opportunity violation of dignity. It means the basic capacity to participate effectively in the society. It means not having enough income and job into themselves. They have not job and sufficient income and this leads to another problem such as child labor, commercial sex, withdraw from school etc. because of lack of their parent they are vulnerable for different socio economic problem of orphan unduly happen. But the vulnerability and the number of orphans are different from country to country.

In any countries of the world, the socio economic problem of orphan children are some of them have no any income and job to fulfill the basic needs orphan failed under high risk of malnutrition because the member of extended family cannot afford to give sufficient and faced or (diet) then due to the above problem the orphan sexually abuse and end up with commercial sex workers [John Traverse, 2002]. Most of the time the sub-Saharan country such as Nigeria Niger, Ethiopia, Kenya are the most prominent country of the world. Children have the number of needs such as economic need, social need, psycho social, education need etc. But orphan is denied this basic needs it leads to emotional problem, hardship, and stigma and then the orphan because under street, low income the chronic dilemma for some orphan and live with marginal and fragile environment without access clean water and sanitation and other problem (UN 2005).

---

As an effect of poor condition of this developing nation, Ethiopia contains and struggles to care for millions of orphaned children. Though estimates vary, recent approximations claim that there are over 5 million orphans including 1.5 million AIDS orphans in Ethiopia. The definition used to classify orphans is children under 18 years of age who have lost one or both parents. (Abebe & Asase, 2007; Gross & Connors, 2007). After AIDS orphans, "The remaining 70% of orphans are often classified as 'famine orphans,' 'war orphans,' 'malaria orphans,' and 'social orphans,' i.e. children who have been abandoned mainly due to poverty" (Abebe & Asase, 2007). One psychologist explains how devastating the experience of losing a parent can be and stresses how important support and nurturing are in order for the orphan to survive the emotional and economic losses (Bhargava, 2005). Orphism is the contemporary social problem due to this orphans are the first portion (part) of the society failed in greater risk because orphan have as job to support and they are not utilized them to get the good income. Even if orphan participate in the workforce for various reasons. They are given lower position due to physical strength, age, and other family related problems, skill and etc. (Taut, 1989).

The socio economic problem of orphan children increase in Wolkite town from time to time. As we know Wolkite town one of the greatest city in Ethiopia. So the population is migrated from different corner of the city. Then number of orphan population and orphan increase from to time because of lack of awareness of people and not have government social service towards social and economic problem of orphan children (administration office 2013).In my research the targeted in Wolkite town that there are a number of orphan who fail under the socioeconomic problem of orphans.

---

## 1.2. Statement of the problem

Orphan children are defined by the deprivation of parents, and is commonly understood to be a child who has lost both parents to death. When children lose their parents at early age and become either orphans or fatherless or motherless, no one to take care of them and some time they grow up with their guidance, relatives and in the orphanage or in the community (UNICEF, 2004).

Socio economic problem of Orphans children have been suffering from a lot of problems associated with these vulnerability factors. Some of the problems they face include hunger, lack of access to health and education, physical and psychological abuse, lack of love and affection and negative communities' attitude towards them (Berry and Guthrie,2003). Most of these children are lack of shelter, clothes, health and education due to loss of their parents who take care for them. They live with their poor relatives such as grandparents who had no regular sources of income. The livelihoods of these poor relatives and grandparents are based on meager income they get from daily labor and selling of coffee straw. Moreover, these poor relatives/parents have large family size, 3-6 children, in most cases. Hence, they face many difficulties to meet the basic needs of the children let alone others (ibid). According to world food summit (1996) "food security exist when all people at all-time have the physical (food) and the economic (means to gain the food) access to sufficient, sage and nut rate an faxed that meet their directory need and food performance for an active and health life? However, mostly in the developing country these types of explanation seem paper-value only because their economy is not feasible to full the above mention criteria. Food in security happened mass part of the world but it different from country to country as well as part of the scarcity in the

---

country. Although the current government of Ethiopia take different cure at action to full fill food security of the citizen still Ethiopia people food insecure in different pocket of the society such as children, acid age female headed house hold etc. but in the case of orphan is very harsh and increase time to time as increase urbanization.

Although several researcher conducted an orphan. But still untapped the problem of orphans. According (Gudian, Nega and Tariku Ale(2007) research done in Jimma town about orphan and vulnerable children. These researchers have been conducted on AIDS orphan problems and consequence. Children who have been orphaned by AIDS and/ or affected by the HIV and AIDS pandemic, children living with sick parents, children living in highly affected communities and children living without adult care are also categorized under vulnerable children and problem of orphan children for this research is work situation, sexual abuse, education and more focus on psychological problem and base for used for qualitative method of research but my research is to assess socio economic problem of orphan children in Wolkite town this research focus on economic and that of social problem orphan children in this place and appropriately use both qualitative and quantitative method of research.

Kasahun, (2004) done research about the impact of HIV AIDS on socio-economic problem of orphan. His research was focused on the magnitude of orphan children with HIV and impact of IV and social life and stigma. But how signature stigmatization and discrimination orphan being orphan or orphan free from HIV|AIDS. He due not explain the attitude of orphan towards the society, and he does explain the future expectation of orphan. He decide the viciousness of the problem mean socio-economic problem of orphan cause HIV and inertly.

---

As much my reading concerned I don't get researchers done on the socio economic problem of orphaned children in Wolkite Town, hence my research will address the socio-economic problems of orphan focusing on specific socio-economic variable such as education, child labor, stigma and discrimination in Wolkite town

### **1.3. Objective of the study**

My researcher will have general and specific objectives.

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

- The general objectives of this study would be investigating the socio economic problem of orphan children in Wolkite town

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives**

- To explain economic problem of orphan children in the study area.
- To examine education status of orphan children in study area.
- To identify the challenge of orphan children relation to stigma and discrimination

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

1. What are the economic problem of orphan children in case of Wolkite town?
2. How to assess the education status of orphan children in case of the study area?
3. What are the challenges of orphan children relation to stigma and discrimination?

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

The significance of this study provide an insight about the socio economic problem of orphan children in Wolkite town. For this orphan children more venerable in this place so this

---

finding important for this children in addition to it would be helpful as a source of data for person who will conduct researchers regarding orphan children. This study gives serve as source of information for other researcher who wants to study this issue, The study would provide useful information about socio economic problem of orphan it is also very significant for the researcher to fulfill the academic graduation and general this study is expected to be useful for the family, orphan children themselves, community, non-government organization and community based organization.

### **1.6. The scope of the study**

This study will be focus on socio economic problem of orphan children. Conducting research about the socio economic problem of orphan is crucial both at country wide or regional level. The researcher obliges to limit the scope of the study to Wolkitetown due to many constraints which actually beyond the capacity of the research like Lack of sufficient experiences or skill of the researcher since are novice. Time and financial constraint and respond have not voluntary try to give the information.

### **1.7. Organization of the paper**

The study was organized and structured under five (5) chapters that have some sections and sub sections. The first chapter deals with the introductory part which comprises the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research methodology, significance, delimitation, limitation, and organization of the study.

The second chapter emphasize on theoretical and conceptual frame work section. Hence the socio economic problem of orphan explained by different concepts help to provide brief knowledge and understand site for the readers.

---

The third chapter focused fully devoted topic related the finding and presentation of the study. The challenges and constraints of orphan children for socio-economic and other social life or orphan children are addressed. The fourth chapter focuses on presenting, conclusion and recommendation part. Therefore, once conclusion based on finding discussed under the conclusion. And the recommendation followed and forwards under the end of the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO:**

### **2. REVIEW LITERATURE**

#### **2. DEFINITION OF THE TERMS**

Orphan has several meaning and definition by different organizations and institutions. Both UNICEF and USAID, (2004) defined as “a child who last his mother or her mother or both point material orphan and double orphan” respectively.

Orphanage: It is the governmental or nongovernmental organizations that cares about children’s who last their parent and have no giving any care. Social exclusion: - Refers to the

---

process in which in individual in a community of the people systematically blocked from the right and resources example having employment (World Vision 2005).

Social stigma: - is the extreme disapproval of the person or group in social characteristics the ground that perceive and services distinguish them from other member of the society.

Discrimination: Prejudicial treatment of individual based on another actual or perceived membership in certain groups or category.

## **2.1. Theoretical frame work and concept**

Being obvious that study the socio economic problem of orphan important and principle of growth and development of society at community law (local level) country wide as whole is different by different way. So, I try to see the diversity of meaning the cause and other aspects of socio economic problem of orphans in different scholars.

## **2.2. Family system theory**

This theory is focused on the role of family everything family is very Essen the family. Because of the number of one family number is not only attending material aspect. But also emotional and spiritual attachment as groups of family system. Then this approach is describe as system become very popular both in the theory and precipices as particularly traps working couples and family who live in problem. Then due to the death of the children is affected their life in general. How the people think and be have is affect by the family background. But the orphan children are influence outside environment because they live within sum or squatter (David Olson: 1994).

---

### **2.3. The cause of orphans**

The causes of orphans are factors that the children to the orphan such as natural factors, economic factor, economic factors and practical factors, and other factors contribute the children to be orphan. But one of the most prominent factors of cause of orphan HIV AIDS orphan is the current and urgency problems of orphan. According to UNICEF 30% of orphan are losses their parent by HIV AIDS and the other are non-AIDS orphan who lack their parent.

### **2.4. Types of orphans**

There is no clear classification or segmentation and of orphan and other classifications.

**Single orphan:** - Is an orphan who loss the parent only mother one internal orphan and full orphan is who last their parent both mother and father (UNICEF: 2004). This classification excludes the partial orphan (father loss children).

### **2.5. Another classification of orphans**

This classification of orphans is classified by the children to be orphan through different causes. Such as AIDS orphan famine orphan, were orphans, material orphan, social orphan and etc. (save children UK: 2009).

#### **2.5.1. Child headed house hold**

As we know the child who have their parent was force to child head family. Due to these the child head family need to family because of their economy, managing system, power system and etc.

These stresses of house hold from the external and internal (pipeline Bass cited in also deferring: 1994). She done research on the family street theory and has summarize many of ideas in the lack of family management back. The internal and external factors will be inside in

---

the family system such as drunk's suicide etc. and external by natural factor etc. The child headed family characterized by economic distress social isolation violent marriage etc.

### **2.5.2. The role of family**

There are two key concepts parenting behavioral of such as support and control. The parent is the amounts of caring closeness and affection that prohibit to give child the parent exercise the leveled of support prevent have social psychological and academics impact on the children. The influences of better academic high self-esteem, moral social competences psychological and academics negatively affected in the cause of support and denied the basic need such as food, cloth (uniform) gen, exercise book and other reference materials so the academic performance is low, have self-esteem goal from the freed and dissatisfied their life (Deferring, 1988).

### **2.5.3. Orphan abuse**

Orphan abuse psychological, physical and mental injuries sexual abuse and negated treatment of orphan less than 18 years orphan share not psychological abuse but also malnutrition and emotional abuse by the community is difficult to nurturing. And shared the positive attitude about the value norm, Sanction, folkway rules regulation and the law of society. Because, they were abuse and discriminated before. Then they are freely, ignore the community means to achieve the goals and the system. If leads to vicious circles problem between the community and orphan and leads to orphan abuse the community and refers true ((David Olson: 1994).

---

## **2.6. Consequence of socio economic problems of orphan**

The socio economic problem of orphans lead to several sever problem that range from deprivation of the basic needs in the necessary condition of living in life. Whereas, essential they are essence but have no sever problem of the life span if they are not fulfill. The basic need they are the most necessary for serving in life, while essential are help for better life of the children. But in the case orphan these necessary condition is not fully secured. Then the socio economic problem or orphan has the following result.

### **2.6.1. Lack of proper diet leads to maturation**

As we know food is necessary condition for human survival. It is not essential rather than children food supply from the external sources colludes be actively food security in the long run if it is disrupt the local market. Due to the deprivation not food and clean water the children failed under food and water or malnutrition and under water born disease so ministrations of orphan is largely happen in orphan the children who how the parents. Malnutrition is used condition of the body received improper diet or does not get in enough nutrient food. It is threaten the children and have negative impact on the growth of children physical (muscular strength) and weight and mental development of children .It is happen in gable level But the distribution of country and the parson).The distribution of may malnutrition is different from country to country across the world as well as it different from the society to society with in an country. Mal automation is wide spread the orphan part of the society because they have no naught income to support the styles and have no relative to full fill the basic diet when we in general malnutrition is safely happen in sub-Sahara an country and it is faced the.

---

Malnutrition is used the condition of the body received improper diet or does not get enough nutrient food. More variable children and elder and disabled person. According to the Ethiopia central statistic authority (2005) may nutrition of the children show the children sweetly wasted, 11% the children wasted and 47% of the children under Weight which orphan contain 30% of from the total population of children. Wasted 1 setup) wasted mean the individual weight is below minus two (-2) standardization from the media weight age of reference (UNICEF, 2008).

### **2.6.2. Lack of basic facility further education leads to with draw from the school**

Education is the process of increasing skill knowledge and development of other activities. So, there may be different educational input. The children that become orphan after the loss of their parent through (HIV AIDS) other natural causes miss out from the school interrupted because of domestic and economic pressure orphan is less the skill and other practical knowledge that they received from their saws. Without this skill and basic school education many of these children negatively offered in long run as suffered economic health and social problems.

According to UNIAID revel large number of Ethiopia is suffer in quavered and illiteracy from the total of five (5) million who last their parent of orphans. The literacy rate is among is year and above 35.9 with deep gender gap and difference the literacy rate of males is 50% and 22.8% female.

---

### **2.6.3. Social class and academic achievement**

Unsafely most of the orphan children are the family of lower class they being and have its own effect on education. Too many poor and minority students continue to attend school is difficult because despot addresses their need and in which they learn little. Due to this they are with draw from the school and have showed little performance in their educational activity the cause behind high school dropout rate failure low achievement. Another hand the poor children used as escaping from poverty if they get the chance to support the basic facility to the teaching because they have no other opportunity to engage and support themselves.

This two idea seems to contract oppose the poor and minority they are poor in educational achievement and another than they are poor and minority group in the society who get the opportunity to full fill the basic facility are good educational pertinence or achievement while we see in the case of orphan even though they get the opportunity to support the basic facility they may not effective due to the family related problem and received from the community. This implies that financial (material) aspects are not enough to the children in good achievement there must be emotional and psychological support are needed. (Elliot, 2000: 127).

Lack of schooling result missing educational qualification and higher skill thus pervading their life in poverty competition of children with could worker leads to depressing wage sources. A part from this above lack of opportunity for higher education older children's deprives caption of developing higher skill and technological capabilities felt are required for economic development transformation to attain higher income and better standard of living.

---

#### **2.6.4. Stigma and social exclusion received from community**

It is the most severe problem that happens in orphan children. It leads to setting halting the children's stigma is extremely disparate at (discontent with) a personal group on social characterized ground that perceived the severe to distinguish them from the other secrecy and a discrimination on the other hand the partial treatment that received from the community leads to social exclusion.

They are excluded from the community participation education political activity then the orphan failed under social treasure and leads to seeing of the value less and engaged in different deviant activities, such as prostitution crime, gambling, school drop, and other violence's (Gattan, 1997: 28).

#### **2.6.5 Forced child labor**

The studies and serves on child labor have proven undependable to the children who lose their parent engaged in forced labor. Concerning this problem "rapid assessment carried out by the international labor organization (ILO) investigate the situation of working children are much more likely than non-orphan to be commercial, agriculture domestic serves, commercial sex street vendors" (ILO, 2003). This rapid assessment is clearly showing the experience of child force through all a way. This is different in different context. In out areas most of the children labor is engaged in agriculture and at heavy work. While in urban areas they engage in commercial sex, street children actor criminal activities.

The child exposed accidental injuries at work. The children thus are protected to prevent the socio economic and physical harm which persist to affect them during their life time such injuries include the following points.

---

General Child injuries and abuse like tiredness, laziness excessive fear and more. Sexual abuse particular sexual emption of girls by adult rose, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion and sexually transmitted disease (STD) and HIV/AIDS, drug and alcoholism.

Emotional agate such as depreciation family love and affection resulting landing and have lessens.

Physical abuse that include car postal, punishment emotional treatment such as blaming verbal attack, rejection, simulation and bad work (Premeaux,1996:432).

---

**CHAPTER THREE:**  
**RESEARCH MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY**

**3.1. Description of the study area**

The study is conducted in Wolkite town, Gurage zone of south regional state, which is located 158KM away from the capital city of the country (Addis Ababa). Its astronomical location is at its sites at altitude and longitude of 11°8'N 39°38'E/11.133°N 39.633°E, with an elevation between 2.470 and 2.550 meters above sea level. . Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), Wolkite town has a total population of 151,174, of whom 72,932 are men and 78,242 women; 120,095 or 79.44% are urban inhabitants living in the town of Wolkite, the rest of the population is living at rural kebeles around Wolkite. The majority of the inhabitants were Muslim, with 58.62% reporting that as their religion, while 39.92% of the population said they practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity and 1.15% was Protestants.

**3.2. Research design**

This study was used a cross sectional study design because the data collected at one point in a time or the current time only to assess the socio economic problem of orphan children in Wolkite town. The main reason of this study use cross \_sectional study design is considering time and budget constraints. In addition to this were use both qualitative and quantitative method of data collection.

**3.3. Research Approach**

This research employed mixed research design with in mixed approach (both quantitative and qualitative methods). Because this mixed approach is very important and use

---

full for the validation of findings in terms of accuracy and checking personal bias in the research. Qualitative study used observation, interview method and quantitative method by using descriptive statistical tools such as tables, figures, percentages, graphs and charts for data collect through questionnaires quantitatively.

### **3.4. Source of data**

#### **3.4.1. Primary source of data**

This study would be used primary data, based on directly from the respondents by using interview, sample survey and questionnaires.

#### **3.4.2. Secondary source of data**

Secondary data means data that are already available. This study would be referring to the data which have already have been collected and analyzed by someone else. The secondary sources were gathered from the document, magazine, books, internet, newspaper and journals.

### **3.5. Method of data collection**

#### **3.5.1 Survey method**

To collect large number of information for the target group, the researcher prefer to use survey methods particularly questionnaire. The questionnaire was use both open and closed ended questions would be used for this purposes.

#### **3.5.2 Interview**

Interview Guideline is one method of data collection which enables to gather qualitative data from respondents. In doing so, the researcher were use interview as an instrument of data collection because of its expected to fulfill those data which may not be gathered by

---

questionnaire and to support data which would be gather by questionnaire as well as to understand more about the response of the respondents

### **3.6. Sampling size and Technique**

In this study the researcher were used both probability and non- probability sampling technique to collect data from the respondent. In the probability sampling the researcher used simple random sampling because it gives equal chance for all respondents to be select and from non –probability sampling the researcher used purposive sampling technique to select key informants from the concerned office in order to collect relevant data. Accordingly out of the total number of orphan children, 36 in this sub city the researcher will selected 12 respondents purposively by taking in to account respondents capacity to the objectives of the research by using Sampling size determination is the act of choosing size the number of representative for all population (Kothari, 2004) in this case researcher uses statistical formula to determine the number of respondents.

### **3.7. Method of Data Analysis**

The research would be used data analysis for both qualitative and quantitative data that is appropriate to each method. The research would be use descriptive analysis in the form of tabular representation of the respondents, and content analysis for qualitative method on better understand of the respondents.

### **3.8. Ethical Consideration**

In this study the following ethical measures will take Explanation of the objective and significance of the study wasgiven to the sample Population and the Keble.

---

Information was conduct by voluntary and asking politely. The culture and tradition of the study population was respected finally at the time of the research respondent was taken into account throughout the process of study After collect the data, the researcher was insured the respondents answer in privacy and safety.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

This chapter focuses on the presentation analysis and interpretation of data gathered from questionnaires and interview. In the survey the researcher was distributed 12 questionnaires and there was returned after completion. In addition, the researcher also asked seven open ended questions for Wolkite administration officials who work in labor and social affair association bureau of Wolkite town.

---

#### 4.1. Socio- Demographic characteristics of respondent

As part of the socio-demographic characteristics, the age range and sex of the orphan children respondents was considered. This is indicated in Table 1 below.

*Table 4-1 Age and Sex composition of the respondents*

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-6 years	3	25
7-12 years	7	58.33
Above 13 years	2	16.66
Total	12	100
Sex		
Male	7	58.33
Female	5	41.66
Total	12	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2010E.c

As we can infer from the above table 3(25%) of the respondent are under the age of 1-6 years and 7-12 years are 7(58%) and the rest 2(16%) are above 13 years from this table number of orphan children which majority influence socio economic problem is the year from 7-12(58%) because of this children are not able to work, economical in active, have not access to education and have not livening house for most living in the street. Concerning the sex composition as we have seen from the above table, respondents who select with random sampling technique are females 5(41%) and the rest 7(58%) are males. The interviewee result indicated that males were more affected with the socio economic challenges due to the attitudes of the society towards females, the cultural imposition and other psycho social challenges brings to female

orphan. Females were more prone to Labor exploitation than men as they are supposed to lack strength and skill to oppose the challenges.

*Table 4-2distribution of respondent by educational level*

Educational level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-8 grade	3	25
Above grade 8	2	16.66
Uneducated	4	33.33
Total	12	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

As the above table reveal that 3(25%) of the respondent under grade 8 and the 2(16%) are above grade 8 and the rest 4 (33%) are uneducated. This table shows that the orphans who attend their education under grade 8 are more dominant than who follow above grade 8 and from uneducated.

According to Mengstu officer of labor and social affair office, said that most children are uneducated because children have not any support to get education, food and suitable for life and government and different community based organization have not sufficient support to orphan children due to this and different factors children are have to go school more likely live in the street, malnutrition, high mortality rates, lower levels of school attendance, and increased likelihood of child labor (both paid and unpaid is the finding of this analysis.

*Table 4-3distribution of respondent by family background*

Items	Options	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
With whom are you living now?			
	with father only	2	16.66
	with mother only	3	25
	With grandparents only	2	16.66
	uncle	3	25

	Aunt	2	16
Total		12	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table shows that the children live with different families. Most of the children live with mothers only 3(25%), with grandparents 2(16%), with father only 2(16%), uncle 3(25%) and aunt 2(16%) respectively. The data show that most of orphan children who live in the sub-city living with mothers and grandparents are dominant most of children choice live to mother have not live father because father have not treatment for the children health and different psychological problem at the whole indicated the data the number of children are more live in mother and grandparent.

#### 4.2 Economic condition the study are

*Table 4-4economic condition of the respondent*

Items	Options	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percent
Source of income for education	from father only	2	16.66
	from mother only	3	25
	from grandparents	2	16.66
	from NGO	3	25
	From governmental organization	2	16.66
Total		12	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 E.C

The above table show that the source of income for education to the orphan children are 3(25%) from mothers only, 2(16%) from fathers only, 3(25%) from NGO and the rest 2(16%) are from governmental organizations and the rest 2(16%) are from grandparents. From this one can understand that the source of income orphan children are more affected in disease ,that of health problem have not access to education , most of the time this children are lack of food

,water and sanitation for this reason. The dominant source of income for education to the orphan children is governmental organization and that of different nonprofit organization community based organization and institutions are support to the orphan children.

*Table 4-5 The educational expense of respondents' per month*

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
The educational expense of respondents' per month	below10 0 birr	3	25
	101-150 birr	2	16.66
	151-200 birr	4	33.33
	above 200 birr	3	25
Total		12	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table reveal that the income level of their education bellow 100 birr are 3(25%), 101-150 birr 2(16%), 151-200 birr are 4(33%), and above 200 birr 3(25%). From the above table the researcher understand that the income levels of the orphan children for their education are located on the range of 101-150 birr in month which a 16 percent of the total respondents. The above information shows that the income level of orphan children which is justified by low income earnings. For use in Shelter, medical care and the income for using education facility. Those who rated education as one of their most pressing need are among orphans who were unable to raise fees for secondary education and vocational training this means most of the young children who are being taken care of by orphans ignore the opportunity to enjoy their early childhood education, which may be unfavorable for their mental and physical development.

*Table 4-6 question related respondent the income sufficient for education*

Items	Options	Respondent	
		Frequ ency	Percentage
Does the income sufficient for education	A yes	7	58.33
	B no	5	41.66
Total		12	100
If you say no, what should be done?	, government should give promote and support	2	16.66
	, NGO should participate in providing and helping orphan	3	25
	The community responsible for support of orphan children	1	8.33
	, governmental , NGOs and the community should participate	2	16.66
Total		8	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table shows that most of the orphan children do not have sufficient income for their education 7(58%) orphans have no sufficient income for their education.

Then the respondent gave their solution, most of the respondent say that the government should promote and support 16%, and 22% of the respondent say that nongovernmental organization, governmental organization and community should participate, hand In hand 8% of respondent NGO should participate in providing and helping orphan and the rest 25% of the respondent say that the community responsible for support orphan for this the role of NGOs in reducing socio economic problem is good even though it had some problem Provide foods such as biscuit and other important diet Provide a direct financial support for satisfying their basic needs and also Providing the financial support for orphan family relatives

and grandparents and adjust to participate income generation activities in order to reduce their suffers from this problem.

### 4.3 Educational condition of the study area

*Table 4-7 question related of respondent education condition*

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
Are you currently following your education?	A Yes	9	75
	B no	3	25
	Total	12	100
If you say yes is there any obstacle that hinder to achieve your education	A ,yes	6	50
	B, No	3	25
Total		9	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table shows that most of the orphan children follow their education 9(75%) are follow their education this means most of orphan children accessed to education.

Most of the respondent said that there are a problem that hinder their educational achievement are 50% and the rest 25% said that there are no hinder in their education. So the dominant number of orphan children is under good achievement due to the obstacle the obstacles of the respondents are economical problem, family related issue and the unequal treatment in the school and another thing is that orphan children are have not the basic needs of human beings are such as water, shelter and food. Though, the basic needs of children are very complicated. Children are the crops of their surroundings and their basic needs also related to mental and emotional conditions. A child, who belongs to an unsteady environment, can't live a happy life, shows

Maladjustment everywhere and looks like an angry person. For this and other reason so these children require more attention, care, affection for good wellbeing.

*Table 4-8 question related of respondent have you got support from your school*

Items	Options	Respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Have you got support from your school	A yes	5	41.66
	B no	4	33.33
	Total	9	100
If your answer is yes, what are the support you got from the school?	A educational material	7	58.33
	B psychological support	3	25
	C educational support(tutorial)	2	16.66
	D other		
Total		12	47

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table infer the orphan children who got support from their school 7(58%) and the rest 3(25%) had not got support from their school. This shows that the dominant orphan children had not got support from the school. According to the k-informant interview said that orphan children are have not got support from the school only that of the material support, psychological, technical support and another support have not sufficient to support a material support for achievement of their education they may be get a great risk to the orphan children.

*Table 4-9 question related of respondent how express the support of the community for your education?*

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
How do you			

express the support of the community for your education?	very high	3	25
	high	4	33.33
	medium	2	16.66
	low	1	8.33
	very low	2	16.66
Total		12	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table show that the orphan children had got support for their education from the community is low. They expressed that 1(8%) are low, 2(16%) are very low. So from this one can understand the support of the community for orphan children to their education is low. The interviewee result indicated that the support of the community very low because the support is provided by volunteer only and false image about the orphan children are theft more live in street and not hard working ,not social interaction to the society for this and another negative attitude community are not more support to children in the society.

#### 4.4The social relation in relation discrimination and segregation

Table 4-10 psychological problem related to discrimination

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequen cy	Perce ntage
Have you faced psychological problem related to discrimination?	A yes	10	83.33
	B no	2	16.66
	Total	12	100

Source: computed from the primary data survey conducted by the researcher 2010 EC

The above table show that orphan children psychological problem related to discrimination from the total of 12 orphan children 10 (83%) are faced psychological problem and the rest 2(16%) are not faced psychological problem. This show that one of the indicators of socio-economic problem of orphan children is psychological problems related to discrimination

because the dominant number of orphan children said that there is psychological problem related to discrimination.

*Table 4-11.1 how to experienced stigmatization while living in your community*

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Have you experienced stigmatization while living in your community?	A yes	11	91.66
	B no	1	8.33
	Total	12	100
If your answer "yes" number how do you express the stigmatization?	A extremely bad	5	41.66
	B bad	2	16.66
	C neutral	3	25
	D no bad	1	8.33
Total		10	100

Source: computed from survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table infer most of the orphan children are experienced stigmatization 11(91%) and the rest 1(8%) were not experienced in their community. This shows that the dominant orphan children faced stigmatization in their community.

Most of the respondents said extremely bad (41%), bad (16%) and 25% neutral and the remaining 8% were respond not bad. From this the researcher understands the stigmatization of the orphan is very severing. From the total of discriminated orphans 51% were extremely discriminated The k-informant interviewee result indicated that the support of the community very low because the support is provided by volunteer only and false image about the orphan children they sow as theft, ruddy the role of extended family is very low. It leads to the increment of the children burden and morbidity because some orphans child headed family system. The member of the community is neglect orphan children due to individualization way

of life, unstable way of life interaction with community full of tension and calculation relationship ,there is a problem of funding ,skill man power in order to recruitment for training and creation of awareness to orphan children.

*Table 4-12 question related to respondent attitude your community in to discrimination?*

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
What is your attitude your community in to discrimination?	A very bad	1	8.33
	B bad	4	33.33
	C medium	2	16.66
	D good	2	16.66
	E very good	3	25
Total		12	100

Source: computed from the primary data survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table show that most of orphan children attitude is extremely bad 1(8%), 4(33%) bad, 2(16%) medium, 2(16%) good, and the remaining 3(25%) are very good towards their community in relation to discrimination. Most of orphan children had negative attitude towards their community.

*Table 4-13 question related to respondent discrimination in your school*

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Is there any discrimination in your school?	A yes	4	33.33
	B no	8	66.66
Total		12	100
If your answer is yes, from where discrimination is raised?	from the student	1	8.33
	from teacher	4	33.33
	from directors	1	8.33
	From the school security	2	16.66
Total		8	81

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table infers that most of the orphan children are faced discrimination in their school who are account 4(33%) and the rest 66% are not discriminated in the school. most of the time orphan children are discriminated in their school discriminated in school and that of society.

The respondent said that 8% of discrimination raised from the student and 33% of the respondent said that from the teacher 8% of respondents said from directors and the rest 16% are from school security. Most of the orphan children discriminated in the school by students who have a parent which accounts 33% from the total samples. Because for when of orphan children are Majority orphan neglect opportunity to continue with school. Due to Lack of food, shelter and medical care force the older ones into child labor market where they are sometimes met with even harder problems of harassment by employers, poor working conditions, sexual exploitation, and prostitution. Others join gang groups and involve themselves in stealing and later on they may graduate into robbery with violence this all problem are more affected the orphan children for this reason children are discriminated in school and that of society.

#### 4.5 Analysis related to food

Table 4-14 Analysis related to food

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
How many times do you eat per day?	A once	1	8.33
	B twice a day	2	16.66
	C three times	3	25
	D above three	6	50
	Total		12

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table show that most orphan children got /eat twice a day 2(16%), three times 3(25%), and (50%) above three and the rest one eat once a day. According to this statistics orphan children who eat twice account large number of orphans

Form the above when orphan children are eat your food once tome for day those children are have not survive for your life ,have not sufficient economic ,those children have not educated ,for and most of the time live in the street ,it become health social and economic problem .when children are eat twice day is better in economic from once times eat those children have middle income standard of life. .

*Table 4-15 Respondents related question to how to support government and NGOs*

Items	Options	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)
	by begging	3	25
	support by government	2	16.66
	by forced labor	1	8.33
	by NGOs	4	33.33
Total		10	100

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table show that most of orphan children get their food by governmental organization 2(16%), 1(8%) by force labor, by begging 3(25%) the rest 4(33%) get food their food by nongovernmental organization. The government and NGOs is very low in working problem of orphan children. In order to reducing the problem of orphan children government and NGOs work together sharing an experience and information about orphan children problem than support children in social and, economical aspect.

*Table 4-16factor that hinders to get their food?*

Items	Options	Respondents
-------	---------	-------------

---

Is there any factor that hinders to get their food?		Frequency	Percentage (%)
	A ) yes	9	75
	B) no	3	25
Total		12	100
If your answer is yes what are the obstacles or hindrances?	the increment of food price	8	66.66
	Lack of physical fitness	3	25
Total		11	89

Source: computed from the survey conducted by the researcher 2012 EC

The above table reveal that large number of children incurred an obstacle to get their food they account 9(75%) of orphans from the total.

Most of the respondent responds that 66% said the increment of food price, 25% lack of physical strength and the rest 11% other factors such as job cutting of their parent. From this most of the orphan children faced the increment of food price. Then due to the increment of food price orphan children are the first victim.

The response of key informants also shows from asked how do you explain support of community to orphan children (Head of in administration office) In order to know the socio economic problem of orphan children in *Menafashasub-city*.

About the issue of support the community to the orphan children

The researcher raised the question entitled as how do you explain the support the community to the orphan children. When the researcher asked the question for the workers of labor and social fair bureau almost all respondents argue that the support of the community is low for this argument the respondent gave the following evidence for their argument. The support is very low because the support is provided by volunteer only and false image about the

---

orphan children they saw as theft, ruddy the role of extended family is very low. It leads to the increment of the children burden and morbidity because some orphans child headed family system. The member of the community is neglect orphan children due to individualization way of life, unstable way of life interaction with community full of tension and calculation relationship ,there is a problem of funding ,skill man power in order to recruitment for training and creation of awareness to orphan children.

#### Educational access of orphan children

In order to explain the educational access of orphan children the researcher raise a question entitled as how do you explain the access of education for orphan children? Most respondents said that the government works in order to access for all children then the respondent gave the following activities done by the government

Building both primary and secondary in each Keble of sub-city

Setting policy quality education for all

Giving a financial support for orphan

Giving the educational materials such as book, exercise book, and pen

Provide free education for all children without any cost the government decree the educational right for children and work for the implementation of these rights then orphan is benefited since they are a part of children.

---

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. Major finding and DISCUSSION

The research has come up with important findings in investigate social economic problem of orphan children in community for this the objective to explain economic problem of orphan children in the study area, to examine education status of orphan children in study area and to identify the challenge of orphan children relation to stigma and discrimination of this study for this reason identifying education statuses of orphan children the efforts being made by concerned bodies to respond to the needs of these children. It also assessed the challenge of orphan children relation to stigma and discrimination. In addition, most of the researchers on vulnerable children (OVC) in their localities on assessment of basic need but this research fills the limitation in research by assessing the socio economic problem orphan children. The result also shows that the problem of orphans is serious socially and economically , Most of the parental orphans, face the problem of low family income, for maternal orphans ,it creates double burden on women guardians, their occupation depend on daily labor so did not have enough food, health care, housing and tutor. In this study, it is found that the majority of respondent (44 percent) live with their mother. when regarding to orphan children in education majority of respondent have not accessed to education (53) and Regarding the place of living, 33.5 of orphan children live in their own house with their single parent, the study also reveals that (44 percent) of orphaned children are able to access to food daily .

Most of the children categorized as orphan have no/little access to basic needs such as food, shelter and clothes. Majority of this orphan particularly the orphans live in dilapidated houses with the poor and the sick relatives/guardians unable to meet these needs for them.

---

They are unable to get even three meals a day, whatever the content of the food. They have no regular or sustainable sources of income to sustain their lives as they have no family or live with poor relative/guardians. This finding goes in line with the findings of Berry and Guthrie (2003) and Star Foundation (2011) situational analysis in Tigray region, Northern Ethiopia. Berry and Guthrie (2003) stated that the main challenges of orphans and vulnerable children are lack of food, shelter, schooling, medical care, vulnerability various forms of abuse and economic exploitations. Poor self-esteem and high drop outs in both primary and secondary schools as are the major problems faced by OVC. Result of my study for education of orphan children the majority of orphan is no learned about (44%) because orphan children are education at appropriate school age is limited. Even if they start, they frequently absent from school in order to work and earn their means of survival or support their poor families' meager income from daily labor. Most of them engage in works which are physically, psychological and socially harmful to their healthy growth and development. They are poor in their academic performance and rarely pass from one class to the next class. Lack of basic needs, schools materials, adequate time and place to study are the major factors for their academic related problems as described by the study participants. Moreover, particularly orphan girls children are exposed to child sexual abuse and trafficking which has detrimental effects on their health and wellbeing. Garedew (2006) also indicated that the probability of becoming victims of violence, exploitation, trafficking, discrimination and various types of abuse for orphans and vulnerable children's are high and adversely influence such children's physical, social and intellectual development designed programs to respond to the needs of the Orphan children. They mainly engage in provisions of educational materials, school uniforms and income supports. The

---

supports they provide are based on the felt needs of the Orphan children; however, there is no coordination among different organizations in order to support orphan children. This resulted in duplication of resources. This is one of the factors for the imbalance between the supports being provided and the number of the orphans in need of the supports because there is a situation in which a given child gets benefit from more than one organization while still there is a child who has not get any opportunity to be supported. Even there are no/little programs for the abandoned orphan children.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **6.1 Conclusion**

Being the main thesis of my study socio economic problem of orphan children in Wolkite town. It is very serious problem of orphan in social interaction economic need and other educational activity that directly harm for them or they are first victim by socio economic problem of orphan.

As briefly discuss in chapter three the socio economic problem of orphan children is very sever parallel to theoretical aspect of socio economic activities of orphan children. For this the researcher had gathered questionnaires from orphan themselves and interview from workers of labor and social affair Wolkite.

The evidences show that the socio-economic problem of is very serious in relation to food education and economic problem to satisfy their needs and maximize their pleasure. In other case there is extreme discrimination and stigmatization received from the community. This made the social life of orphan very harsh and difficult due to this there is a problem of life span of orphan children different psychological problems.

---

Even though the government, non- governmental organization and some volunteers of the community work in reduce socio economic problem of orphan however, they are constraint and challenged by different factors

## **6.2 Recommendation**

From the socio-economic problem of orphan children in the study area. The recommended that the following recommendation to the concerned body such as government and NGOs and community in order to reduce the socio-economic problem of orphan.

- Government should work more than what the present do for orphan children by understanding and the basic principles of service delivery. Example, safety needs economic and psychological need and social services and anticipated the future needs orphan children.
- The government should prioritizing the orphan need and providing responsive and equitable service via consistence levels of support until the orphan children support themselves
- NGOs should established friendship with community and other governmental organization in order to protect the material and emotional needs of the orphan
- NGOs should from the minimum levels and design sustainable project
- The community should decrease discrimination and stigmatizations of orphan children
- A community should appreciate and encourage the orphan to participate the community activities .This reduce hostility of orphan towards their community

- 
- A community should give psychological and other cares for orphan children as care as their children
  - There should be open , democratic discussion between the community government and NGOs in setting goals in exchange ,sharing resources and important information so as to effective and tangible result in reducing the suffers of orphan children.

---

## REFERENCE

1. Abebe, T., & Asase, A. (2007). Children, AIDS and the politics of orphan care in Ethiopia: The extended family revisited. *Social Science & Medicine*, *64*(10), 2058. Retrieved May 27, 2009. From the Science Direct database.
  2. Andrew J. Charlene (2002 ) *public and private family*. (3<sup>rd</sup>ed) Johan's Kapken University, Megrawliw.
  3. Berry L, Guthrie T (2003). *Rapid Assessment: The Situation of Children in South Africa*. The Children's Institute. The University of Cape Town: Cape Town.
  4. Bhargava, A. (2005). AIDS epidemic and the psychological well-being and school participation of Ethiopian orphans. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, *10*(3), 263- 275. Retrieved May 29, 2009, from the Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection database.
  5. CSA, (2010), population and housing census of Ethiopia.
  6. Davidalson1994).Marriage (and faily strength (3<sup>rd</sup>ed) university of mine sota
  7. Deferring (1988). (3<sup>rd</sup>ed), marriage and family strength Nebraska University
  8. Gaff man cited in baure (1997:27)(3<sup>rd</sup>ed) Cincinnatus university
  9. Garedew Star Foundation (2006). A Report on the Situational Analysis of orphans and Vulnerable Children in Tigray. Mekele.
  10. Gudina Abashula\*, Nega Jibat and Tariku Ayele (2007) situation of orphans and vulnerable children in selected Worde's and towns in Jimma Zone
-

- 
11. (ILO, 2003). rapid assessment is clearly showing the experience of child force through  
pall a way ;
  12. Juhum F. Travers (1976: 149) educational psychology. (3<sup>rd</sup>ed), united state Boston college
  13. Kasahun abate (2004) the impact HIV on socio economic problem Ethiopia Addis Ababa.
  14. Kothari,( 2004) uses statistical formula to determine simple size
  15. Save the Children UK (2009). A National Plan of Action for Orphans and
  16. Vulnerable Children in Ethiopia. Addis Ababa
  17. Shane R. Premeaux (1996: 432) (7<sup>th</sup>ed) Human resources and management madison,  
megraw hill, in USA
  18. Stephan N. Elliot (2000:172) educational psychology university Wiso consinmadison,  
Megraw hill, in USA
  19. Taut cited yasmin Mohamed (1998) an assessment of services surrender by integrated  
holistic approach, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
  20. Thomas. Shell (1997:115)(3<sup>rd</sup>ed.)special education university Missouri-sanitlavis.
  21. Pap line bass cited in also (1997:28) marriage and family strength
  22. UNICEF, UNAIDS, USAID, 2004, Children on the Brink.
  23. (Foster and Williamson, 2000)
  24. UNICEF, 2007 report on global epidemic
-

---

## APPENDIX

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES

Questionnaire; An assessment of socio economic problem of orphan children in Wolkite town .

Dear respondents; I am graduate Student in department of civics at Wolkite University. Currently I am undertaking research in an assessment of socio economic problem of orphan children. You are one of respondent selected to participation in this study .Thus; we would kindly request you to answer these questions. Your honesty and kindness would be of great help in many aspects of this study. Finally, the information that you gave will be kept confidential and only used for academic purpose.

Note no need of writing your name.

Please tick the relevant answer for closed ended questions and write your answer in blank space.

PART ONE: person background of respondents

### 1. Demographic questions

1. Sex A Male  B. Female

2. Age

---

---

A. 1-6 year  B. 7-12 year  C. 13-17 year

3. Educational level

A. 1-8 grade  B. Above 8  C. Un educated

4. With whom are you living

A. Father only  B. with mother only  C. with grandparent  D. with relative

E. other

## II, ECONOMIC RELATED QUESTION

5, Source of income for education

A, from mother only  c, from grandparent

B, from father only  d from governmental origination

6, Income level for education

A, Below 100 birr  c, 151-200 birr

---

---

B, 101-150 birr  above 201 birr

7, Dose the income sufficient (adequate) enough for education

A yes

B, no

8, If your answer for questionNO seven, what should be done? Of your answer is YES  
skip question from eight to question nine.

A, the government should promote and support

B, NGO should participation in providing help for orphan children

C, The community should responsible for supporting orphan children

D, other

9, whose breed winner for you

A, Father only

C, Grandmother  E, Other

---

---

B, mother only

D, Grandfather

III, QUESTION RELATED TO EDUCATION

10, Are you currently following education

A, Yes

B, No

11, if the answer is YES for question 10 is only obstacle that hinder your educational achievement, if your answer NO skip

A, Yes

B, No

IV, QUESTION RELATED TO DISCRIMINATION

12, have you faced any psychological problem in relation to discrimination

A, Yes

B, No

If you say yes explain

---

---

13, have you experience stigmatization while living in your community?

A, Yes

B, No

14, If you say YES for question 13 how do discrimination

A, Extremely bad

c, Neutral

e, Not very bad

B, Bad

d, not bad

15, what is your attitude toward the community in relation to discrimination

A, very good

b, good

c, medium

d, bad

e, very bad

16, is there any discrimination in your school

A, Yes

B, No

17, If your answer is YES for question 16 from where it arise (if your answer in NO skip to question 18)

---

---

A, from the student  c, from the director

B, from teacher  d, other

V, QUESTION RELATED FOOD

18, how many times do you eat per day?

A, any time  c, three times

B, two time  d, above

19 How do get the food

A, by begging  c, from support of NGOs  e, other

B, support by the government  d, income from forced labor

VI, OPEN ENDED QUESTION

1, how do you explain support of community to orphan children?

2, how do you explain the access of orphan children?

3, how do you see coordination of government, community and NGOs in reducing the socio-economic problem of orphan?

4, what should be done to the future about the coordination?

---

---

5, what the role NGOs in reducing the socio-economic problem of orphan?

6, what are the solution provide by government the socio-economic problem orphan?

7, what are the setback that hinder government from being full and effectively reducing the suffer of socio-economic problem of orphans?