

**CHILD LABOUR AND FAMILY LIVELIHOOD, A CASE STUDY OF  
ADO EKITI, EKITI STATE**

**BY**

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**MATRIC NO: SOC/11/0220**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
SOCIOLOGY, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI, EKITI STATE.**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE  
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF B.SC. IN SOCIOLOGY.**

**SEPTEMBER, 2015**

**CERTIFICATION**

I certify that this research project was carried out by **ADEWUNMI IGE OLUWABUNMI, MATRIC NO: SOC/11/0220** under my supervision in the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Federal University Oye-Ekiti.

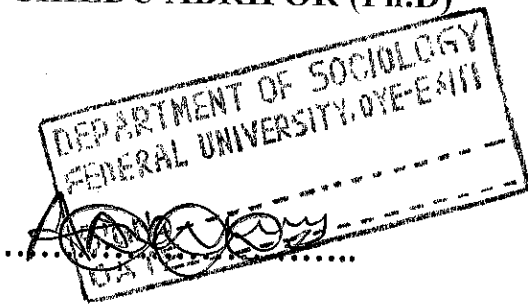
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**EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

**DATE**

## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God, the Alpha and Omega, the king of kings, the beginning and the conclusion of all things, the author and finisher of my faith. My God whom I trust.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I give all the glory to God Almighty for making it possible for me to get to this stage of my academic pursuit. The successful completion of this project and my course of studies would have been impossible without the moral, academic, financial, social and general support of quite a number of persons to whom I owe a big debt of appreciation.

My warm appreciation goes to my erudite supervisor, Chiedu Abrifor (Ph.D) whose support and constructive criticisms spurred me on. I appreciate your cooperation, painstaking supervision, concern and deep understanding towards the successful completion.

I also cannot fail to acknowledge my parent Elder Daniel and Mrs. Hannah Adewunmi, who has always been a source of pride and inspirational, incessant innovation and encouragement to me and has always extended his support to me in the course of studies and beyond. In addition, I am greatly indebted to uncle Amos Igbedi and Mr. Joseph Adewunmi for their contribution, encouragement and ever ready to assist attitude.

I am also grateful to the entire staff and lecturers in the department of sociology, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Federal University Oye-Ekiti. Of particular interest to mention are Prof. Atere A.A (Ph.D), Fasoranti O.O (Ph.D), Oluremi Abimbola (Ph.D), Kolawole T.O (Ph.D), and Mr Tayo Fasoranti.

They are intellectual engines that propelled the department. I am also grateful to all my friends and my colleagues who has been particular wonderful in making this dream a reality. Deserving of mention in this instance are: Saint Adebowale Moses, Adenola Damola, Mr. Kehinde Asho, Alao Kaffilat, Arikawe Tosin, Atanda Eruobodo, Babatunde Segun, Adewunmi bukola, Adesida Victor, Surajudeen Sulimon, Gbayi Babajide, Ojo Damilola, Eboh Vivian and others. Their support cannot be forgotten.

I pray that the lord God bless each and every one of you all in Jesus name (Amen).

## ABSTRACT

The study examines child labour and family livelihood in Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria. In the process of sampling techniques, purposive and snowballing non-random sampling techniques were adopted. Using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyze the information collected from 150 participants through questionnaire, while scheduled interview was conducted to gain information from 8 parents that have children that engage in income generating activities in their custody, the information was processed analyzed through frequency distribution, chi-square and content analysis. The result of the findings shows that most of the respondents attained only secondary school, findings also revealed that those children under study engages in hard labour like Mechanic, Tailoring, Join man Laborer, Palm/Kerosene seller etc. Result also apparent that most of the children under investigation contribute to their parents/guidance economic by supporting the family financially and in supporting family business.

The findings also indicate that poverty is the major cause of child labour, while the male children are the most victim of child labour. However, some children are forced to child labour while others are ignorant of their situation as children who are exploited in supporting the family economy, which is child abuse. Thus, the immediate action against child labour is needed in the study area in order to curb this menace of child labour. In addition, Ekiti state government should support the NGOs and international organization in eradicating child labour in Ekiti state.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The concept of child labour has attracted the attention of various researchers especially from the field of sociology. Child labour is in high prevalence in developing countries like Nigeria, which constitute a form of child-abuse in this modern world. Child-labour is a big problem in society as this activity deprived children from getting better and quality education. Education is very important as it goes in way in determine the level of individual success. Child-labour is an intricate issue of special concern, which requires the immediate attention of the researcher and various stakeholders. children are highly expose and vulnerable to various danger in process of carrying out child-labour related activities, it is now very important to examine the prevalence of the menace in the society and how it affect children live.

Various definition had-been propounded in literature to described the concept of child-labour. Child labour can be defined as all works, which are harmful to a child's health, that violate children' fundamental right as human beings, dangerous or threatening (ILO, 1998). Child labour involves all form of exploitation of children by forcing them to engage in activities that usually against

their will. The problem of child-labour is very high in this part of the world as result of financial constraints on the part of parents. Poverty has been identifying as the main causes of child-labour.

The high prevalence of child-labour is an intricate issue of special dimension as more children are being lured into child-labour. UNICEF (2014) reported that the, menace of child-labour is increasing in almost all part of the world. They claim that Millions of children around the world are trapped in child labour, depriving them of their childhood, their health and education, and condemning them to a life of poverty. Child-labour is like modern slavery when children are deprived from enjoys their life by having good and quality educational background. children that are trapped in child-labour tends to experience mass exhaustion of energy to attend school lesson, it is reported that about six million working children in Nigeria, equally split between boys and girls, do not attend school at all, while one million children are forced to drop out due to poverty or because of parents' demand to contribute to the family income(ILO, 2005).Child labour is usually a sign of extreme poverty and also reinforces the already existing unfavourable conditions that working children face, with deep and sometimes irreversible consequences for their futures. It is believed that children work to contribute to their families resources and labour drives them away from time spent

in school or entertainment and joyful activities, which are essential for the children is future development.

The reason behind high prevalence of child-labour is the fact that many child-labours is perceived by some parents as means of surviving from poverty and sustain better living standard. International Labour Organisation (ILO, 2004), claim that poverty is the major factor behind child-labour. People from low socioeconomic economic background to experience decline in general standard of living due to financial difficulty. To find themselves from out of this financial difficulty, parents tend to force their children into child-labour by forcing to sell various things on the street to generate some income; some may even force their children to farm instead of going to school for learning. Child labour is seen as means of survival among people form low socioeconomic background. People from high socioeconomic status however have financial capability to take care of their family and have enough money to give their children quality education ILO, 2008).

Gender is a crucial determinant of whether a child engages in labour. While child labour is an infringement of the rights of all children, girls often start working at an earlier age than boys, especially in the rural areas where most working children are found. Girls also tend to do more work in the home than boys. As a result of adherence to traditional gender roles, many girls are denied their right to an

education or may suffer the triple burden of housework, schoolwork and work outside the home, paid or unpaid.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS**

Child labour is a big problem that needs to be solved especially in developing countries like Nigeria. Child-labour has various negative consequences on the life of the children that are involve in this activity. The consequences range from their poor education and other problem such as Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. Children that are exposed to child-labour may also experience emotional neglect such as deprivation of family love and affection, resulting in loneliness, and hopelessness. Child labour is a big problem that need to be solved, while various studies has been done in on the concept of child-labour in the past, majority of this study are foreign oriented in which their findings may not be relevant to the settings in this part of the world,

The present study aimed at contributing to the body of Knowledge by examines child-labour as means of livelihood among the children in Ado-Ekiti. In addition, child labour is an outcome of poverty within families, communities, villages etc, poverty itself is an undesirable state and it often brings about a

situation where people have to be helped in order to change their situation. Poverty has far reaching effects in the sense of being both a cause and consequence of child labour.

### **1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

The research questions are as follows:

1. What is the prevalence of child-labour among children in Ado-Ekiti?
2. Is there any significant relationship between family livelihood and child-labour?
3. Does parental socio-economic status have significant influence on child-labour practice?
4. Does gender difference exist in child-labour?

### **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The general objective of the study is to examine child-labour and family livelihood among children in Ado-Ekiti. The specific research objectives are:

- i- Ascertain the prevalence of child-labour among the children in Ado-Ekiti;
- ii- Examine the relationship between family livelihood and child-labour;
- iii- Investigate the effect of parental socio-economic status on child-labour and;

iv- Determine the impact of gender in child-labour.

## **1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

The research hypotheses are as follows:

1. There is significant relationship between means of livelihood and Child-labour
2. Children from low socio-economic background will display higher level of child-labour practice than their counterparts from high socio-economic background
3. Female study participants will display higher level of socio-economic background than their male counterparts.

## **1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The findings of this study as well as the theoretical build-up will benefit the counselors, Parents, health practitioners as well as students with empirical information on negative implication of child-labour. Apart from providing valuable data which may be useful for adolescents and other researchers, it will also add to existing literature on the concept of child-labour. Another major significant of this study is that it will provide empirical knowledge on the relationship among gender, socio-economic status and child-labour. The findings of the study can be used by



government to established intervention policy that can curb the prevalence of child-labour in our society.

## **1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The study examines child-labour and family livelihood among children Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti-State. The survey study will be carried out to examine the prevalence of child labour and to investigate how socio-demographics factors such as gender and socioeconomic status influences child labour among children in Ado-Ekiti. One hundred and fifty respondents will participate in this study and consist of both male and female, Christians and Muslims. Questionnaire will be distributed to respondents since others forms of data collections such as interviews, internet survey are too expensive.

## **1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**CHILD-LABOUR:** child labour can be defined as work or employment situation where children are being engaged on a more or less regular basis to earn a living for themselves and families.

**GENDER:** These emotional and psychological characteristics of being male or female.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS:** Socio-economic status or background is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### INTRODUCTION

This section, attempts an in-depth analysis of available literature with a view to identify relevant ones to this study. Issues to be reviewed include child-labour and livelihood, causes and consequences and prevalence of child labour. Review of relevant theories and was examined in the chapter. However in understanding a review of the literature in sociological research, the objectives are to draw out the necessary connections between the study and earlier works in the same discipline. Knowledge of these earlier works not only acts as a guide but also broadens the knowledge of the discipline.

The concept of child-labour in today modern world is a big problem that confronts various government and international organisation such as UNICEF and ILO. These practice in this part of the world poses a serious threat to the achievement level of students both academically and also leadership aspiration. As a result of high level of poverty among people, the child-labour practice is seen as a way of sustaining a living in everyday. Child-labour has been widely occur in area of agricultural practices where children are use as labourer and as a sellers for selling farm produce which prevent them from pursue education that can give them

brighter future. This section of the research elores the concept of child labour in association with other related concepts.

This section comprises of the following headlines

The concept of child-labour, prevalence of child-labour in the world, prevalence of child-labour in Nigeria, children right, Causes of child-labour, Consequences of child labour, family Livelihood, Theoretical Literature: Individual Theory of poverty, Cultural theory of poverty, Sustainable livelihood Approach.

## **2.1 THE CONCEPT OF CHILD-LABOUR**

The concept of child labour has been widely documented in literature. The definition of what constitutes child labour varies among professional groups, across cultural, ethnic and religious groups and by geographical location. ILO (1986) perceives child labour as work or employment situation where children are being engaged on a more or less regular basis to earn a living for themselves and families. This work or employment covers children under the age of 18 and the manner of work is exploitative, abusive and dangerous yet children are engaged in it because they just have to get a means of livelihood for themselves or their families. ILO (1998) noted that child labour involves all works, which are harmful to a child's health, works that violate children' fundamental right as human beings, works that are dangerous or threatening, that exhaust their strength, damage their

bodies, and prevent them from going to school and gaining basic skills and knowledge for their future development.

Child-Labour is “employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful”. This practice is considered exploitative by many international organisations. Legislations across the world prohibit child labour. These laws do not consider all work by children as child labour; exceptions include work by child artists, supervised training, and certain categories of work. Child labour in Nigeria is the employment of children under the age of 18 in a manner that restrict or prevent them from basic education and development. Child labour is pervasive in every state of the country. In 2006, the number of child workers was estimated at about 15 millions. Poverty is a major factor that drives child labour in Nigeria. In poor families, child labour is a large part of income of the family.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) suggests poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour. For impoverished households, income from a child's work is usually crucial for his or her own survival or for that of the household. Income from working children, even if small, may be between 25 to 40% of the household income. Other scholars such as Harsch on African child labour, and Edmonds and Pavcnik on global child labour have reached the same

conclusion. Lack of meaningful alternatives, such as affordable schools and quality education, according to ILO, is another major factor driving children to harmful labour. Children work because they have nothing better to do. Many communities, particularly rural areas where between 60–70% of child labour is prevalent, do not possess adequate school facilities. Even when schools are sometimes available, they are too far away, difficult to reach, unaffordable or the quality of education is so poor that parents wonder if going to school is really worth it.

## **2.2 PREVALENCE OF CHILD-LABOUR IN THE WORLD**

UNICEF (2014) reported that Millions of children around the world are trapped in child labour, depriving them of their childhood, their health and education, and condemning them to a life of poverty and want. Of course, there is work that children do to help their families in ways that are neither harmful nor exploitative. But many children are stuck in unacceptable work for children a serious violation of their rights. Recent global estimates based on data of UNICEF, the ILO and the World Bank indicate that 168 million children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour. Some 150 million among them are below the age of 14. In addition, millions of children suffer in the other worst forms of child labour, including slavery and slavery-like practices such as forced and bonded labour and child soldiering, sexual exploitation, or are used by adults in illicit activities,

including drug trafficking. Despite a steady decline in child labour, progress is far too slow (UNICEF,2009).

At current rates, more than 100 million children will still be trapped in child labour by 2020. The continuing persistence of child labour poses a threat to national economies and has severe negative short and long term consequences for the fulfillment of children's rights guaranteed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – including denial of education and frequent exposure to violence. Child labour spans various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, quarrying and mining, and domestic service. Often, it is hidden from the public eye. For example, the estimated 15.5 million child domestic workers worldwide – mostly girls – are often hardly visible and face many hazards. Child labour is the combined product of many factors, such as poverty, social norms condoning it, lack of decent work opportunities for adults and adolescents, migration, and emergencies.

Child labour is preventable, not inevitable. UNICEF believes that effective action against child labour requires children to be placed squarely at the centre of programmes designed to protect children's rights. Looking at child labour through a broader lens – addressing the full range of children's vulnerabilities and

protection challenges – comes as a result of the recognition that these wider concerns are not always fully addressed in action against child labour.

### **2.3 PREVALENCE OF CHILD-LABOUR IN NIGERIA**

International Labour Organisation in 2005 reported that a staggering 15 million children under the age of 14 are working across Nigeria. They reported that many are exposed to long hours of work in dangerous and unhealthy environments, carrying too much responsibility for their age. Working in these hazardous conditions with little food, small pay, no education and no medical care establishes a cycle of child rights violations. While children have always worked in Nigeria, the figures have significantly increased over the years. The end of the oil boom in the late 1970s coupled with mounting poverty has driven millions of children into labour.

Traditionally, children have worked with their families, learning skills they would need as adults, but today children are forced to work for their own and their family's survival. The money earned by child family members has become a significant part of poor families' income. Millions are losing out on education.

Generally, working children have no time, money or energy to go to school. About six million working children in Nigeria, equally split between boys and girls, do not attend school at all, while one million children are forced to drop out due to poverty or because of parents' demand to contribute to the family income. Over



eight million children manage, at least partly, to stay in school and work in their spare time to pay education fees. Due to high demands at work, these children often skip classes. Missing out on education makes it impossible to break the cycle of poverty and exploitation and prevents children from having a better life and a safer future (ILO, 2004). Childhood under threat In Nigeria, child labour does mostly occur in semi-formal and informal businesses with hundreds of thousands young domestic servants, mainly working for prosperous urban families. Domestic servants are the least visible category and often sexually harassed. Among young domestic workers, one half of those employed in Lagos said they knew of sexually molested domestic servants (ILO, 2004). Overall, hazardous work in fields, quarries, private households and on the streets exposes children to abuse and exploitation and poses serious threats to their health and development.

## **2.4 CHILDREN RIGHT**

Children's rights are the human rights of children with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors,' including their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for food, universal state-paid education, health care and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or

other characteristics. Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse, though what constitutes "abuse" is a matter of debate. Other definitions include the rights to care and nurturing. "A child is any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."

## **2.5 CAUSES OF CHILD-LABOUR**

Poverty and its related problems are some of the main causes of child labour developing countries. Poverty in Nigeria is chronic due to, among others, population pressure, land degradation, unemployment and under-employment among adults and school leavers (youth). Children are paid lower wages than adults, not unionized, and do not demand workers' rights. They are also thought by some to be more efficient in certain types of work, though this has not been demonstrated. Thus, these people tend to prefer child workers to adults. The other main cause of child labour is cultural values. The culture encourages children to work to develop skills. Children are considered as assets to generate income in time of poverty. Children should, therefore, be given work at home early in life and be obliged to assist parents. Other reasons include educational problems, like distance from school, poor quality of education, over-crowding, inability to support

schooling (food, uniforms, exercise books, school fees, etc.); family disintegration due to divorce; various conflicts, war and civil strife; drought and resettlement; orphan-hood due to AIDS; and rapid urbanization( ILO, 2008).

## **2.6 CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD-LABOUR**

The following are the consequences of child-labour according to the ILO (2008).

- i- General Child injuries and abuses like cuts, burns and lacerations, fractures, tiredness and dizziness, excessive fears and nightmares.
- ii- Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, drugs and alcoholism.
- iii- Physical abuse that involve corporal punishment, emotional maltreatment such as blaming, belittling, verbal attacks, rejection, humiliation and bad remarks.
- iv- Emotional neglect such as deprivation of family love and affection, resulting in loneliness, and hopelessness.
- v- Physical neglect like lack of adequate provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical treatment.
- vi- Lack of schooling results in missing educational qualifications and higher skills thus perpetuating their life in poverty.

- vii- Competition of children with adult workers leads to depressing wages and salaries.

## **2.7 FAMILY LIVELIHOOD**

A livelihood is a means of making a living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base. A person's livelihood refers to their "means of securing the basic necessities -food, water, shelter and clothing- of life". Livelihood is defined as a set of activities, involving securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly.

In social sciences, the concept of livelihood extends to include social and cultural means, i.e. "the command an individual, family, or other social group has over an income and/or bundles of resources that can be used or exchanged to satisfy its needs. Blaikie, Cannon, Davis and Wisner(2004) reports that this may involve

information, cultural knowledge, social networks and legal rights as well as tools, land and other physical resources.

Krantz (2001) noted that a livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the short and long term. Of the various components of a livelihood, the most complex is the portfolio of assets out of which people construct their living, which includes both tangible assets and resources, and intangible assets such as claims and access. Any definition of livelihood sustainability, the authors argued, has to include the ability to avoid, or more usually to withstand and recover from, such stresses and shocks.

## **2.8 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD APPROACH**

The sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA) is a way to improve understanding of the livelihoods of poor people. It draws on the main factors that affect poor people's livelihoods and the typical relationships between these factors. It can be used in planning new development activities and in assessing the contribution that existing activities have made to sustaining livelihoods.

The two key components of the SLA are:

- i- A framework that helps in understanding the complexities of poverty
- ii- A set of principles to guide action to address and overcome poverty

The SL framework places people, particularly rural poor people, at the centre of a web of inter-related influences that affect how these people create a livelihood for themselves and their households. Closest to the people at the centre of the framework are the resources and livelihood assets that they have access to and use. These can include natural resources, technologies, their skills, knowledge and capacity, their health, access to education, sources of credit, or their networks of social support. The extent of their access to these assets is strongly influenced by their vulnerability context, which takes account of trends (for example, economic, political, and technological), shocks (for example, epidemics, natural disasters, civil strife) and seasonality (for example, prices, production, employment opportunities). Access is also influenced by the prevailing social, institutional and political environment, which affects the ways in which people combine and use their assets to achieve their goals. These are their livelihood strategies.

People are the main concern, rather than the resources they use or their governments. SLA is used to identify the main constraints and opportunities faced by poor people, as expressed by them. It builds on these definitions, and then supports poor people as they address the constraints, or take advantage of

opportunities. The framework is neither a model that aims to incorporate all the key elements of people's livelihoods, nor a universal solution. Rather, it is a means of stimulating thought and analysis, and it needs to be adapted and elaborated depending on the situation.

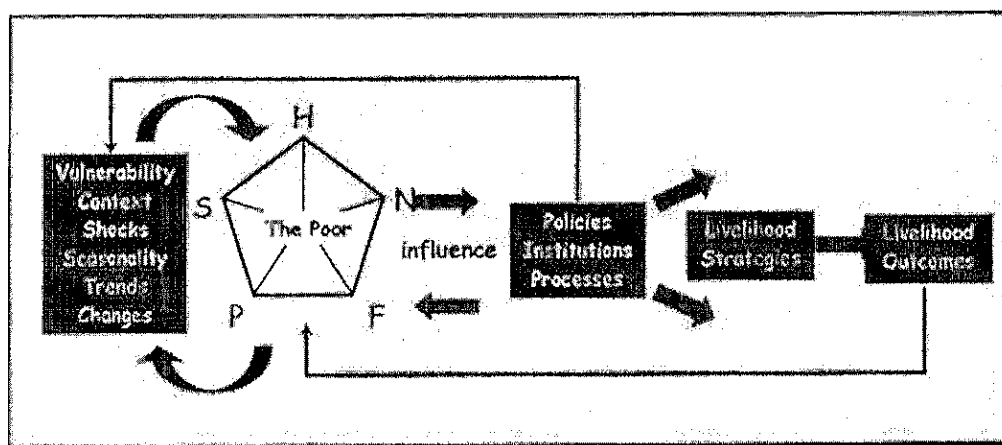
SLA has seven guiding principles. They do not prescribe solutions or dictate methods. Instead, they are flexible and adaptable to diverse local conditions.

The guiding principles are:

- i- ***Be people-centred.*** SLA begins by analysing people's livelihoods and how they change over time. The people themselves actively participate throughout the project cycle.
- ii- ***Be holistic.*** SLA acknowledges that people adopt many strategies to secure their livelihoods, and that many actors are involved; for example the private sector, ministries, community-based organizations and international organizations.
- iii- ***Be dynamic.*** SLA seeks to understand the dynamic nature of livelihoods and what influences them.
- iv- ***Build on strengths.*** SLA builds on people's perceived strengths and opportunities rather than focusing on their problems and needs. It supports existing livelihood strategies.

- v- **Promote micro-macro links.** SLA examines the influence of policies and institutions on livelihood options and highlights the need for policies to be informed by insights from the local level and by the priorities of the poor.
- vi- **Encourage broad partnerships.** SLA counts on broad partnerships drawing on both the public and private sectors.
- vii- **Aim for sustainability.** Sustainability is important if poverty reduction is to be lasting.

The SLA framework is presented in schematic form below and shows the main components of SLA and how they are linked. It does not work in a linear manner and does not attempt to provide an exact representation of reality. Rather, it seeks to provide a way of thinking about the livelihoods of poor people that will stimulate debate and reflection about the many factors that affect livelihoods, the way they interact and their relative importance within a particular setting. This should help in identifying more effective ways to support livelihoods.





## **2.9 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK**

i. Individual Theory of Poverty

Ii. Cultural Theory of Poverty

### **2.9.1 INDIVIDUAL THEORY OF POVERTY**

This first theory of poverty is a large and multifaceted set of explanations that focus on the individual as responsible for their poverty situation. Typically, politically conservative theoreticians blame individuals in poverty for creating their own problems, and argue that with harder work and better choices the poor could have avoided (and now can remedy) their problems. Other variations of the individual theory of poverty ascribe poverty to lack of genetic qualities such as intelligence that are not so easily reversed. The belief that poverty stems from individual deficiencies is old. Religious doctrine that equated wealth with the favour of God was central to the Protestant reformation (Weber 2001) and blind, crippled, or deformed people were believed to be punished by God for either their or their parents' sins. With the emergence of the concept of inherited intelligence in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the eugenics movement went so far as to rationalize poverty and even sterilization for those who appeared to have limited abilities.

Books like Hurnstein and Murray's *The Bell Curve* (1994) are modern uses of this explanation. Rainwater (1970:16) critically discusses individualistic theories of

poverty as a "moralizing perspective" and notes that the poor are "afflicted with the mark of Cain. They are meant to suffer, indeed must suffer, because of their moral failings. They live in a deserved hell on earth." Rainwater goes on to say that it is difficult to overestimate the extent to which this perspective (incorrectly) under-girds our visions of poverty, including the perspective of the disinherited themselves. Ironically, neo-classical economics reinforces individualistic sources of poverty. The core premise of this dominant paradigm for the study of the conditions leading to poverty is that individuals seek to maximize their own well being by making choices and investments, and that (assuming that they have perfect information) they seek to maximize their well being. When some people choose short term and low-payoff returns, economic theory holds the individual largely responsible for their individual choices--for example to forego college education or other training that will lead to better paying jobs in the future. The economic theory that the poor lack incentives for improving their own conditions is a recurrent theme in articles that blame the welfare system's generosity on the perpetuation of poverty. In a Cato Journal article, economists Gwartney and McCaleb (1985), argue that the years of the war on poverty actually increased poverty (adjusted for noncash transfers) among working age adults in spite of unprecedented increases in welfare expenditures.

## 2.9.2 CULTURAL THEORY OF POVERTY

This theory is sometimes linked with the individual theory of poverty. This theory suggests that poverty is created by the transmission over generations of a set of beliefs, values, and skills that are socially generated but individually held. Individuals are not necessarily to blame because they are victims of their dysfunctional subculture or culture. American Sociology has long been fascinated by subcultures of immigrants and ghetto residents as well as the wealthy and powerful. Culture is socially generated and perpetuated, reflecting the interaction of individual and community. This makes the “culture of poverty” theory different from the “individual” theories that link poverty explicitly to individual abilities and motivation. Technically, the culture of poverty is a subculture of poor people in ghettos, poor regions, or social contexts where they develop a shared set of beliefs, values and norms for behaviour that are separate from but embedded in the culture of the main society. Oscar Lewis (1966), was one of the main writers to define the culture of poverty as a set of beliefs and values passed from generation to generation. He writes, once the culture of poverty has come into existence it tends to perpetuate itself. By the time slum children are six or seven they have usually absorbed the basic attitudes and values of their subculture.

Thereafter they are psychologically unready to take full advantage of changing conditions or improving opportunities that may develop in their lifetime.

(Scientific American, October 1966 quoted in Ryan, 1976) Cultures are socialized and learned, and one of the tenants of learning theory is that rewards follow to those who learn what is intended. The culture of poverty theory explains how government antipoverty programs reward people who manipulate the policy and stay on welfare. The underlying argument of conservatives such as Charles Murray in *Loosing Ground*(1984) is that government welfare perpetuated poverty by permitting a cycle of “welfare dependency” where poor families develop and pass on to others the skills needed to work the system rather than to gain paying employment.

The net result of this theory of poverty is summed by Asen’s (2002) perceptive phrase, “From the war on poverty to the war on welfare.” This theory of poverty based on perpetuation of cultural values has been fraught with controversy. No one disputes that poor people have subcultures or that the subcultures of the poor are distinctive and perhaps detrimental. The concern is over what causes and constitutes the subculture of poverty. Daniel Patrick Moynihan found the concept particularly applicable to his study of Black poverty in the early 1965 and linked Black poverty to the largely “dysfunctional” Black family found in central cities.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Ojo .O (2003), noted that methodology is a system of explicit rules and procedures in which research is based and against which claims of knowledge are evaluated. This chapter focuses on the research techniques adopted and used for this study with the aim of achieving the research objectives and a brief history of the study areas. It presents research design, participants, research instruments, procedure and analysis of data.

#### **3.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF ADO EKITI**

Ado-Ekiti is situated is a land that has been continuously inhabited/occupied by human communities from time immemorial. Available research shows that human societies of unknown antiquity occupied this neighbourhood about (11,000) years ago. These ancient inhabitants were probably the same or progenitors/ancestors of Igbon near Ogotun, Erijiyan, Ijero, Ulesun and Asin (near Ikole) who were probably autochthones because available traditions shows that they had lived in and near their abodes from time immemorial. As a matter of fact, no one knows where, if any, they came from and for how long they had lived in those ancient sites. Ulesun appears the most well-known apparently on account of its size, the number of its subordinate communities especially Aso, Ulero, Isinla, Ilamoji,

Ukere and Agbaun (near Igbemo), its well-organized traditional religion including its festivals etc and its location at the heartland of Ekitiland. These ancient people were the ancestors of Ekiti, they played hosts in the 7th and 8th centuries, about 1,200 years ago, to waves of immigrants from the basins of the rivers Niger and Benue; these settled among the ancient Ekiti, and were fewer in number and so, the hosts culturally absorbed them. Eventually, the people fused as aboriginal people by and by.

After many generations, a new wave of immigrant groups penetrated this homeland; their leader as Ewi, second successor of Prince Biritiokun, Son of Oduduwa, on account of his wanderings all the way from the Benin forests, the leader was nicknamed Awamaro. Ulesun people welcomed them warmly and neighbouring committes came together to assist their settlement (built homesteads for them) at Oke-Ibon in OdoIjigbo. Eventually, Ewi and his people overthrew the existing political arrangements, conquered Ulesun community, displaced its ruler Elesun and established a new town, Awamaro named Ado, meaning 'here we encamp'. EwiAwamaro and his successors conquered villages and cottages in the neighbourhood, replaced their rulers with thier own loyalists, stalwarts and scions of the royal family. The important citizens of these conquered communities were relocated in Ado. Ewi supplanted Elesun as sovereign ruler of the aboriginal and settler population, many of Elesun's Chiefs were confirmed in their offices but they

swore oaths of allegiance to the Ewi. Many of the succeeding Ewi expanded the kingdom by force of arms, annexed territories and gave these territories to scions of the royal families, these assumed titles which became hereditary.

The expansion and growth of Ado-Ekiti and the kingdom of Ado lasted over 400 years. In the course of this expansion, Ado became associated with certain traits. Citizens of the kingdom in general and those of the mother town, Ado-Ekiti in particular were reputed for great attention to cleanliness. A popular lyrical description of Ado citizenry depicts:

Ira Ule Ado m'etipisefifinseree (Ado citizens with their usually clean heels)

Ado people were, by local standard, tough and brave warriors. Traditions preserve numerous brave citizens of each Ado community, the best known were Ogbigbonihanran of Idolofin quarters, Ogunmonakan of Okelaja, Fasawo, a.k.a Aduloju of Udemo quarters, and Eleyinmi Orogirigbona of Okeyinmi quarters - all of Ado-Ekiti and Ogunbulu, a.k.a Alal'oju Osoru of Aisegba. The exploits of Ado tough in many parts of Ekiti formed the basis of the popular orature:

Ikaras'ejis'inuagbagbat'emiukoko (Of two balls of cake in the frying-pan, he insists his share is one)

Folk traditions are replete with fond references to Ewi's relationship with some other Ekiti traditional rulers. Ewi's antecedents are depicted as:

ElempeEkiti (mightiest man in Ekiti) Onk'emu 'kan o mu mejiOlojuk'enu  
'kangbakete re (He is entitled to one, he took two he has a disposition to take everything) Ewi i pe mi udirokoOnitaji i pe mi esunsu..... (Ewi invites me for his udiroko festival Onitaji invites me for his esunsu festival)

Folk traditions of this nature vividly portray the towering position of Ado-Ekiti. In the first place, Ado-Ekiti is situated at the heartland of Ekiti and is thus less exposed to crossborder attacks or non-Ekiti influences. Consequently, over many centuries, waves of immigrant groups seeking haven settled in Ado-Ekiti and several other Ado communities. Many of these immigrants were refugees; they left their old homelands in parts of Ekiti, Akoko, Owo etc. where their leaders lost out in chieftaincy contests. Some were war captives, these were brought in droves by Aduloju and his lieutenants from their slave wars of the 1870s and 1880s in parts of Owo, Ose and Akoko. They were settled in Ado communities where they increased the local population, and enriched the culture with their lineage names and festivals in similar circumstances, citizens of Ado communities left their fatherland and settled in a few places in the neighbourhood up to Ijesaland. Ibadan sacked many Ado communities in 1873 and made a huge haul of prisoners of war



and other captives who eventually settled in Iwo, Ibadan and some Remo towns such as Iperu and MakunSagamu. However, Ado communities especially the mother town offset part of their losses with a large number of slaves and prisoners of war from Owo, Ose and Akoko.

From the 1880s, agents of the British, especially Christian missionaries penetrated the Yoruba interior in an endeavour to end the wars, in particular, the wars of liberation Ekiti parapo communities waged against Ibadan since October, 1879. In June, 1886, political-cum-military officers got the belligerent parties to sign a truce and in March, 1893, Governor Carter of Lagos visited Ibadan and Ekiti parapo camps of Igbajo and Imesi-Ile and terminated the war, got the leaders to sign treaties which prohibited slavery and slave trade, human sacrifices and the use of weapons to settle conflicts. The British administration in Lagos (which had authority over Yoruba interland from 1893) proclaimed a general emancipation for slaves and ordered slaves whom so wished to return to their former homelands. As a result, numerous citizens of Ekiti in general and Ado in particular returned from captivity forth with. The British established its colonial rule on vast territories and in 1900, a number of districts became Nigeria. Eventually, further reorganizations led to the creation in January 1913 of Ekiti District, with headquarters in Ado-Ekiti. That was a landmark from where to begin the discussion of today, modern

times, a period characterized by the emergence of new things, phenomenal growth and development of old kingdom and its Chief city, Ado-Ekiti.

Ado Ekiti Local Government Area lies between latitude 7.62 north and longitude 5.22 east.

### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The study adopted descriptive research design to examine child-labour and family livelihood in Ado-Ekiti. This type of design was adopted because it involves the collection, analysis and presentation of mass numerical data. Non-probability sampling techniques was adopted to reach appropriate respondents in the study area, while questionnaire method of data gathering was employed to elicit information from the children engages in income generating activities. Structured scheduled interview was used to collect information from the experienced parents/guidance that have children who engages in income generating activities in their custody, this design was found appropriate because of its mixed methods which is best techniques in any social research.

### **3.3 STUDY POPULATION**

The target population of this study are Children in Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State Nigeria. A total of one hundred and fifty respondents were selected to participate in this study regardless of their gender and type of labour they engages in. In

addition, eight experienced parent or guidance that have income generating activities children in their custody, who were interviewed for the purpose of this research.

### **3.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

The sample of the study consists of children who engaged in income generating activities in Ado Ekiti. A convenient non-random sampling techniques was used to collect data from the respondents since there is no convenient list of frame or sample frame, while Purposive and snowballing was employed to reach each respondents respectively.

### **3.5 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

The mixed method of the data collection was employed, which consist of scheduled structured interview and the questionnaire method. The questionnaire instrument will consist of three parts, (section A) contains socio-demographic variables such as gender, age, relationship status, ethnicity and religion. The section will also examine the level of socio-economic status of the respondent parents. The main reason for gathering data on this personal profile is to evaluate how child-labour serves as a means of livelihood in an urbanising area like Ado-Ekiti.

### **3.6 DATA ANALYSIS**

The gathered information was coded and subjected to analysis under descriptive statistics of data analysis through the help of Special Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). The normal frequency distribution under descriptive analysis and testing of hypotheses significance under Chi-square test.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents data analysis interpretation in a response to findings titled Child Labour and family livelihood, a case study of Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State Nigeria. This chapter covered a range interpretation of data collected from 150 respondents and 8 scheduled interview. In addition, a Chi-square statistical technique was adopted to test the hypotheses under study.

This chapter starts with analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents follow by the presentation and interpretation of family livelihood and finally to the perceived child labour by the respondents. Presentation and interpretation of the study was arranged based on the questions and characteristics of the responses. Finally, each table was presented follow immediately by their interpretation; the tables composed of name of the variable, frequency, and percentage respectively, while the test of hypothesis table composed of cross tabulation of the variables under test and follow by its interpretation.

**TABLE 4.1 THE RESPONDENTS' SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS  
CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS'</b>		
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Male	107	71.3
Female	43	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS'</b>		
(5-8)	3	2.0
(9-12)	36	24.0
(13-16)	81	54.0
(17-20)	30	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS'</b>		
Christianity	124	82.7
Islam	26	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>EDUCATION ATTAINMENT</b>		
No formal education	5	3.3
Primary school	35	23.3
Secondary school	101	67.3
Others	9	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Yes	149	99.3
No	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>CHILD LABOUR INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Car and machine watch	22	14.8
Mechanic	13	8.7
Tailoring	13	8.7
Join-man labourer	8	5.4
Palm/kerosene seller	10	6.7
Fruit seller	7	4.7
Vulcanizer	7	4.7
Others	69	46.3
No indication	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>MONTHLY FROM INCOME CHILD LABOUR</b>		
(Less than 4000)	52	38.0
(4000-8000)	50	36.5
(8100-12000)	24	17.5
(12100-16000)	4	2.9
(16100-20000)	4	2.9
(above 20000)	3	2.2
No indication	13	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PARENT/SPONSOR INCOME</b>		
Poor	26	17.3
Below average	91	60.7
Above average	25	16.7
Rich	8	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **4.1 RESPONDENTS SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Table 4.1 presents the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Concerning gender, 107(71.3%) of the respondents were male, while 43(28.7) are female respondents. The finding shows more male children engaged in child labor and income generating activities.

About the age of the respondents, 81(54%) were the aggregate aged between 13 and 16, while 36(24%) are the aged between 9 and 12 and 20(30%) accounted for the aged between 17 and 20 moreover, only 3(2%) of the respondents are aged between 5 and 8. The sociological implication of the above results is that most of these children are vulnerable of child and exploitation.

Regarding the religion of the respondents, it was revealed that 123 (82.7%) of the respondents are Christian, while 26 (17.3%) of the respondents are Islamic worshipers. This implies, majority of the respondents' were Christians.

Table 4.1 also present the educational attainment of the respondents, whereby 101 (67.3%) of the respondents attained secondary school level, while 35 (23.3%) of the respondent acquired only primary school level and 5 (3.3%) are not formally educated. The above finding shows that there are more secondary school students that engage in child labour in the Ado Ekiti, while the non-formal are the lowest proportion. The result was in line with one of the reviewed literature of the study by International Labour Organisation ILO (2004) that among the consequences of child labour in Nigeria is school dropout, whereby many of these children are drop out student from secondary school that lack educational continuity, while none of them had attained the level of higher education.

Pertinent to income generating activities, it was apparent that 149 (99.3%) of the respondents chose yes and engaged in income generating activities, while only 1(0.7%) respondent chose no. which convey that all the respondents in this study engaged in income generating activities. Among the income generating are car and machine watch accounted for 22 (14.8%), while mechanic and tailoring is 13 (8.7%), palm and kerosene seller accounted 10 (6.7%) of the respondents moreover, fruit seller and vulcanizing responsible for 7 (4.7%) of the respondents.



In addition, 69(46.3) of the respondent engages in other income generating activities like welder, sales girls or boys, house help, maize seller, etc. The result was in line with the responses of respondent under scheduled interview, whereby most of the parents in this study support their children to engage in income generating activities as one of them reported:

*“My children need work rather staying at home and they need to engage in income generating activities because their future and career, while one of them is an artist and the second one brick layer”.*

From the table above displaying the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, 52 (38%) of the respondents earned less than 4000 naira from their income activities, while 50 (36.5%) of the respondents gain (4000-8000) naira on a monthly basis and 4 (2.9%) of the respondents received (12100-16000) and (16100-20000), while only 3 (2.2%) earn money worth more than (20000) naira. The above results divulge the high level of exploitation of the children under study, whereby the highest percentage accounted for the lowest income of the respondents. The result also revealed the valueless money that children could generate in any income generating activities in the study area. the sociological implication of this is that money earn from child labour is below the line of poverty which will eventually result in long run fatalism of poverty, which is the argument of theory of this finding (cultural theory of poverty).

Concerning the parent/guardian income of the respondents, 91 (60.7) of the respondents accepted that their parent/sponsor live below average, while 26 (17.3%) of them are poor and 25 (16%) of the respondents parents live above average, while 8 (5.5%) are rich. The above results was in support of (ILO 2008) that poverty is the main cause of child labour, whereby most of the parents/sponsor of the respondents are poor, which led some children into forced labour or child labour in support of family livelihood.

#### 4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD LABOUR

<b>KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD LABOUR</b>		
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Yes	98	65.3
No	45	30.0
No indication	7	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table above depict Knowledge on child labour, whereby it was revealed that 98 (65.3%) of the respondent have knowledge of child labour and 45(30%) of the respondents have no knowledge of child labour. The above results shows that many of these children understand their condition as bad and been exploited or abused by engaging in child labour, which may be forced on them by their parents or guidance.

#### 4.3 SATISFACTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THEIR PARENT'S LEVEL OF INCOME

CHILDREN SATISFACTION ON THEIR PARENT'S INCOME		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	83	55.3
No	67	44.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above table displayed the respondents satisfaction on their parent's income, it shows that 83 (55.3%) of the respondents are satisfied with their parents income and 67 (44.7%) of the respondent are not satisfied with their parents income. The result shows that majority of the respondent claimed to be satisfied with their parents income.

#### 4.4 CHILDREN FINANCIAL PROVISION FROM THEIR PARENTS

PARENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	57	38.0
No	93	62.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

With reference to the children financial provision from their parent, it illustrate that 57 representing 38.0% said their parents make financial provision, while 93(62%) said they did not make financial provisions. This implies, that

majority of the children engaging in income generating activities was because their parents cannot meet up with their financial needs, and this makes their activities justifiable by seeing child labour as last resort to meet up with their needs.

#### 4.5 PARENTS/GUARDANCE WORKING STATUS.

<b>PARENTS WORKING STATUS</b>		
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Yes	116	77.3
No	34	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PARENTS/GUARDIAN OCCUPATION</b>		
Civil servant	32	21.5
Trader	57	38.3
Driver	29	19.5
Farming	21	14.1
Others	10	6.7
No indication	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above table depict the respondents parent/guidance working status, 116 (77.3%) of the respondents chose yes that their parents/Guidance engaged in work activities, while 34 (22.7%) of the respondents chose No that their parents/guidance are not working. The result shows that some of the parents/guidance are not gainfully employed nor engaged in remunerated activities. Among the work activities or occupation of the respondents' parents/guidance are trader which accounted for 57 (38.3%) and 32 (21.5%) of the respondents

parents/guidance are civil servants, while 29 (19.5%) are drivers and farming is 21 (14.1%) among the occupations. Moreover and 10 (6.7%) of the respondents parents/guidance engages in other work like welder, vulcanizer, carpentry work, tipper supplier etc. The result implies that traders are more common in the study area as against other income generating activities of the parents/guidance of the respondents. Therefore, the type of occupation of the parents/guidance of these children makes them to be vulnerable of child labour in supporting family business.

#### 4.6 PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHELTER, CLOTHES AND FOOD

<b>PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHELTER, CLOTHES AND FOOD</b>		
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Yes	120	80.0
No	30	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above table depict that many of the respondents' parents are able to provide their children basic need of life, which account for 120(80%) of the respondents, while 30(20%) of the respondents parents failed to provide their children basic need. The above result revealed that parents of the respondents do support their

children in providing the shelter, clothes and food which are the basic need of life or survive.

#### 4.7 PARENTS FINANCIAL STATUS

PARENT FINANCIAL STATE		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	82	54.7
No	68	45.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Regarding the respondents financial state, it was apparent that 82(54.7%) of the respondent chose yes that their parents are financially sound, while 68(45.3%) of the respondents chose No that their parents are financially poor. The result revealed that almost half of the respondent's parents are financially poor in terms of supporting their children financially to acquire best education and other needs that can make them avoid child labour.

#### 4.8 CHILD LABOUR AS A MEANS OF FAMILY LIVELIHOOD

CHILD CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	111	74.0
No	39	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
CHILD MEANS OF SUPPORTING THE ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY		
Financial support of the family	77	68.8

Lending parents money	5	4.5
Supporting family business	17	15.2
Brethren financial support	4	3.6
Others	9	8.0
No indication	38	25.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Child labour as a means of family livelihood are more obvious among the population under study, whereby 111(74%) of the respondents contribute to their family income as against only 39(26%) of the respondents that did not support their family. Many of these children support their family financially whether by given a proportion from their earning, which accounted 77(68.8%) of the respondents, while 17(15.2%) of the respondents support their family business and 9(8%) of the respondents support their family income in one way or the others.

Furthermore, 5(4.5%) of the respondent lend their parents money as a means of supporting the family income, while 4(3.6%) of them cares for their brethren at home by supporting their needs. The above results shows that there is a real form of child labour in the study area and most of the children that engaged in remunerated activities are aim in supporting their family income or economy in most cases through some defined means, while some of them are fully exploited by supporting family business and earn nothing from their labour.

#### 4.9 RESPONDENTS' AWARENESS OF CHILD LABOUR

RESPONDENTS' AWARENESS OF CHILD LABOUR		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	51	34.2
No	64	43.0
Don't know	34	22.8
No indication	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.9 revealed that many of the children engaged in child labour are ignorant of their exploitation as a child labour, whereby 51(34.2%) of the respondents chose yes that what they are doing is child labour, while 64(43%) of the respondents chose No that they are not aware of their child labour, also 34(22.8%) of the respondents don't know. Result of the findings conveyed that many of these children are not aware of their exploitation and that child labour against the International Law of Human Right. Social implication of this is that child labour will remain as an ongoing social process in the study area since most of victims are ignorant of their condition.

#### 4.10 PARENTS EDUCATIONAL STATUS

PARENTS EDUCATIONAL STATUS		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	88	58.7
No	62	41.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>



In reference to Educational attainment of the respondents parent, it was disclosed that 88(58.7%) of the respondent's parents are educated, while 62(41.3%) of the respondents parents are not educated. The result shows that underemployment and illiteracy are also the causes of child labour, whereby some of the respondent's parents were educated while almost average are not educated.

#### 4.11 POVERTY AND CHILD LABOUR

<b>POVERTY AS A CAUSE OF CHILD LABOUR</b>		
<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Yes	74	49.7
No	52	34.9
Don't know	23	15.4
No indication	1	.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>HOW POVERTY CAUSE CHILD LABOUR</b>		
Through financial constraint	18	31.6
Through money constraint	14	24.6
Unemployment	15	26.3
Others	10	17.5
No indication	93	62.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Poverty as a real cause of child labour, has been a long debate among the scholars and International Organizations, the idea was in line with the argument of ILO 2008 that poverty in developing nations responsible for the higher rate of child labour. Presentation of the above findings also implies that poverty is the real

cause of child labour, therefore majority of the respondents chose yes which is 74(49.7%) of the respondents and 52(34.9%) of the respondents did not accept poverty to be the real cause of child labour, while 23(15.4) of the respondents don't know. From the interview of the study, it was supported by many of the discussants that poverty is the real cause of child labour as one of them said:

*"It is because of poverty that my children work so that they will support the family financially".*

From the report of another one:

*"If not because of poverty why will my children work, if I have enough money to care for them why will they engage in income generating activities."*

#### 4.12 WORKING FOR ECONOMIC REASON

WORKING FOR ECONOMIC REASON		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	94	62.7
No	45	30.0
Don't know	11	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above table revealed that many of the respondents work for the economic reason, which is 94(62.7%) of the respondents, as against 45(30%) of the respondents who chose No that they are not working for the purpose of economics, while 11(7.3%) of the respondent don't know. The result illustrate the peer

influence on some the respondents whereby, some of them engages in child labour by following the same trend with their friends and try to do what they doing.

#### 4.13 GENDER AS A CAUSE OF CHILD LABOUR

<b>CHILD VULNERABILITY BECAUSE OF GENDER</b>		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	27	18.0
No	105	70.0
Don't know	18	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Concerning child vulnerability because of child labour, it was apparent that most this children are not vulnerable to child labour because of their gender, while 105(70%) of the respondents chose no as against only small proportion of the respondents 27(18%) that chose, while 18(12%) of the respondents shoes I don't know. The result revealed that gender does not make a child to be vulnerable to child labour.

#### 4.14 CHILDREN NECESSITY OF ASSISTING PARENTS/ GUIDANCE IN FORM OF CHILD LABOUR

<b>Children Necessity to Assist Parents/Guidance in Form of Child Labour</b>		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	95	63.8
No	54	36.2
No indication	1	0.7

<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Must a Child Assist Parents/Guidance in Form of Child Labour</b>		
In order support family income	40	46.5
To support my school fee	11	12.8
Children must work to reduce family burden	16	18.6
Others	19	22.1
No indication	64	42.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above table display the necessity children in supporting their parent's as a form of child labour, it revealed that 95(63.8%)of the respondents chose Yes that is good to assist parents/guidance in form of child labour, while 54(36.2%) of the respondents chose No that it wasn't a good thing to support family in any form of child labour. Furthermore, 40(46.5%) of these children argued that they must work in support of their family income and 16(18.6%) of the respondents accepted that children must work in support of the family in order to reduce the family burden, while 11(12.8%) of them said there is a need for them to work in support of the family for their school fee. In addition, there are some other reasons or purpose that children think it is necessary to support family in form of child labour, which accounted for 19(22.1%) of the respondents. The above results shows that poverty is the major cause of child labour, which allowed many children to be prone to the victim of child labour, where the orientation of some of those children totally change to accept poverty as normal situation. Therefore, is an important

responsibility and obligation of the parent and government to cater for all the needs of the little children especially the basic education.

#### 4.15 IMPORTANCE OF ENGAGING IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY AS A CHILD

WHETHER IT IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN TO WORK FOR PAY		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	99	66.0
No	51	34.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
REASONS WHY CHILDREN SHOULD WORK FOR PAY		
When necessary	14	16.9
we must work to avoid stealing	11	13.3
To generate income	18	21.7
In order to survive	12	14.5
Others	28	33.7
No indication	67	44.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In reference to the importance of income generating activities among the children, It was supported by 99(66%) of the respondents that it is good to work for pay as a child, while 51(34%) against the idea of working for pay under necessity. Many of them went further and said that they must work for pay in order to generate income which is 18(21.7%) of the respondents, while 14(16.9%) said when it necessary, while 12(14.5%) of the respondents work in order to survive.

Furthermore, 11(13.3%) of the respondents work in order to avoid stealing and others accounted for 28(33.7%) of the respondents. The above result shows that more of the respondents accept their fate of engaging in a form of child labour in order to support themselves and to meet up with their immediate needs.

#### 4.16 CHILD LABOUR AS A FORM OF CHILD ABUSE

<b>Child Labour As Child Abuse</b>		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	81	54.0
No	69	46.0
Total	150	100.0
<b>Child Labour Is Not a Child Abuse</b>		
Because we spend the money together	2	3.8
It is not bad	6	11.3
Because I earn to my pocket	9	17.0
It a means of survival	20	37.7
Others	16	30.2
No indication	97	64.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Child labour as a form of child abuse had stirred many International Organisation to kick against the menace of child labour nationwide, from the table above it was conspicuous that Child labour was perceived as a child abuse. Thereby 81(54.%) of the respondents chose yes that child labour is a child abuse and 69(46%) chose No that child labour is not a child abuse. Moreover, 20(37.7%) of the respondents among the children that chose no, supported that child labour is

a form of child abuse because, child labour is a means of survival, while 9(17%) of the respondents said is not a form of child abuse because they earn to their own pocket. Furthermore, 6(11.3%) of the respondents said it is not too bad for them to work as child labour, while 2(3.8%) of the respondents chose no because both of them and their parents earn the money together and 16(30.2%) others the respondents also see child labour not being a form of child abuse.

Result from the scheduled interview support that many of the discussants view child labour as a form of child abuse because it is a parents responsibility to provide for their children, report from one of them:

*"Child labour is a form of abuse, even bible supported it that you should give birth to the one you will be able to take care of. By allowing, your children to engage in any income generating activities mean that you have turn them into a slave".*

Above results revealed that child labour is a form of child abuse, which make many children to become vulnerable, and victim of diverse social issues and social unrest because of pressure on them and social influence at course of child labour.

#### 4.17 CHILDREN HAPPINESS TOWARD INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

CHILDREN HAPPINESS TOWARD INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	79	53.0
No	47	31.5
Don't know	23	15.4
No indication	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
WHY CHILDREN HAPPY OF ENGAGING IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES		
It support me financially	24	31.6
it satisfying my need	17	22.4
as a means of assisting parent	11	14.5
for future purpose	16	21.1
Others	8	10.5
No indication	74	49.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Concerning the children mood of happiness toward income generating activities, it was appeared that 79(53%) of the respondents chose Yes that they are happy in engaging in remunerated activities, and 47(31.5%) chose No that they are not happy with it, while 23(15.4%) of the respondents chose don't know. Furthermore, 24(31.6%) of the respondents were happy because it support the financially, 17(22.4%) argued that it satisfying their needs, while 16(21.1%) of the respondents are happy to engage in income generating activities for future purpose, 11(14.5%) of the respondents also happy by seeing it as a means of assisting their



parents. Finally, 8(10.5%) of are among others that are happy in engaging in income generating activities. The result shows that many of the respondents were happy in remunerated activities, only because of the little benefit without considering the relatives implication on them.

#### 4.17 PREFERENTIAL WORK TREATMENT

PARENT/GUIDANCE PREFERENTIAL WORK TREATMENT		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	18	12.1
No	131	87.9
No indication	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Regarding the home preferential work treatment, 131(87.9%) of the respondents chose No, mean that respondents are not vulnerable at home by exposing them to much work than their siblings, more so 18(12.1%)of the respondents chose Yes that there is preferential treatment home in terms of giving them a task to perform at home more than there compatriots. The result shows that form of child labour and child abuse started at home by given the most difficult task to a set of particular children to perform and this was common among the guidance.

#### 4.18 FORCED LABOUR FROM RESPONDENTS PARENTS/GUIDANCE

FORCED TO ENGAGE IN CHILD LABOUR BY PARENT/GUARDIAN		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	25	16.7
No	103	68.7
Don't know	22	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the table above, 103(68.7) of the respondent are not forced to engage in any work activities as a child labour, while 25(16.7%) of the respondents chose yes that they were forced to work occasionally and sometimes to support the family economy, 22(14.7%) of the respondents chose don't know as their own response. The results divulge that there is a measure of child labour in the study area.

#### 4.19 CHILD LABOUR AT WILL IN SUPPORTING PARENT/GUARDIAN

CHILD LABOUR AT WILL IN SUPPORTING PARENT/GUARDIAN		
ITEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	89	60.1
No	46	31.1
Don't know	13	8.8
No indication	2	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Many of the respondents chose yes 89(60.1%) of the respondents who engages in child labour in support of their family, while 46(31.1%) of the respondent did it out of their will but view child labour as a means to survive and support their

family, 13(8.8%) also chose don't know as response. The above results implies that some remunerated activities engaged in by some of the children in the study area is out of their will, which revealed that those children lack proper care and support from their family couple with poor or lack financial support which led them to be vulnerable to child labour.

## 4.20 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

### 4.20.1 HYPOTHESIS 1

Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ )

There is no significant relationship between means and Child labour.

Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ )

There is a significant relationship between means and Child labour.

**TABLE 4.20.1 CROSS TABULATION OF THE RESPONDENTS, MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD AND CHILD LABOUR**

MEANS	CHILD LABOUR		
	YES	NO	TOTAL
Civil servant	25 (80.6%)	6 (19.4%)	31 (100.0%)
Trader	47(82.25%)	10(17.5%)	57(100.0%)
Driver	17(58.6%)	12(41.4%)	29(100.0%)
Farming	16(76.2%)	5(23.8%)	21(100.0%)
Others	5(45.5%)	6(54.5%)	11(100.0%)
TOTAL	110(73.8%)	39(26.2)	149(100.0%)

Pearson Chi-square = 11.056<sup>a</sup>;df = 4 Asymp. Sig = 0.023;

Table 4.20.1, Above shows the relationship between means of livelihood and child labour. The result of Pearson' Chi-Square, 11.056<sup>a</sup> with Asymp. Sig = 0.023 at 4 degree of freedom showed that the relationship was significant at 95 percent critical value that is,  $p < 0.05$  there is a significant relationship between Child labour and means of livelihood, whereby, the null hypothesis is to be rejected as we fail to reject the alternative hypothesis. Is to be conclude that labour is significantly related to means of livelihood.

#### **4.20.2 HYPOTHESIS 2**

##### **Null hypothesis**

Children from the low socio-economic background will not display higher level of child labour practice than their counterpart from higher level of socio-economic background.

##### **Alternative Hypothesis**

Children from the low socio-economic background will display higher level of child labour practice than their counterpart from higher level of socio-economic background.

**TABLE 4.20.2 CROSS TABULATION OF THE RESPONDENTS CHILD LABOUR AND PARENT /GUIDANCE ECONOMIC STATUS**

CHILD LABOUR	Parents/Guidance Economic Status				
	Poor	Below Average	Above Average	Rich	TOTAL
Yes	22 (19.0%)	75 (64.7%)	16 (13.8%)	3 (2.6%)	116(100.0%)
No	4 (11.8%)	16 (47.1%)	9 (26.5%)	5 (14.7%)	34 (100.0%)
TOTAL	26(17.3%)	91 (60.7%)	25 (16.7%)	8 (5.3%)	150(100.0%)

Pearson Chi-square =11.906<sup>a</sup>;df = 3 Asymp. Sig = 0.008.

Table 4.20.2, Above shows, the relationship between means of livelihood and child labour. The result of Pearson' Chi-Square 11.906<sup>a</sup>, with Asymp. Sig = 0.008 at 3 degree of freedom showed that the relationship was significant at 95 percent confidence level. Thus,  $p < 0.05$  showing that children from low socio-economic background displayed higher level of child labour practices than their counterparts from higher socio-economic background. Whereby, the null hypothesis is to be rejected as against the alternate hypothesis, to be statistically conclude that children from poor socio-economic background are more vulnerable to child labour. The finding was in line with the prove of (ILO 2012) that poverty in developing countries is the major cause of child labour.

### 4.20.3 HYPOTHESIS 3

#### Null Hypothesis

Female study participants will not display higher level of socio-economic background than their male counterpart.

#### Alternative Hypothesis

Female study participants will display higher level of socio-economic background than their male counterpart.

**TABLE 4.20.3 CROSS TABULATION OF THE RESPONDENTS GENDER AND PARENT/GUIDANCE ECONOMIC STATUS**

GENDER	PARENTS/GUIDANCE ECONOMIC STATUS				TOTAL
	POOR	BELOW AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	RICH	
Male	15 (14.0%)	73 (68.2%)	17 (15.9%)	2 (1.9%)	107(100.0%)
Female	11 (25.6%)	18 (41.9%)	8 (18.6%)	6 (14.0%)	43 (100.0%)
TOTAL	26(17.3%)	91(60.7%)	25(16.7%)	8(5.3%)	150(100.0%)

Pearson Chi-square = 14.415<sup>a</sup>;df = 3 Asymp. Sig = 0.002.

Showing the relationship between gender and parents/guidance socio-economic status. The result of Pearson' Chi-Square, 14.415<sup>a</sup> with Asymp. Sig = 0.002 at 3 degree of freedom showed that the relationship was significant at 95 valid percentage f or social sciences. Thereby,  $p < 0.05$ , whereby the null hypothesis is to be accepted and reject the alternative hypothesis. The result of the finding disclosed that Male respondents from poor socio-economic Background are more vulnerable to child labour than there female counterpart.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendation.

#### 5.1 SUMMARY

This study investigated child labour and family livelihood a case study of Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria. The introductory chapter of the study covered the general issues to show if child labour is a means of family livelihood and if child labour is being caused by poverty. It further covered the statement of the research problem which the study was to tackle, the broad aim and the objectives of the study, research questions, research hypotheses To achieve this goal, questionnaire and structured scheduled of interview were used to elicit information about the awareness of respondents on child labour and family livelihood.

The study reviewed relevant literature on the subject matter under study. Thus, literature on the concept of child labour, prevalence of child labour, children right, causes of child labour, consequences of child labour and family livelihood. In addition, the study reviewed two main theories that included individual theory of poverty and the cultural theory of poverty as the theoretical framework.

Chapter three was based on a brief history of the study area and the methodology used in the study were covered in the study. The research was

conducted within Ado-Ekiti covering children aged 5-20 years and their parents. The research methodology, which comprises research designed, sampling procedure, research instrument, data analysis. A total sample size for the study was purposely determined is one hundred and fifty-eight (158). This comprised of one hundred and fifty-eight self-administered questionnaires to generate quantitative data and five for structured scheduled interview to gather qualitative data.

Chapter four discussed the findings in respect to the research objectives, questions and hypotheses. The quantitative data generated were coded with Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 17) was used for simple percentage presented in tabular format. Chapter five of the study covered the summary of the work, conclusion and recommendation.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

It is obvious from the preceding chapter, that child labour is a problem which serves a means of livelihood in Ado-ekiti. Majority of those forced into child labour was because their parents could not provide their basic need ,their families with meager income, so the children need engage in income generating activities which sustains their families and served a mean of livelihood. Conclusively.



Poverty as a keen relationship with child labour as those from the lower class, are more likely to engage in child labour compare with those from the upper class. So also gender, as families prefer the girl child to work

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

1. The government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) should provide family support programme such as poverty eradication programmes especially for those with low economic status.
2. The government should enact laws that prohibit child labour and provide protection for the child right.
3. The media, particularly the electronic media like television, radio, should create awareness on the dangers of child labour.
4. The government should provide free basic education for children to relief the family burden.
5. The public should be enlightened on the danger of child labour, the mass media especially or particularly.
6. Measures to improve national economy should be in place so that parents will not be forced to use child labour as a means of livelihood.

7. Parents should be sensitized on the regulation their family size and the importance of birth control methods to produce the number of children they can cater for should also be encouraged.

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## APPENDIXES

**Federal University, Oye-Ekiti**

**Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities,**

**Department of Sociology.**

Dear Respondent,

I am **Adewunmi Ige Oluwabunmi**, an under-graduate student with **Matric No: SOC/11/0220** of **Department of Sociology**, conducting a final year research project "Child labour and family livelihood, a case study of Ado, Ekiti State, Nigeria". I would be grateful if you can assist in providing honest response to each of the questions, and whatever response or information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality, the instrument will be used for academic work only. Thanks in anticipation for your co-operation in this regard.

Instruction: Please, tick { } or comment appropriately.

### **SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF RESPONDENT**

1. Sex: Male ( ), Female ( )
2. Age as at last birthday, please specify? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Religion Believe: a. Christianity ( ) b. Islam ( ) c. Traditional ( ) d. Other ( )
4. Educational Attainment. a. No Formal Education ( ) b. Primary School ( )  
c. Secondary School ( ) d. Others ( )

5. Are you engaging in income generating activity? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

If yes, what type of income generating activity. \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Monthly Stipend \_\_\_\_\_ (N)

6. How would you describe your parent/sponsor financially?

a- Poor ( )

b- Below Average ( )

c- Above average ( )

d- Rich ( )

e- Very Rich ( )

7. Do you have knowledge of child labour? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

### **SECTION B: FAMILY LIVELIHOOD AND CHILD LABOUR**

Please tick only one of the opinions and rate your response by ticking Yes or No as provided below.

8. Are you satisfied with the level of your parent income? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

9. Are your parents able to provide for you financially? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

10. Are your two parents working? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

11. Are your parents able to provide food, shelter and clothes for you? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

12. Are your parent financially ok? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )