

**CONTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOUR TO FAMILY
WELFARE AMONG RESIDENTS OF AHINSAN
A SUBURB OF KUMASI**

BY
OSEI KWADWO
10045577

**A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE SOCIOLOGY
DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF PHILOSOPHY
IN SOCIOLOGY**



JUNE 2001

DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation is the result of my research work carried out in the Sociology Department, under the supervision of Dr Dan-Bright Dzorgbo and Mr. P. K. Abrefah

References cited in the work have, however been fully acknowledged.

OSEI KWADWO



(STUDENT)

05-10-04

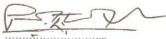
DATE

DR. DAN-BRIGHT DZORGBO



(SUPERVISOR)

MR. P. K. ABREFAH



(SUPERVISOR)

05/10-04

DATE

15/10/04

DATE

is work is dedicated to my wife Mrs. Naomi Osei and Children, my parents, Mr muel Kofi Adjei and Madam Grace Yaa Oforiwaa whose love, guidance and couragement have brought me this far.

God alone be the glory he has been so good to me. I am grateful to many people who helped me in this study.

First of all, my sincere thanks go to my supervisors Dr. Dan-Bright Dzorgbo of the Sociology Department University of Ghana and Mr. P. K. Abrefah of Social Work Department of the University of Ghana whose advice, patience, encouragement and constructive criticisms have made it possible for me to complete this work.

My appreciation is also extended to Mr. & Mrs. Kwame Owusu of Accra for their interest and advice they offered me.

Particular mention must also be made to Mrs. Naomi Osei my wife and Mr. Antwi Ninye of Aggrey Electrical Company Adum, Kumasi, for their guidance and moral support, which helped to sustain me in the critical period of writing.

It cannot end, without expressing my gratitude to the elders of Ahensan King Palace for generously sharing with me the history of Ahensan, the study area.

For this present study, I am deeply indebted to a number of friends especially, Yaw Owusu Amponsah, Collins Annin, Phyllis Darko-Gyekye and Susana Apoche, not only for their encouragement but also for their useful and generous advice.

Finally, I would like to thank Miss Alice Attoh, a stenographer Secretary, for unstintingly and selflessly typing my work.

that is that generally, comprehensive detail is not required, but any shortcomings that may be found in the text of this essay.

SEI KWADWO.

is research is devoted to the study of the contributions that child labourers make to the welfare of their families among residents of Ahinsan, a suburb of Kumasi.

A purposive sampling method was adopted in conjunction with face to face interview through the interview guide.

The following, inter alia, were the major findings. First, most of the parents/guardians of children who were engaging in child labour were of low educational background. It was clear from the study that the socio-economic level of households whose children were indulging in child labour was generally low.

Moreover it was revealed that child labourers contributed cash or kind to supplement food, rent, medical fees, basic clothing needs and educational needs of their household through the income they give to the family budget. The data also indicated that most of the child labourers were working because they have been asked by their parents to do so.

One of importance, is the finding that child workers lacked training and skills for the type of work they were engaging in.

and would deprive the children of the opportunity to work. For the majority of most families and tying these children the opportunity to work would adversely affect the standard of living and subsequent survival of their families.

The major recommendations and suggestions from the study were that there should be massive improvement of the economy so as to make it unnecessary to have recourse to economic activity of children; there should be progressive extension of economic and social measures to alleviate poverty wherever it exist; there should be progressive extension and

enforcement of the free, universal and compulsory education and the provision of training and apprenticeship schemes to all child labourers who are illiterates and drop-out school.

	PAGE
claration	ii
dication	iii
know ledgement	iv
stract	vi
ile of contents	viii
t of tables	x
apter One	
roduction	
Introduction	1
Statement of the problem	4
Objective of the study	7
Methodology	8
Definition of key Concepts and terms	10
Background of the study area	13
apter Two: Literature Review	
Introduction	16
Child labour in traditional societies	16
Child labour in the Industrial Societies	18
Researchers on child labour in other countries	21
Current state of information on child labour in Ghana	24
Conclusion	25
apter Three: Data Analysis	
Introduction	27

1 Introduction	27
2 Socio-Demographic characteristics of parent/guardian/head of household	27
3 Household Characteristics of respondents	32
4 Contribution of Child Labourers to family welfare	34
Part Two	
Introduction	40
1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Children respondents	40
2 Living Arrangements of children Respondents	50
3 The Decision to work	52
4 Parental background of respondents (children)	54
5 Time that child spent working	58
6 Reasons why children were working	59
7 Future Aspiration of children	62
Part Four: Conclusion	
Summary and Conclusion	65
Recommendation	70
Bibliography	73
Appendix I	77
Appendix II	79
Appendix III	82

BLE 1 - Distribution of marital status of respondents

2- Distribution of educational status of respondents

3- Distribution of ethnic background of respondents

4- Distribution of respondent's occupation

5- Distribution of respondent's relationship to child labourers

6- Distribution of aspect of family welfare that children's contributions are used for

7- Distribution of respondent's views on the question, "What will happen if child stops working?"

8- Distribution of respondent's aspiration for the child labourers

9- Sex Distribution of Respondents

10- Age by sex distribution of respondents

11- Distribution of children respondent's ethnicity

12- Distribution of educational status of respondents by their sex

13a- Distribution of respondent's nature of work by sex

13b- Distribution of respondent's age by the nature of their work

14- Distribution of living arrangement of children

15- Distribution of children's view on the question, ' who asked you to engage in this type of work'.

16- " which of your parents is alive"

17- Distribution of employment status of respondent's parents

18- Distribution of family size of respondent's household

19- Hours that children spent working (per day)

20- Distribution of children responses to "How much are you working?"

21- Distribution of average amount in cash that children contribute to supplement family income

22- Distribution of future aspiration of children

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Child labour is a phenomenon condemned by most people but paradoxically the practice persists both in the affluent and poor societies.

It was estimated in 1996 that some 250 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 were working in developing countries nearly double the previous estimates, the international labour organization (ILO) said in a new Report. Of this total some 120 million worked part-time said the report, Child labour, Targeting the Intolerable (Chronicle No. 4, 1996 p. 19).

Launching the 1997 State of the World's Children Report in New York on 11th December 1996, an Executive Director of the United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF) called for an immediate end to the most intolerable forms of child labour such as prostitution or bonded labour describing them as "so grave an abuse of human rights that the world must come to regard them in the way it does slavery as something unjustifiable under any circumstances".

Some 61 percent of child workers or nearly 153 million were found in Asia, 32 percent or 80 million were in Africa and 7 percent, or 17.5 million lived in Latin America.

There is evidence that child labour also exist in many industrialized countries including Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.



in transition to a market economy.

While many of the children who are working engaged in activities permitted by national and international standards, many more are working in violation of these standards. Such is the case for example of;

- (a) Young girls working in small industrial enterprises in tasks that involve handling microscopically fine wires, finally resulting in lost of eyesight within five to eight years.
- (b) Shepherd boys subcontracted to owners of large estates to work as long as 15 hours a day.
- (c) Children working under ground in mines
- (d) Bonded Children.
- (e) Children employed as seasonal and cheap labourers in pesticide - soaked field.
- (f) Children working in numerous small industrial workshops and service establishment.
- (g) And lastly children in street trade practically ubiquitous in the developing world including Ghana. Most of these child workers are working long hours for low wages under condition damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development and sometimes separated from opportunities that could open up for them a better future. (ILO, 1986)

... of the economy and the level and pace of development of a particular society. The participation of all those who can contribute to domestic or non-domestic production is essential for meeting the consumption requirements of the family and household. Child labour therefore is essential part of the farm household's survival strategy. This situation is still prevalent in many parts of rural Africa including Ghana, Asia and to some extent Latin America. Comparative patterns may be found in artisan workshops and small services.

Historically, the growth of wage labour and industrial expansion are associated with a decline in child employment. The early stages of industrialization however, are marked by a high incidence of child employment often under extremely poor and indeed exploitative conditions. (ILO, 1986)

In many developing countries, including Ghana children are found working in all types of industrial and service establishments in urban areas in both the normal and the informal sectors and also in commercial agriculture. Often they work for low wages and for excessively long hours, vulnerable, flexible and unorganized. Child workers are used for reducing labour costs and maintaining competitive advantages and as a means of adapting and responding to economic uncertainties and fluctuations in demand.

thousand (800,000) children between seven and fourteen years were in child labour in Ghana.

Anyone in Ghana resident or visitor does not need anybody before concluding that the problem of child labour seems to have been institutionalized. On the streets, roads and markets are found swarm of children, some of them as young as 5 years, sweating under all kinds of merchandise and most of the time risking their lives by either crossing or running along side speeding vehicles to sell their wares. More disturbing is the age of children who sell iced-water or pure water. Some of these child workers look very innocent, feeble and intelligible when one engages them in conversation. This situation calls for concern and investigation.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

The universal perception of child labour as a problem stems from the wide spread belief that the employment of children especially young children has harmful effects including the destructive consequences for the child's intellectual and physical development.

These are particularly serious for children who work in hazardous industries risking accident and injury. There are others working in conditions that take a slower but definite toll on the child's health. (ILO, 1986, 1996)



standard Survey (GLSS), that around 28 percent children between the ages of 7 -14 years were involved in child labour. This nationally adds up to around 800,000 children in child labour. In 1992, out of the total number of children who were working 66 percent were also going to school and 90 percent involved in household chores. 20 percent of boys and 17 percent of girls were observed to be both working and going to school. Most of these children may not be able to develop their talents and acquire the needed skills for a brighter future. This would obviously mean a lot of talents going down the drain. Thus, the wealth and health of the nation's human resources meant for development are under-utilized if not wasted.

The government of Ghana was the first to ratify the U.N Convention on the Right of the Child (C.R.C) in 1990, and other non-governmental organization have in that past and recently concerned themselves in the battle against the problem by demonstrating their commitment to meeting the urgent needs of children in the country through legislation and other interventions. Some of these initiations are, "THE CHILD CANNOT WAIT" that was developed in 1992 and "THE GIRL-CHILD" which was made popular after the Beijing conference in 1995. Ghana labour regulations and constitution all give meaning to the rights of the child.

It is uncommon to see school-aged children spending long hours in employment activities that may impede their intellectual and physical development.

One proposal for the ultimate solution to the child labour problem is to place a ban on child labour; however it has been argued that placing a ban on child labour may worsen the plight of many families and households especially in low-income countries. This is because child labour in these countries has to do with the livelihood and survival of many families and communities. (Basu, 1998)

In India Rodgers, Gerry and Standing (1981) found that child labourers of especially poor parents were the main stay of their families. In Ghana, a low income country, concern has been raised by governments as to the possible link between the contributions that child labourers make to their family welfare and the persistence of the phenomenon. However not a lot of studies have been done in this area to the understanding of this key determinant of child labour for the formulation of effective policies in reducing and eventually eliminating child labour.

Moreover, in the battle against child labour a variety of laws and interventions have been tried and even more discussed. In Ghana as has already been said, some of the interventions are the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (F.C.U.B.E) aimed, in theory, to allow all children under the age of 16 to attend school at no cost, the Girl Child Education Programme aim at getting more girls to school and



have done little to address the child labour problem because these interventions were concerned about the “cost to the child” leaving out the “the cost to the family” whose welfare the working children contribute in cash or kind. Most of the studies on child labour for instance the one conducted by Canagarajah and Coulombe (1997) have focused on the negative impact of the phenomenon ignoring most the time the positive aspect. This has left a gap in the quest for knowledge on the subject. Thus, it is the aim of this study to find out the contributions of child labourers that have helped to perpetuate the phenomenon and make some suggestions for policy consideration and direction.

1.3 Objectives of the study.

The general objective of the study is to examine the contributions that children who indulge in child labour make to their family welfare.

Specifically the objectives are:

- (a) To examine the socio-demographic background of child labourers and their parents,
- (b) To examine how the contribution of child labour to family welfare influences the persistence of child labour,
- (c) To find out reasons why the children work and

1.4 Methodology.

In any social survey, one has to find some practical and rationally acceptable means of choosing the units of analysis from a particular universe under investigation. This section deals with methods and techniques used in choosing the target group.

1.4.1 Sampling.

For the purpose of this study, sampling may be defined as examination of a carefully selected proportion of the units of the phenomena in order to extend knowledge gained from the study of the part to the whole from which the part was selected.

The purposive sampling was used to select the target group of 281 made up of 109 children between ages 5 - 17 years. Both boys and girls in the formal and informal sector in the catchments area engaged in economic activity for income (in cash or kind) and their 109 eligible parents/guardians.

Since the unit of analysis was individual located in the household, the household was used as the unit of interviewing.

To conduct any social inquiry it is always vital to adopt techniques to enable one come out with facts and answers to research questions. These techniques are the concern of this section.

First and foremost technique was the interview guide, which was designed to unfold facts, test knowledge of informants about the study.

In designing the interview guide following considerations were made;

- a. The questions were very simple, brief and straightforward
- b. The sequence and subject matter of the questions were logical and concise.
- c. Care was taken to avoid leading and loaded questions as well as ambiguity in the phraseology of each question.

Moreover, in all, 38 closed-ended questions and 4 opened-ended questions were used in the interview-guide. The interview guide was in two main sections, one directed to eligible children and other to eligible parents/guardians.

Furthermore, face-to-face interviewing method was used to administer the interviewing by the investigator by first translating the content into Twi, which was the dominant language in the area and in which the investigator was well versed.

native language was adopted hand in hand with critical observations and probing.

The investigator in the course of the interview created an atmosphere, which was friendly, cordial and relaxed enough to allow the respondents to feel at ease to provide accurate, reliable and required answers to questions put to them.

Again the use of secondary sources is also worthy of mention. The Regional Institute of Population Studies (RIPS) library, the U.N Information Center library, the Kumasi office of the Statistical Service, the Balme library, the Sociology Department library, the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (K.N.U.S.T) library. Newspaper articles were very helpful in providing vital documents in which useful information on the topic could be traced.

Finally information was also collected from the palace of the study area. Information acquired here was mainly used for the background of the area under study, Ahensan.

1.5 Definition of Key Concepts and Terms.

As most social science concepts and terms are nebulous, evasive and sometimes controversial, it will be useful at this juncture to specify the ways in which the

welfare are used in this study.

The concept of child labour is not as simple and straightforward as it may appear. Childhood can be defined in terms of age, but then different societies may have different age thresholds for demarcating childhood and adulthood. In some societies, age may not be a sufficient basis for defining “adult” and “child” status. In still others, the integration of children into socio-economic life may begin so early and the transition from childhood and adulthood may be so smooth and gradual that it may be virtually impossible to identify clearly the different life phases (ILO, 1986). There should therefore be the need to recognize that child labour could mean different things in different societies and at different times. However, in the context of *child labour*, a working definition of “child” will be a person below the Ghanaian voting age of 18 years.

Labour too can be a controversial concept to define especially in the case of children. Children assist their families for example, at home from early years on; they also assist in farms and in shops. But this is not what is referred to as child labour. Rather *child labour* is employment situation where children engage in economic activity on more or less regular basis, which has the potential to negatively affect the child's health, school and normal development, to earn a livelihood for themselves or their families.

...the definition of child labour in this survey is intended to cover children under the age of 18 years engaged in economic activity with the aim of earning a livelihood for themselves or for their families. Economic activity therefore includes any work performed by children for profit or family gain.

The term household is demographically defined as a group of people who eat together from the same pot. However the term is used here to mean a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share the same house keeping arrangements and are catered for as one unit. It should however be emphasized here that members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

The term welfare is very broad and encompassing and thus very difficult to define. It is sometimes considered in terms of well being, that is the comfort and happiness of an individual, group or a country.

Moreover, welfare is often referred to as help with the living conditions or social difficulty of the less fortunate within a society in order to improve their lives. Furthermore in the United States of America and other countries of the world welfare could mean a system of additional government help for those in special need. As could be seen from the above the term welfare is very controversial and difficult to define and measure, however for the purpose of this survey the following indicators including household food, household rent,

household medical fees will

be used to signify welfare. Thus if a child's contribution whether in cash or kind is used to supplement any of the welfare indicators then the child in question contribute to family welfare.

1.6 Background of the Study Area.

The natives of Ahensan come from Denkyira. They are made up of two main clans. The Aduana and Asona. At Denkyira, the Aduana clans were the kingmakers. These positions have remained unchanged up to this present time.

Due to some disputes and tribal wars that hit the area that is Denkyira, the two groups or clans with their royals migrated down to Kumasi. In Kumasi, the groups went to be the guest of the then "Offinsohene" and his elders who later incorporated them into his administration.

As they were increasing in number at the king's palace they appealed to the king to give them a place to settle permanently.

Nana Akosa Yiadom, the "Offinsohene" who was the father of Osei Tutu (Paramount chief) visited him at Amakom. He laid their request before Osei Tutu, the paramount chief of Kumasi.

**The Chief of Offinso a Town in Ashanti Region of Ghana*

... took a cutlass and went to demarcate a boundary for them.

On their way to the area, they came across three rivers namely Aboabo, Wewe and Sise where they finally stopped. Nana Osei Tutu proclaimed, "here you are with Wewe river in front of you, Akosu River on your left, Sise on your right and Aboabo River at your back, stay here". The area was called Nsutam, meaning land surrounded by rivers. They first settled in this area, which was characterized by a thick forest with various kinds of animals.

Not long they had settled in this new area than they began to increase in number through birth and emigrants who came from other parts of Kumasi. One day Nana Osei Tutu decided to go and see how they were doing at their new found settlement, but to their amazement, the king and his entourage returned the same day to where they had come from. The town thus got its present name AHENSAN on that day because on that day, the King Osei Tutu and his sub chiefs visited them and returned on the same day, Ahensan therefore literally means " the chiefs have returned".

The main economic activities of their forebears were farming and hunting. However, with the ushering in of colonialism, with its accompanying factors of change many of their lands were given to the Europeans to set up industries. The farming and hunting activities gave way to industries.



many of the people who were hitherto farmers had no other alternative than to go and work for these industrial establishments.

At present, Ahensan is the main industrial area of the Ashanti Region and located between Asokwa and Atonsu, all suburbs of Kumasi along the Lake Bosomtwe road. Ahensan houses such industrial establishment as Sawmills, Ghana Breweries Limited, Coca Cola Bottling Company and Jute Factory.

Currently, Ahensan has a population of about 5000 inhabitants. Most of the present inhabitants of Ahensan are industrial workers rendering services to most of these industrial establishments. With the recent redeployment exercise going on in various industrial establishments as one of management strategy to cut down cost of production, most of these workers, especially, those with low education have had their appointments terminated.

In order for the affected workers and their dependents to keep their heads above water, most of them had turned to petty trading and other menial jobs.

Concerning education Ahensan can boast of one primary school running two shifts system and one junior secondary school and four private schools.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Child labour has been a topic of long standing interest to social scientist. Under this very chapter a review of some literature on the phenomenon child labour as they related to the topic, contribution of child labour to family welfare will be highlighted.

The chapter will be divided into various sections under the following headings,

- (i) Child labour in Traditional Societies,
- (ii) Child labour in the Industrial Revolution,
- (iii) Researches in Child labour in other countries and
- (iv) The current state of information on Child labour in Ghana
- (v) Conclusion.

2.2 Child Labour in Traditional Societies.

What is quite striking and note-worthy is that child labour has not always been thought of as an evil. There have been times when it was treated as unpleasant to the child but nevertheless desirable to the families and communities and as a form of education, thus we find an eighteen-century writer observing that parents, whose childhood was spent in idleness have contracted every absurd prejudice against the employment of children as unnatural, cruel and unprofitable (Hutchins and Harrison 1903). In agrarian societies, work by children was an integral part of the

tionally acquired skills from parent to child. Moreover, in societies at low levels of technological development the participation of all those who can contribute to domestic or non-domestic production is essential for meeting the consumption requirements of the household. Child labour was therefore an essential part of the farm household survival strategy. This situation is still prevalent in many parts of rural Africa and Asia and to some extent, Latin American. In such societies the division of labour is largely based on sex, and physical capacity. Thus, children, until they reach a certain age, are involved in light and time-intensive activities while adults usually take up effort-intensive activities. (ILO, 1986)

In her book *Growing up in Dagbon*, Christine Oppong observed that the functions of the child in the family and the society were simply performed as a matter of duty and as a means of socialization and acquisition of occupational skills and as a cultural norm. Oppong again observed that children become carvers, blacksmith, and xylophone players because their fathers or kin members were already in these occupations. Female children engaged in child care arrangements. To her, it was popular in Dagbon, as in several parts of Ghana to see a seven year old girl, for example, carrying on her back a sibling of about one year old which she fed and washed (Oppong, 1973).

the contributions of children to their family. According to him children followed their fathers to millet farms, tended sheep, goats and cattle. Among the Ashanti, Rattray (1923) remarked that among other things, male children followed their fathers to farms, tended goats or cattle as part of the socialization process. So Fortes (1949), Rattray (1923) and Oppong (1973) all observed that the contributions of children to family welfare in traditional Ghanaian societies were all part of the normal process of socialization and not for economic reasons. Thus, the phenomenon of child labour in the context of the study then would seem to have antecedent in the traditional setting in Ghana. Nevertheless, the engagement of children in income earning activities within the modern Ghanaian socio-economic transformation is a recent phenomenon. The emergence of cash economy has transformed these traditional work roles of children.

2.3 Child labour in the Industrial Revolution.

Historically, the growth of wage labour and industrial expansion are associated with a decline in child employment. The early stages of industrialization however are marked by a high incidence of child employment, often under extremely poor and indeed exploitative conditions (ILO 1986). During this period attention was drawn to the child labour problem. For instance the British census data reveal that the incidence of child labour was very high in the early and middle nineteenth century. According to the British Census of England and

...sup were labourers and the statistics for girls were 20.5%. During this epoch varied studies and theories were put forward in an attempt to explain the causes of child labour. (Basu, 1998)

Marx (1867) for instance in Capital (volume II chapter 15 section 3) virtually outlined a formal model of the cause of child labour. Marx first noted how with the rise of new technology, in particular machinery, there arose scope for employing those whose limbs are all the more supple. The labour of women and children was therefore, the first thing sought by capitalist who used machinery (Marx in pages, 867 and 372). However, Marx noted that since the machinery, was owned by one agent and capital by another, a diminished need for labour would lead to depressed wages. Empirical investigation, according to Lyons (1989), cast doubt whether average wages did fall during this period, however in certain sectors such as the loom, this was certainly the case so much so that, firstly, it may be worth-while for the capitalist to use labour liberally and, secondly, it may be necessary for workers to have their entire family work in order to make ends meet. Marx (1867 p.373) concluded that "Machinery thus depreciates (the man's) Labour, power In order that the family may live people must now not only labour but expend surplus." Marx here attributed the cause of child labour to the rise in new technology that is machine. But Marx (1867) made one vital point, which is relevant to this study. That is, for families to make ends meet they had to make all members including children, work for the capitalist. Taken at another level, it could

contribute to the survival and for that matter the welfare of their families. Although, Marx's (1867) model is unscientific it addresses some of the current issues concerning child labour. Also of importance is the attempt made by some economic theorists to explain child labour. According to these theorists, family economy may direct or constrain the activities of individual family members including children. It does so in a context of other social and economic organization beyond its immediate control. For family economic theorist like Tilly (1979), the key to an industrial mode of production was the monetization of people's relationship to production and each other (pg.381-82) through the development of family economy in which "wages and access of family members to wage earning were a powerful organizing principle of family effort from the earliest opportunity (pg.74) Hareven again noted that such important activities as children leaving school to work or leaving home now considered acts of individual timing were historically much more synchronized to collective family needs and schedules (pg.7).

2.4 Researches on Child Labour in Other Countries.

Research in some countries has pin-pointed the contributions child labourers make to family income in particular and family welfare in general. Studies of child labour in Chile (Da Vanzo 1972) and Salvador (Peek 1979), India (Ronsenzweig

have consistently demonstrated the immense contributions that child labour makes to family income in particular and welfare in general.

Rodgers and Standing (1983) in their book *child, Poverty, and Underdevelopment*, observed that working children of the poor were the mainstay of their families and not allowing them to work would lead to greater hardship and misery for their families. Rodgers and Standing (1983) also found that two boys who had left school and were working in a glass industry had to do so because they had to service a loan their father contracted before he was involved in an accident. They also found that in some situations parents themselves sent their children and begged for them to be employed to avoid starvation.

In India, children of peasant or bonded-labour families have often been put or pledged as servants and labourers in the household of richer peasant and landlords in lieu of debt repayment. Again in India it was found in some cases that families had been able to meet their obligation to landlords only through some members, mostly children, going out temporarily to earn necessary income.

(Marla and Maharaj, 1978).



For women, opportunities for income-earning opportunities is typically part of family survival strategy - a response to extreme poverty or major household crises such as death, departure and the unemployment of the principal income earners (Rodgers, 1983)

In Kano in Nigeria Schildkrout (1981) found how children contributed to the maintenance of the adult division of labour. According to him, they undertook many trading, fetching and carrying chores which otherwise should have fallen to women, but would be unacceptable with the institution of the purdah.* In Kano it was often assumed that young girls engaged in street-trading to contribute to family income or procure subsistence, however this was seldom found for the vast majority of girls who engaged in street trading.

These girls mostly were not contributing their earning to supplement family subsistence but rather performing activity, which is culturally prescribed, prerequisite to marriage. Thus, not only did young girls through street-trading augment their mother's income which are usually used for housing, food and basic clothing but to attract suitors by using some of their earnings to purchase their own dowries.

It was further found in Kano by Schildkrout (1981) that the dependence of adults on children is considerable and has a significant material base and children perform important work in the home and in the family enterprise. Children are often the only prospective support for parents in old age.

** A period of seclusion for women.*

of living.

Moreover, Cain (1977) found that children in Bangladesh village were not producers by 15 years. Thus, in Bangladesh children were current economic resources for poor parent. Jacoby and Skoufia (1997) found that child labour help cushion the income of rural Indian families. Also according to an ILO report titled Child Labour a Briefing Manual (1986 p.8) children in the developing world work out of necessity and without their earning however small, the already low living standards of their families would still be lower.

Interestingly, in Pakistan when an eight-year old child labourer was asked why he was indulging in the scavenging for tin cans and plastic bags in a dump, the answer was I do it to support my mother. "In Indonesia the minister of Education and Culture in a statement attributed the incidence of child labour in the country to parents. "Parents have asked their younger boys and girls to leave school, not because they cannot afford the fees, but because the children are asked to make ends meet." (Footprint, 1999)

Also in Cambodia, Don 14 and his ten-year old sister were asked to go to Bangkok to labour to support the family income.



would go because they need

money "(Footprint January 1999 edition p.11).

Furthermore, in Cote d'Ivoire it was found that labour force participation is inversely related to welfare level. The very poor parents with low income, was found to be more susceptible to child labour than those with high income. It was further found in Cote d'Ivoire that among non-poor families, 14% of the adolescent worked. For the very poor families, the corresponding percentages were 31% and 73% (Grootaert, 1998). Another empirical studies from Peru has revealed that children contribute as high as one third of household income at times and their income source cannot be treated as insignificant by poor families (Patrinos and Psacharopoulos, 1997).

2.5 The Current State Of Information On Child Labour In Ghana

The above studies have shown the extent to which children's economic activities for that matter child labour has helped to improve the living conditions of their families in some countries around the globe. In Ghana there are scanty information about the contribution that child labour make in improving the living standard of families. Most of the concerns have always been limited to just political statements, newspapers reporting and observations. For instance the Ashanti Regional Minister in the past N.D.C government of Ghana, addressing a day's workshop on child labour in Kumasi pointed out that child labour in Ghana has to do with the livelihood and survival of many families and communities

****I The then N.D.C. Minister Mr. Nuamah Donkor***

2000 Graphic, 14th July 2000). This statement although may be true, is not supported by any studies in any part of Ghana as to the contribution of child labour to families and communities survival which is pertinent to their welfare.

Also writing under the caption "Spare a thought for the child Hawker," newspaper columnist, Nana Bosomptra, pointed out among others, that parents, particularly single mothers out of poverty and desperation send their children onto the streets to sell and earn some money either to supplement the "Chop money" (that is house-keeping money) or towards the purchase of their school requirements (Wednesday April, 12th to Tuesday April 18th, 2000 edition of the Free Press). In a similar statement, the N.D.C government Central Regional Minister said parents engaged their wards in petty trading for short economic rewards. (Daily Graphic, Accra, Friday, 14 July 2000).

2.6 Conclusion:

All the above indicate the perceptions various people have on the phenomenon of Child labour. In Ghana as has been indicated, several people hold to the belief that children indulge in child labour because their families benefit through the contribution, both cash and kind that emanates from their earnings. However, most researches on child such as Child Labour and Schooling in Ghana by Mananarajahand Coulombe, 1997, so far have dealt with the negative aspect of the problem, mainly emphasizing on the negative impact on the child's development.

⁹² The then N.D.C Minister Mr. Jacob Arthur.



... children development has led most researchers to ignore some of the positive aspects of child labour with regard to the contribution it makes to the welfare of families. Observation such as these and the apparent lack of enough information on the subject in Ghana has led the researcher to further research into the contribution that child labour makes to family welfare among residents of Ahensan, a suburb of Kumasi.

DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction:

The prime purpose of this investigation is to find out the contribution of child labourers to family welfare and its influence on the persistence of child labour as a problem. Thus this chapter seeks to analyse the results of the survey in relation to the aims and objectives of the investigation. This chapter is in two sections.

SECTION ONE

1.1 Introduction

This section analyses the response of parents and guardians and heads of households. Topics that will be analysed here include the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents made up of their marital and educational status among others. Also of concern are the respondent's household characteristics, their views on children's contribution to family welfare and their future aspirations.

2 Socio-demographic characteristics of Parents/Guardians/Heads of household.

The socio-demographic characteristic of respondents to be discussed here include the following.

- Marital statuses,
- Educational statuses,
- Ethnicity,
- Occupation and
- Relationship

Table 1: Distribution of marital status of respondents.

MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SINGLE	21	19.3
MARRIED	68	62.4
SEPARATED	2	1.8
FORCED	12	11.0
DOWED	6	5.5
TOTAL	109	100

society or community. It is a channel through which individuals are born into the society or community in order for the society or community to maintain its continuity. The marital status of an individual may influence his or her view on whether children should indulge in child labour. It is, therefore, expedient to examine the marital status of respondents who were living with child labourers.

From table 1, 21 (19.3%) of respondents were single. Most of these groups were siblings of the child labourers. 68 (62.4%) of respondents were married, only 2 representing 1.8% of the respondents were separated from their husbands and wives, 12 (11%) were divorced while 6 (5.5%) were widowed.



ndents.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
ILLITERATE	52	47.7
MIDDLE	41	37.4
SECONDARY	16	14.7
TOTAL	109	100

Education may influence one's outlook to accept new idea and values, thus the educational status of respondents who are living with children who indulge in child labour is very crucial to this study.

From table 2, 52(47.7%) of the respondents were illiterates, 41(37.6%) percent were Middle and Junior Secondary School leavers while only 16(14.7%) were Senior Secondary School leavers. The 47.7 percent illiteracy rate coupled with the 37.6 percent Middle and Junior Secondary Educational level depicts a low level of education generally for the respondents. This situation may have explained why they allowed children living with them to labour for short-term gains. It may also imply that since normally level of education go hand in hand with level of income, the low level of education might influenced the level of their earnings to warrant support in the form of contribution from their wards labour.

ndents.

ETHNICITY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
AKAN	60	55.5
GA-ADANGBE	7	6.4
EWE	22	20.2
NORTHERN TRIBE	20	18.3
TOTAL	109	100

From table 3, 55 percent of respondents were Akans. This is not amazing because the study area is a typical Akan area. Most of the Akans were Ashantis, indigenous of the area. 6.4 percent of respondents were Ga, Adangbes. 20.2 percent were Ewes, while 18.3 percent were Northern tribes. This implies that the area is an area of in-migration (that is area of migrants destination). This is not surprising because the area is the main industrial area of the Ashanti Region.

Table 4: Distribution of respondent's occupation.

OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
PETTY TRADING	47	43.1
CONSTRUCTION	13	11.9
DRIVERS	9	8.3
CLERICAL WORK	11	10.1
INDUSTRIAL/		
WORKERLABOURERS	29	26.6
	109	100.0

ire of work of parents and guardians of child workers. From table 4, 47(43.1%) of respondents were in petty trading, 13(11.9%) were in construction as mason, 9(8.3%) was drivers, 11(10.1%) were clerical workers and 29(26.6%) were labourers in various industrial establishments ranging from brewing to saw milling. The standard of employment of the respondent are very low generally. This might be due to the low level of education of the respondent as evident in Table 2. The type of employment cum the low level of education might have influenced their wards to work and contribute to the family welfare.

Table 5: Distribution of Respondent's relationship to child labourers.

RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD LABOURER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CHILD	60	55.0
BROTHER/SISTER	11	10.1
GRAND CHILD	13	11.9
OTHER RELATIVE	16	14.7
NON-RELATIVE	9	8.3
TOTAL	109	100

The relationship that child bears to his or her guardian might influenced the decision whether the child will work or otherwise. The aim of table 5 is to examine the relationship that respondents had with the child labourers they were staying with.

From table 5, 60 (55.5%) that is more than half were staying with their own children, 11(10.1%) were staying with their brothers and sisters, 13(11.9%) were staying with their grandsons and grand daughter, 16(14.7%) were staying with their

with children who were not their relatives. The fact that 97.7 percent of the child labourers were living with their own relatives majority of whom were their own parents might suggest poverty as the immediate cause that could have influenced their relatives to involve their own relations in child labour.

3.1.3 Household Characteristics of respondents.

This section is to analyse the household characteristics of respondents. This is very important because it enables one to measure the socio-economic levels of households and also important indicator of well-being. The socio-economic level of household may influence the decision to allow any member of the household to indulge in labour.

(a) Type of Dwelling.

Out of the 109 respondents interviewed only 5 (4.6%) lived in flats apartment, while as many as 104(95.4%) lived in compound houses. This inter alia is indicative of low socio-economic background of respondents.

(b) Ownership of status of Dwelling



... .. they occupied. Most members of this group were those whose dwellings were single rooms bequeath to them as inheritance. 82.6 percent rented their dwelling, 1.8 percent had their dwelling provided free by real owners of the dwelling. Most people in this group were caretakers for Landlords.

(C) Number of Sleeping-rooms that Household occupies.

93 out of the 109 respondents representing 85.3 percent were occupying single rooms with their entire household members, 11(10.1%) respondents were occupying two rooms with their entire household, 4 respondents representing 3.7 percent were occupying three rooms with their entire household.

(D) Average Monthly Household Earnings.

2 representing 1.8 percent of respondents earned an average income of less than hundred thousand cedis a month, 38 (35.5%) earned average income between one hundred and two hundred thousand cedis a month, 35(32.7%) respondents earned between two hundred and three hundred thousand cedis, 22 (20.6%) received an average monthly income between three hundred and five hundred thousand cedis, 10(9.3%) earned between five and six hundred thousand cedis.

95.4 percent of respondent lived in compound houses, 82.6 percent rented their dwellings, 85.3 percent occupying single room with their entire household, 68.2 percent of them earning an average monthly household income of between one hundred and three hundred thousand cedis (less than 50 U.S dollars) suggest that respondents generally have low socio-economic background. This may have influenced them to allow their dependents to be involved in child labour.

3.1.4 Contribution of Child Labourers to Family Welfare.

The cash and kind contribution that child labourers make toward the welfare of their family have been considered as one of the main determinants for the persistence of child labour. In Peru, empirical studies have revealed that children contribute as high as one third of household income at times, and their income, source cannot be treated as insignificant by poor families. (Patrinos and Pascharopoulos (1997). Thus the purpose of this section is to analyse the views of respondents on the contribution of child labourers to family welfare.

Out of the 109 respondents 77.8% indicated that their wards that indulge in child labour contribute cash or kind to family welfare. However, 22.2 percent noted that their children contribute nothing to family welfare. Of the respondents whose children contribute to family welfare, 86.2 percent responded



while 13.8 percent responded they received their contribution in a form of kind.

To further delve into the contribution of children to the welfare of their families respondents were asked to indicate what their children's contributions were used for. Table 6, indicated that 39.3 percent use contributions to supplement food intake of their family, 15.5 percent used contributions to supplement monthly rent of household dwellings, 13 percent used contributions to supplement household medical fees, 16.7 percent used contribution to supplement basic clothing requirement of the household; while 15.5 percent of respondents used the contributions to supplement the educational expenses of the household.

Table 6: Distribution of aspect of family welfare that children contributions are used for.

ASPECT	OF	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
WELFARE			
FOOD	33		39.3
RENT	13		15.5
MEDICAL FEES	11		13.1
BASIC CLOTHING	14		16.7
EDUCATION	13		15.5
TOTAL	84		100

monthly cash contribution that they receive from their children who are in child labour.

34(43%) respondents received between 21-50 thousand cedis per month. Most of the children in this category combined schooling and work. 35(43.3%) respondents received between 51-80 thousand cedis a month.

8.9% respondents received between 81-100 thousand cedis or more a per month while 2.5% of the respondents received hundred thousand cedis per month

Emanating from the above discussion there are enough evidence to support the fact that child labourers contribute substantially to the welfare of their families and their income source cannot be treated as insignificant especially to poor families. This is evident by the fact that, 77.8 percent of parents and guardian admitted that children contributed cash and kind to family welfare in areas of food requirement of the household, basic clothing requirement of the household and the educational needs of the household.

child labour will continue as long as it benefits households of low income people, and for that matter the poor. Again, it also implies that so far as parents who are supposed to protect the rights of children are themselves beneficiary of child labour, and for that matter violators of children's rights it will be very difficult for respondents to socialize their children against child labour

Table 7: Distribution of respondents view on the question What will happen if child stops working?.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
HOUSE CAN'T AFFORD TO LIVE	37	33.9
HOUSEHOLD/LIVING STANDARD WILL FALL	34	31.2
NOTHING WILL HAPPEN	38	34.9
TOTAL	109	100



... 3. The respondents put on the contributions that their children make to family welfare. This is to also investigate the effects respondents envisage on the household the banning of child labour.

From table 7, 37(33.9%) of the respondents said their household cannot afford to live, when their wards stop indulging in child labour, 34(31.2%) percent responded their household living standard will fall if their wards stop working, 38(34.9%) percent of the respondents said nothing will happen. However, 71(64%) respondents admitted that their households would be adversely affected. This means only 29.1% respondents will survive without their children working.

The implication of the above is that the involvement of children in child labour may be typically part of a family survival strategy - a response to extreme poverty or major household crises such as death, departure, and unemployment of the principal income earners.

Similar finding, were found in Kano, by Schildkrout in Rodgers and Standing (1981). It also implies that the complete elimination of child labour overnight may neither be feasible nor even desirable, especially, in view of the importance share of child labour earnings in household income as reveal under the section on the contribution of child labourers to family welfare in page 34.

This finding is also in line with an ILO report that children in developing world work out of necessity and without their earnings, however small, the already low living standards of their families would still be lower (ILO 1986 pg 8).

Table 8: Distribution of respondent's aspiration for the child labourer

FUTURE ASPIRATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Go to School	35	32.1
Work for income	20	18.3
Learn a trade	30	27.5
Travel Abroad	23	21.1
Others	1	0.9
TOTAL	109	100

Table 8 gives the aspirations of respondents for the future development of child labourers who were living with them. From the data, 35(32.1%) of respondents wished classroom education for their wards, 20(18.3%) respondents aspired that their wards would continued to work for income, 30(27.5%) wanted their wards to learn a trade, while 23(21.1%) aspired that their wards would travel abroad for greener pastures.

From the data, it seems that most of the respondents have not allowed their wards contribution to the family welfare overshadow their good sense of judgment. They

keys to unlocking many doors for their children. The 20 respondents representing less than one third percent of the respondents attest to this. The percentage of those who wished that their children went to school although towers above all the others, the percentage seems small owing to the importance of education to the mental and intellectual development of children.

This may be due to the cost of educating a child vis-à-vis the urge for survival in the midst of lower earnings of respondents as discussed in page 34. The 23(21.1%) respondents who aspired that their wards went abroad is not surprising, probably considering the "traveling abroad syndrome" which has gripped many a Ghanaian of late.

SECTION II

3.2. Introduction

This section will analyse the responses of child labourers. One of the objectives of this study is to investigate the demographic the demographic characteristics of child labourers. Thus, under this section this objective of this study among others will be discussed.

3.2.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Children Respondents

The socio-demographic characteristics that will be discussed here included respondents sex, age, ethnicity, education and nature of work.



SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	57	52.3
FEMALE	52	47.7
TOTAL	109	100.0

From table 9, 57 (52.3%) of the respondents were males as against 52 (47.7%) that were females. The slight difference in gender may be due to the fact that more girls are now responding to the girl child educational campaign and thus imply that we should now also be talking about boy child education along side that of their female counterpart.

Table 10: Age by sex distribution of respondents

AGE (YEARS)	FREQUENCY			PERCENTAGE		
	M	F	TOT	M	F	TOT
5 - 7	6	6	12	5.5	5.5	11.0
8 - 10	18	19	37	16.5	17.5	33.9
11 - 13	9	13	22	8.3	11.9	20.2
14 - 16	18	8	26	16.5	7.3	23.8
17	6	6	12	5.5	5.5	11.0
TOTAL	57	52	109	52.3	47.7	100

Data in table 10 indicated 17(11.1%) were between the ages of 5-7 years, out of these 6(5.5%) were males and 6(5.5%) were females, 37(33.9%) respondents were between the ages of 8 and 10 years. This is made up of 18(16.5%) males and 19(17.9%) females. 22(20.2%) were between the ages of 11 - 13 years; out of this figure 9(8.3.9%) and 13(11.9%) were males and females respectively. 26(23.8%) were between 14-13 years. Of those between this age group, 18(16.5%) and 8(7.3%) were male and female respectively. 12(11.1%) were 17 years of age.

From table 10, 49(44.9%) respondents were between the ages of 5 and 10 years. This demographically is a very young group to engage in labour. They should be in school at this age. Their participation in labour might shift their interest in education to that of money, which might not augur well for the society. The fact that most of these children were staying with their parents as evident from table 4 might also mean that parents are just sacrificing their children's future for economic gains, it may also imply that due to the low level of earnings of most of the parents the only avenue to keep their head out of the economic hardships is to expend the energies of their children in exchange of money. This is in line with a statement attributed to Indonesia minister of education when he said, "Parents have asked their younger boys and girls to leave school not because they cannot afford the fees but because the children are asked to make ends meet" (FootPrint, 1999:11).

TABLE 1: Ethnicity of respondents ethnicity (children)

ETHNICITY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
AKAN	54	49.5
EWE	22	20.2
NORTHERN TRIBES	27	24.8
GA-ADAGBE	6	5.5
TOTAL	109	100

Akans constitute the largest single ethnic group among the respondents. They form 49.5 percent of the respondents. Among the Akans majority of them were indigenous Asantes.

While this is not surprising children of other ethnicity form 50.5 percent of respondents. Among them 24.8 percent came from the Northern tribes, 20.2 were Ewes from the Volta Region while 5.5 percent were Ga Adangbes from the Greater Accra Region. This implies that most of the respondents were migrants, living in Kumasi. It may also imply that most of them had come with their parents to work at the study area, which is the main industrial area of Kumasi.

Respondents by their sex

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	FREQUENCY			PERCENTAGE		
	M	F	TOT	M	F	TOT
NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	8	17	25	7.3	15.6	22.9
STILL IN SCHOOL	23	24	47	21.1	22.0	43.1
DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL	26	11	37	23.9	10.1	34.0
TOTAL	57	52	109	52.3	10.1	100.0

Education is accepted as the training of the mind and character of an individual. When the educational background of respondents who indulge in child labour is a very vital tool for any analysis of child labour. Thus the purpose of table 12 is to analyse the educational background of respondents.

The data indicate that, 25(22.9%) of those who were taking part in child labour had never been to the classroom. Out of these 8 (7.3%) were males while 17(15.6%) were females. Moreover, 47(43.1%) were still in school. Of these respondents that were still in school, 23 (21.1%) were male while 24(22%) were female. 37 of the respondents making up 34 percent were drop-outs from school. 26(23.9%) of the drop-out group were males while 11 (10.1%) percent were females. Those who have never attended school and those who had dropped out were 62(56.9%). This figure does not give any comfort to any body concerned with children's issue. This situation may also signify that the Free Compulsory Universal Education (FCUBE), which aimed in theory that all children under the age of 16 should attend school at no cost though laudable may not reflect the reality on the ground.

Considering the mean age of respondents of 10.8, it means that their involvement in child labour might constrain their ability to benefit fully from schooling and education thereby possibly condemning them to perpetual poverty and low wage employment as most of their parents.

It may also mean that some parents considered the opportunity cost of sending their children to school as less compared with allowing them to work for income for the welfare of the household.

Another striking phenomenon from table 12 is the fact that 17(15.6%) respondents who had never been to school were females. This may imply that there is still the persistence in our culture the belief that males should be given the first option when it comes to access to education. It may further imply that the girl-child educational programme aimed at educating Ghanaians on the need to give equal chance to both males and females access to education has not caught up with most people in the study area.

The 47(43.1%) children who were still in school imply that these children were combining school and work at the same time and dividing their time between the two. Thus, if their time is skewed to one side of the pendulum work or school suffers.

However so far as their work benefits the family as discussed above school attendance suffers with a lot of absenteeism eventually leading to drop outs, as table 12, shows.

NATURE OF WORK	FREQUENCY			PERCENTAGE		
	M	F	TOT	M	F	TOT
TRUCK-PUSHER&KAYAKAYA*	4	1	5	3.7	0.9	4.6
FOOD VENDORS	9	26	35	8.3	23.9	32.2
CORRY MATE	7	0	7	6.4	0	6.4
DOMESTIC SERVANT	0	6	6	0	5.5	5.5
CONSTRUCTION	8	0	8	7.3	0	7.3
PURE WATER VENDOR	13	18	31	11.9	16.5	28.4
FOILETRIES VENDORS	2	1	3	1.8	0.9	2.7
SHOE SHINNING	10	0	10	9.2	0	9.2
OTHERS	4	0	4	3.7	0	3.7
TOTAL	57	52	109	52.3	47.7	100

**Ghanaian parlance for market porters*

Table 13B Distribution of Respondents Age by Nature of Work

AGE	TRUCK PUSHER/ KAYAKAYA	FOOD VENDORS	LORRY MATE	DOMESTIC SERVANT	CONS TRUC TION	PURE WATER VENDOR	TOILETR -EIES VENDOR	SHOF SHINING	OTHERS
5 - 7	0 (0%)	1 (2.9%)				9 (29%)		1 (10%)	1 (25%)
8 - 10		11 (31.4%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (33.3%)		17 (54.8%)	2 (66.6%)	4 (40%)	1 (25%)
11 - 13	1 (20%)	8 (22.8%)	1 (14.3%)	4 (66.7%)		3 (9.7%)		5 (50%)	
14 - 16	4 (80%)	9 (25.7%)	4 (55.2%)		4 (50%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (33.3%)		2 (50%)
17		6 (17.1%)	1 (14.3%)		4 (50%)				
TOTAL	5	35	7	6	8	31	3	10	4

The nature of the work of child labourers and the conditions under which children work are twin collaborators that take a slower but definite toll on the child's health and development. The purpose of table 13A and 13B is to analyse the nature of respondents work.

From tables 13A and 13B 5(4.6%) respondents were either truck pushers or Kayakaya. 4(3.7%) were males and truck pushers. Among the Truck pushers or Kayakaya the youngest in terms of age was between the ages of 11 and 13 years while the rest were between the ages of 14-16. Food vending is the most common work among the respondents, having 35(32.2%). As could be expected the majority of these were females. They constituted 26(23.9%) as against 9(8.3%) males who were between the ages of 5 and 10 years. 71(65.75%) were between the ages of 11 and 17 years.

Pure water vending is second to food vending in terms of numbers involved. Among the respondents 31(28.1%) males and 18(16.5%) were females selling oficed water and pure water. Most young respondents, those between the ages of 5 and 10 years, were involved in this type of work. From the table, 26 out of the 31 respondents in this category were between the ages of 5 and 10 years. The rest were between the ages of 11 - 13 years. Asked where they were selling their goods,

implies that these young and feeble ones are left in the peril of vehicular traffic. They looked very innocent when one engages them in conversation. This also implies that they may be exposed to the scorching sun, which may affect their health and physical development.

Furthermore, 6.4% of respondents all males were lorry-mates. 52.2% of these groups were between the ages of 14 and 16 years, while, 0.9% each was between the ages of 8-10 years, 11 - 13 years and 17 year respectively.

Moreover, 5.5% of the respondents were domestic servants. This work was exclusively females. 33.3% representing 2 of this group were between the ages of 8 and 10 years while 66.7% representing 4 of this same group were between the ages of 11-13 years. Looking at their ages it means the future development of these minors seems bleak and condemned to perpetual slavery.

Again, 7.3% percent of the respondents were engaged in construction precisely mixing and carrying concrete for building construction. This type of work was also exclusively for males. 50% of these groups were between the ages of 14-16 years while the other 50 percent were 17 years olds.

Not all but 9.2% of the respondents were engaged in shoe shining. 10% of these groups were between the ages of 5-7 years, 40% between the ages of 8-10 years 50% of the group were between 11-13 years.

ing of toiletries, 66.6 percent of this group were between the ages of 8-10 years while the rest making up 33.3 percent were between 14-16 years of age.

Lastly, other jobs like barbering and selling of second hand clothing takes 3.7 percent of the respondents. 25 percent of these groups were between the ages of 5 and 7 years, 25 percent between the ages 8-10 years while 50 percent of this group were between the ages of 14-16 years.

Generally 53.2 percent of respondents were in these various jobs as full - time workers while 46.8 percent were doing them as part - time workers.

From the table most of the respondents were engaged in the selling of one thing or another. This implies that none of these jobs have implicit training to equip these children with skills that will prepare them into adult life and be on their own.

Considering the age of especially those who sell pure water and iced water one might be inclined to say that these children are being introduced to money at so an early age that might jeopardize their future perception of life. However, they were doing these jobs probably because their parents/guardian saw the immediate benefits as significant to the welfare of the family. This is supported by the fact that 66.2 percent of the respondents received the green light to work from their parents.

4.2.3 Living Arrangement of Children.

This section deals with the analysis of living arrangement of respondents to see how it influences their involvement in child labour.

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
ONLY FATHER	3	2.8
ONLY MOTHER	5	4.6
BOTH PARENTS	20	18.3
FATHER & STEPMOTHER		
MOTHER & STEPMOTHER	13	11.9
FATHER	19	17.4
RELATIVE	38	34.9
NON-RELATIVE	11	10.1
TOTAL	109	100.0

Table 14, is purposed to analyze the living arrangements of child labourers. From the table 14, 3(2.8%) of the respondents lived with only their father while 5(4.6%) lived with both parents that is, their own fathers and mothers. Moreover, 13(11.9%) lived with their own fathers and step-mothers while 19(17.4%) lived with their other relatives other than their own parents, 11(10.1%) lived with people who were not their relatives.

The data shows that a large number of respondents lived with relatives other than their own parents. This might be due to the fact that these relatives, burdened with the challenges of urban life, were compelled by circumstances ranging from low



children to work for income as a form of contribution to cushion the already low earnings of the household. The fact that 20(18.3%) respondents were couples that have allowed their own children to indulge in child labour is very crucial. These parents might have seen the significance of their children contributions as very crucial to the survival of their households. The data, table 7 supports this, where 37(33.9%) respondents admitted that without their children working the household could not afford to live.

From the data, step parenthood might have also explained why most of the children indulged in child labour. 31(29.3%) were lived with either, their mothers and step-fathers or fathers and step-mothers.

Single-parenthood might not be a very influential cause of children indulging in child labour since from the table only 8(7.2%) children respondents were indulging in child labour. The 11(10.1%) children who were living with non-relatives were mostly domestic servants.

3.2.4 The Decision to Work.

The source of authority to work within the family structure may be a very important factor to the persistence of the child labour problem.

question who asked you to engage in this type of work?.

DECISION TO WORK	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SELF	21	19.3
PARENTS/ GUARDIAN	73	67.0
RELATIVES	15	13.8
TOTAL	109	100

Table 15 summarizes who had the final word in the decision for children to involve in work. From the data, 21(19.3%) children said the decision to work was made by themselves. 73(67%) said that the decision to work was made by their parent or guardian independent of themselves, while 15(3.8%) said that the decision emanated from their relatives other than their parents.

This implies that for most of the children it was their parent and guardian who asked them to work. This is in line with a similar finding in Cambodia where Don a 14 year and his ten-year old sister were asked by their parents to labour to support the family income. In Don's own words "My parents said I should go because they needed money." (Footprint, 1999)

Marital Status of Parents.

To determine the marital status of respondents, they were asked if both parents, were alive and were still married or not? Of the respondents that had both parents living, 40(37.0%) responded "yes" both parents were still married. 67(63.0%) percent of those who had both parents alive responded "no" meaning their parents might have either divorced or separated. This might imply broken homes, where taking care of the children could become the burden of either parent which might in turn put pressure on either to resort to child labour to ease the burden through the child's contributions.



ORPHANAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BOTH PARENTS ARE ALIVE	90	82.6
FATHER ALONE	4	3.7
MOTHER ALONE LOST	11	10.1
BOTH PARENT	4	3.7
TOTAL	109	100

Table 16, show whether parents are alive or not. From the table 16, 90(82.6%) respondents had both parents alive, while only 4 (3.7%) respondents were having only their mothers alive and 4(3.7%) had lost both parents. Thus, from the table only a small percentage of respondents had lost both parents. The fact that a high majority of the respondent had both parents alive and still were indulging in child labour might mean that the death of parents is not a major cause of child labour. The more plausible explanation might be the significant contribution that parents accrue from the labour of their children for survival. This is also supported by table 15, which show that as much as 73(67%) respondents were asked by their parents to engage in work they were doing.

Table 17: Distribution of Employment status of respondents, parents (which of your parents are working?)

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BOTH	44	40.4
FATHER ALONE	38	34.9
MOTHER	11	10.1
NO PARENT	16	14.7
TOTAL	109	100

Children's participation in child labour may reflect whether household members are economically active or not. From table 17, 44(40.4%) respondents had both parents working, while, 38(34.9%) respondents had only their fathers working. 16(14.7%) children's parent were not working. Among parents who were working, 73(67%) were fully employed, 4(3.7%) were part - time workers. 13(11.9%) were casual workers, while 16(4.7%) were unemployed.

The data (table, 17) show that 45% percent of respondents had one parent not working. This may imply a lot of pressure on such household to have more of its members working for economic reward. For an employed parent may contribute to

labour and leading to much higher likelihood that the child will go to school. Although 44(40.4%) percent had both parents working this did not stop them from engaging in child labour. This may be due to the low earnings as could be seen from the household characteristic discussed in page 32 and the mean family size of about 6 children.

Table 18: Distribution of family size of respondent's household

FAMILY SIZE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
2-4	41	37.7
5-7	63	57.8
8-10	5	4.5
TOTAL	109	100

The purpose of table 18 is to analyze the family size of the children's parent. From the table 41(37.7%) respondents have parents with family size of between 2-4 children. 63(57.8%) of the children's parents have family size of between 5 -7 children while 5(4.5%) have family size of between 8 - 10 children. The mean family size is about 6 children, which is very large. This, coupled with low income of parents, might have explained why their children were working to support the welfare of the family. A larger household size may decrease income per capita and increase the dependency ratio and both factors increase the likelihood that a child

maintain the household level of living.

3.2.6 Time that Children Spend Working.

Time, we often say, is precious as well as money. Thus, the time management of every individual may influence positively or negatively his or her future development. The purpose of this section therefore is to analyze the time use by children in their labour.

Table 19: Distribution of Hours that, children spend working (Per Day)

HOURS PER DAY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1-2HRS	1	0.9
3-4	9	8.3
5-6	39	35.8
7-8	25	22.9
9+	35	32.1
TOTAL	109	100

From table 19, 1(0.9%) of respondent was working for 1- 2 hours, 9(8.3%) worked 3-4 hours a day, 25(22.9%) worked for between 7 - 8 hours a day, 35(32.9%) worked for 9 hours or more a day while 39(35.8%) worked between 5-6 hours a day. The mean hours a day is about 6 hours making an average of 30 hours a week excluding saturday and sundays.

The 12.5 hours that respondents spend doing their daily activities use a day. This excludes the hours that they spend on domestic work. The mean hours of 6 a day is high and this may imply low academic performance and eventual school drop-out for those who were combining work and school. Table 12, buttresses this, as much as 34 percent of children respondents had dropped out of school.

3.2.7 Reasons Why Respondents Were Working.

One of the main objectives of the study is to delve into the reasons why respondents engage in labour. Knowing the reasons will help to prescribe the appropriate remedy. Thus the purpose of this section is to analyze the reasons why respondents work from their own point of view. Again analysis will also be made on the average monthly cash contribution that children make to family welfare.

by they were working.

REASONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SUPPLEMENT FAMILY INCOME	78	71.6
NOT INTERESTED IN SCHOOL	12	11.0
TO CATER FOR MYSELF	9	8.3
SAVE MONEY TO TRAVEL ABROAD	4	3.6
OTHERS	6	5.5
TOTAL	109	100

From Table 20, as much as 71.5 percent of the children cited the supplementary of family income as the fundamental reason underlying their being indulging in child labour, 11 percent of the children said they were interested in school. Moreover, 8.3 percent said they were working to cater for themselves. Furthermore, 3.6 percent of respondents said they were working because they wanted to save money to travel abroad while 5.5 cited other reasons as parental neglect and death of parent and guardian. As could be seen from the table as high as 7.6 percent of the children were working to supplement the family budget. This may be due to the low earning of most of the household from which the children were coming from. This might have compelled these households to allow these children work as part of the family survival strategy. These contributions of children are used to supplement buying of household food requirement, basic clothing needs, payment of household rents, and payment of school fees for some members of the household. This is buttressed by the discussion in page 34 where as much as 77.8 percent of parent guardian admitted that their ward who were child labourers contribute cash or kind to family welfare.

Table 21: Distribution of average amount in cash that children contribute to supplement family income.

CASH CONTRIBUTION PER MONTH IN THOUSAND CEDIS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
31 – 70	24	22
71 – 100	21	19.3
NOTHING	15	13.7
ALL MY EARNING	49	45
TOTAL	109	100

From the table above, 24(22 %) of the children were contributing between 31-70 thousand cedis per month. 21(19.3%) were contributing any amount to the family income. 49(45%) were contributing more than hundred thousand cedis to family income. This Table is a confirmation of the finding on page 32 where as much as 77.8% of parent or guardian admitted that their wards working as child labourers contributed cash and kind to family welfare.

2.8. Future aspiration of children

The future aspiration of any individual may influence his or her outlook of life, thus the purpose of this section is to analyse the future aspiration of

children respondents.

Table 22: Distribution of future aspiration of children.

FUTURE ASPIRATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GO TO SCHOOL	14	12.8
WORK FOR INCOME	41	37.7
EARN A TRADE	18	16.5
TRAVEL ABROAD	36	33.0
TOTAL	109	100

From the table 22, 14(12.8%) of the children wished to continue to work for income. Moreover, 41(37.7%) wished to work for income, 18(16.5%) wanted to learn some trade in the future, while 36(33%) wished to travel abroad.

These figures sharply contrast with those of their parent/guardian in Table 8 where 32 percent of parent/guardian wished going to school for their children, 18.3 wished their children to continue working for income, 27.5 wished that their children learned a trade and 21.1 percent wished their children travel abroad. The contrast might be due to the age of the children who are ignorant about most of life issues. It may also imply that most of the children had been introduced to money to the extent that they see it as

2. **UNIBAC.** Again most of the children begin to be influenced by the idea of most Ghanaian that going abroad is the ultimate. No wonder as much as 33 percent aspired to travel abroad at this tender age.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The study was generally concerned with the contribution of child labourers to their family welfare. The main concern was to find out the significance of these contributions to the survival of family to which the child forms part. In all 218 respondents, made up of parents with their illegible children were selected through the purposive sampling method from various households. The investigation was carried out at Ahensan, a suburb of Kumasi. The data on which the analysis was based was obtained through interviewing guide.

In this concluding chapter, a summary of the salient findings is provided and their implications analyzed.

First and foremost was the fact that Akans constituted the largest single ethnic group among the children's respondents. They formed as much as 49.5 percent nearly half of children respondents. Among the Akans, the majority of them were indigenous Ashantis. The situation was not different from the parents and guardians respondents. While this is not surprising, children of other ethnic group formed 50.5 percent of the sample. This

might imply that most of the respondents were migrants who might have come to Kumasi in search of greener pastures.

Secondly, the data indicate that most of the parents and guardians of the children who were engaging in child labour were of low educational background.

Out of the 109 respondents of this category, only 16(14.7 %) had gone to secondary senior secondary school, 52 (47.7 %) were illiterates while 41 (37.6 %) had education up to middle or junior secondary level.

Thirdly, the socio-economic level of households whose children were indulged in child labour was generally low. Out of the 109 respondent only 5(4.6%) lived in flat apartment, while 104(95.4%) in compound houses. As much as 82.6 percent of respondents, occupied single room apartment with their entire household. 88.8 percent earned average monthly household income of between one hundred thousand cedis and five hundred thousand cedis which is less than hundred U.S Dollars considering the current exchange rate in Ghana. This implied large-scale poverty among most of the respondent.

fourthly, it was found that child labourers contributed in cash and in kind to the welfare of their families. Out of the 109 households interviewed 44 (77.8%) of the respondents confirmed that their children contributed cash and in kind to supplement food, rent, medical fees, basic clothing needs of the household through the income they give to supplement the family budget. The implication of this is that any attempt at eliminating child labour will be impracticable so far as children's contribution through their earning. Children continue to play such a significant role in their various households. No wonder the data indicated that for most of the children who were indulging in child labour the decision to work emanated from their own parents.

The data indicate that child labour was part of the household survival strategy. When parent and guardian were asked what would happen if children stop working? 31.2 percent responded that the household could not afford to live, 34.9 percent also responded that the household standard of living would fall. This implied that parents and guardians attach great value to the labour of their children. To these families when children discontinue working the cost to their households would be so great to bear, and that

children situation would be worse than could have happened to them having work and contributing to family welfare.

Furthermore, it was found that child labour might negatively influence school participation of those who indulge in it. Out of the 109 children who are labouring 34 percent were school drop-outs and 47 that is, 43.1 percent are combining school and work. Even for those who were combining, some confessed abysmal performance in school due to their involvement in labour.

The implication of this is that even if compulsory education is implemented as a way of curbing the child labour problems without first addressing what makes their contributions to family welfare significant that is general improvement of the economy to affect living standard of the household, the problems will still persist even under free compulsory education.

Again, another striking finding of the study was that most of the children are indulging in kinds of jobs involving buying and selling rather than jobs that aimed at equipping them with skills for their further development. These jobs include truck pushing, 'kayakaya', food and pure water *

shopping, sometimes vending, petty trading, street vending, construction and domestic servants. This implied that most of these children would end up being unemployable because they will lack prerequisite skills and qualifications and this will in turn adversely affect the future human resource development of the country.

Another salient finding of the study is the fact that most of the parents of the children who were indulging in child labour had large families. The mean family size of 6 children is demographically high. This might have explained why they compelled their children to engage in children labour due to the high burden of catering for them.

Another equally important finding was that the average age of children who were indulging in child labour was 7 years, meaning a very young age group. Also interesting was the fact that 54 out of the 109 children respondents were between the ages of 8-10 years. They form the majority of those who were selling pure-water along the streets jeopardizing their life considering the huge vehicular traffic in the areas where they were operating.

Pure water: Ghanaian's local parlance for treated water.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based upon the observations and findings reveal in the study, the following commendations have been made.

Firstly, there should be massive improvements of the economic conditions in the country by the government to the point where it will no longer be necessary or profitable for children to work. Thus there should be public attention to alter the economic environments such that parents out of their own volition will prefer to withdraw their children from the labour force.

Moreover, there should be progressive extension of other economic and social measures by the government and all stake holders to alleviate poverty wherever it exists and to ensure good family living standard and income, which are such to make it unnecessary to have recourse to the economic activity of children.

Furthermore, there should be extension and actualization of the free universal compulsory Basic Education, that is the government should make it free in the right sense of the word to include free supply of books, free uniforms and free feeding while in school. This is vital since a child's

presence in school is easier to monitor than a child's abstention from work. However, it is true that schooling is compatible with a certain amount of work since children can work before and after school but it is a good way to prevent full time work and of course is desirable in itself.

Again, since most of the never been to school were females the continued promotion of the girl child education programme should remain a priority in the educational policy of the government of Ghana.

Another important recommendation is the provision of training and apprenticeship schemes by non-governmental organizations and the government to train, these children especially the school drops-outs with employment skills to prepare them for their future development. These training schemes should be free and easily accessible to all and sundry. This may have significant and potential result because it could not only reduce the number of skill acquisition and later employment.

Another important recommendation is the intensification of the family planning programme by the government in order to educate the populous about the economic liabilities of large family size.

In addition to the above, the poverty alleviation policies of the government should be intensified with the provision of credits and other forms of support to poor households.

In a nutshell, the overall growth and improvement of the economy of the country, improvement in the condition of adult labour market and the availability of decent education facilities which usage is free and accessible, provision of training and apprenticeship scheme, intensification of family planning scheme will all lead to the mitigation of child labour in Ghana.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Jarra N, (1995), "Born to work," Child Labour in India, Delhi. Oxford University Press Bombay Calcutta Madras.
- Min, Mead T, (1997), The Economic activities of children in a village in Bangladesh.
- Daily Graphic (Accra), "Government worried over street children" Thursday July 13th 2000.
- Daily Graphic, (Accra) "child labour in Kumasi" Friday, 14th July 2000.
- Vanzo J., (1997), "The determinants of family formation in Chile, 1960," an econometric study of female labour force participation, marriage and fertility decisions. A report prepared for Agency for International Development Santa Monica (California) Rand Co-operation.
- Johnson R., (1972), "Fertility, Schooling, and Economic contribution of children in rural India an economic analysis" In *Econometrical*. New Haven (Connecticut July pp. 1065 - 1079).
- h Raymond, (1959), "We the Tikopia"
- print. 'Child labour' January 1999 edition pp, 11.
- Meyer, (1949), "The web of kinship among the Tallensi", Oxford University Press.

the Free Press, (Accra) spare a thought for street hawkers" Wednesday April 12th 2000.

Ghana Statistical Service (1995), Ghana Standard of living survey Report on the Third Round (GLSS 3) Accra.

Grootaert Christian, (1988), Child Labour in Cote d'Ivoire incidence and Determinants" in Grootaert Christian and Patrinos Harry eds., The Policy Analysis of child labour; A comparative study manuscript, World Bank Washington.

Hareven T.K., (1982), "Family Time and Industrial Time: The Relationship Between the family and work in New England Industrial Community, New York, (Ambridge University Press).

Hutchins B.L. And Harrison A., (1903), A history of factory legislation. P.S. King and Son London (References to the edition by (Cass London).

I.L.O, (1986), Child Labour: A briefing Manual, Geneva

I.L.O (1996), Child Labour: Targeting the Intolerable International Labour Organization. Geneva.

Jacoby H.G. And Skoufias E., (1997), "Risk, Financial Markets and Human Capital in developing country", Review of economic studies Vol. 64,311-35.

- Lyons J., (1989), "Family response to economic decline" Handloom weavers in early Nineteenth century Lancashire; Research in economic History, Vol. 2,45-91.
- Maharaj R.N., (1978), "National survey on the incidence of bonded labour" (preliminary report) new Delhi Ghandhi peace foundation, National Labour Institute
- Marla S., (1977), Bonded labour in Medak District (AP)" in National labour Institute.
- Bulletin (New Delhi) Oct.pp 424-430.
- Mayhew L., (1968), "Society" Encyclopedia of social sciences Vol. 13& 14.
- Marx K., (1875), Critique of the Gotha programme References to the 1938 English translation in Marx, Karl and Engel, Frederick selected works. vol.11 International publishers New York.
- Peek P., (1997), "The education and employment of children a comparative study of an Salvador and Khartoum" in G. Standing and G. Sheeha (eds); Labour force participation in low income countries Geneva, I.L.O.
- Patrinos H.A and Psacharopoulos G., (1997), "family size, school and child labour in Peru", Journal of Population Economics Vol. 10, NO. 4.
- Rattray, R.S. (1923), Ashanti.

Rodgers G and Standing G., (1981), "Child, work, poverty, and Under development" International Labour organization Geneva eds.

Rodgers G and Standing G., (1981), "Economic roles of children in low income countries" International labour.

Rosenzweig M. R., (1977), "Household and non household activities of youths," Issues of modeling, data and estimating strategies" in Rodgers and Standing.

Rosenzweig M. R. And Robert E., (1997), "Fertility, School and the Economic contribution of children in rural Indian," An Econometric Analysis, Econometrical E Vol 45, 1065-79.

Schildrout E (1981) "The employment of children in Kano Northern Nigeria," in Rodgers and Standing.

Tilly L. A., (1979), "The family wage economy of a French textile city Roubaix, 1872-1906 Journal of family History.

Un Chronicle, (1996), "Child labour", vol. 4, pp 19.

Un Chronicle, (1997), "Child labour", vol. 4, pp 52.

ATTACHMENT 1

**INTERVIEW GUIDE / FOR PARENT / GUARDIAN AND
HOUSEHOLD HEADS**

INTRODUCTION

I am an Mphil student of the University of Ghana, Legon conducting research on the state of child labour in this area and household has been selected among others for the research. This is for research purpose only and all responses will be held in the strictest confidence. There is no need to give name.

Respondent ID

Name of interviewer

Date of interview

Time of interview

House No.

**SECTION A DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
PARENTS / GUARDIANS / HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD**

A1. SEX 1. Male 2. Female

- A4. ETHNICITY 1. Akan 2. Ga- Adangbe 3. Ewe
- A3. Highest Educational Level 1. Literate 2. Middle/JSS
3. Secondary/JSS 4. Tertiary 5. Others
- Specify.....
- A4. Religion 1. Christian 2. Islamic, 3. Traditional, 4. No Religion, 5. Other Specify
- A5. Marital Status 1. Single, 2. Married, 3. Separated, 4. Divorce.
- A6. Employment status..... 1. Employer, 2. Employee full time, 3. Employee part - time, 4. Casual employee.
- A7. Relationship to child worker. 1. Child, 2. Brother/Sister, 3. Grandchild, 4. Other relative, 5. Non relative.
- A8. Nature of work / occupation

APPENDIX II

SECTION B HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

B1. In what type of dwelling does the household lived?

.....

1. Flat/Apartment, 2. Compound House, 3. Improused
house (kiosk), 4. Others
(specify).....

B2. What is the ownership status of this dwelling?

1. Owned, 2. Rented, 3. Provided free by owner,
4. Others (specify)

B3. If rented please indicate the amount paid per month (in thousands).

1. Less than ₵ 10, 2. ₵ 11-₵50, 3. ₵ 51 - ₵ 100, 4. ₵ 101
- ₵ 300,
5. ₵500-₵300 +.

B4. How many sleeping rooms does the house hold occupy?

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
7. 8.

B5. What is the average monthly household expenditure?

1. Less than ₵ 50, 2. ₵ 51 - ₵ 100, 3. ₵ 101 - ₵ 200, 4. ₵ 201 - ₵ 500.
5. ₵ 500 - ₵ 300+.

B6. What is the average household earning for a month (in thousands)?

1. Less than ₵ 100, 2. 101 - ₵ 200, 3. ₵ 201 - ₵ 300, 4. ₵ 301 - ₵ 500.
5. ₵ 501 - ₵ 600

SECTION C. CONTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOUR TO FAMILY WELFARE

C1. Do your ward contribute any cash or kind to family welfare?

1. Yes or 2. No

C2. What form of contribution? 1. Cash or 2. Kind

C3. Which aspect of family welfare is the contribution (in cash) used for?

1. Supplement food 2. Supplement rent
3. Supplement medical fees 4. Supplement basic clothing
5. Supplement education 6. Others

(specify).....

C4. What is the average contribution in cash does child contribute to family welfare (thousand). 1. Less than ₵ 20 2.

₵ 21-₵ 50, 3. ₵ 51-₵ 80, 4. ₵ 81 - ₵ 100, 5. ₵ 300+

C5. What will happen if (name) stop working?

1. Household cannot afford to live
2. Household living standard will fall
3. Household enterprise cannot operate fully
4. Nothing will happen
5. Other

(specify).....

C6. If given a choice what would you prefer child to do in the future?

1. Go to school,
2. Work for income,
3. Learn a trade
4. Travel abroad
5. Other (specify).

APPENDIX III

PART II

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

Respondent.....

Name of interviewer.....

Date of interview.....

Time of interview.....

House No.....

SECTION D, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

D1. AGE..... D2. SEX: 1. MALE 2.

FEMALE

D3. Ethnicity: 1. Akan 2. Ga - Adangbe 3. Ewe 4.

Northern Tribe

D4. If Akan from what tribe?

D5. Religion: 1. Christian 2. Islamic 3.

Traditional 4. Non-religion 5. Other (specify)

D6. Educational Status: 1. Never being to school 2.

Still in school

3. Drop out of school 4. Other (specify)

D7. If still in school, Do your work adversely affect your school performance? Yes No

SECTION E, NATURE OF WORK

E1. What work do you do?

E2. What is your status of employment? 1. Employee 2. Employee full time

3. Employee part-time own account work 4. Unpaid family worker 5. Other (specify)

SECTION F PARENT BACKGROUND

F1. Are any of your parents alive? 1. Yes both parents are alive

2. Yes father alone 3. Yes mother alone

4. No lost both parents working.

F2. If both parent alive are they still married? 1. Yes or No

F3. Are your parents working? 1. Yes both 2. Yes father alone,

3. Yes mother alone 4. No, none of parents working

F4. What is employment status of parent?

1. Employer, 2. Employee full time, 3. Employee part-time.
F5. No.of children of parent.....

**SECTION G LIVING ARRANGEMENT AND DECISION TO
WORK**

- G1. Who do you live with? 1. Only father, 2. Only mother, 3. Both
4. Casual employment

parent

4. Father and step mother 5. Mother and step father, 6. Relatives
7. Non-relative 8. Others (specify).....

- G2. Who asked you to engage in this economic activity?

1. Self, 2. Parents/Guardian, 3. Friends, 4.

Relatives,

5. Others

(specify).....

SECTION H REASONS FOR WORKING

- H1. What is your main reason for working?

1. Contribute money to family income

2. Because I am not interested in schooling
3. Save money to travel abroad
4. To cater for my self
5. Others (specify).....

H2. If H1, about how much money do you make a month? (In thousands)?

1. Less than ₵10
2. ₵ 11 - ₵ 50
3. ₵51 - ₵100
4. ₵ 101 - ₵ 200
5. ₵ 201 - ₵ 300

6. ¢ 300+

H3. How much of this amount do you contribute to the family welfare a month? (In thousands). 1. Less than 30, 2. ¢31-¢50, 3. ¢15 - ¢70, 4. ¢71 - ¢100, 6. ¢100+

H4. Indicate which aspect of the family welfare you support or supplement?

1. Supplement food, 2. Supplement rent, 3. Supplement fees
4. Supplement clothing, 5. Supplement medical fees

H5. How many hours do you usually work?

1. Less than 1 hr 2. 1-2 hrs, 3. 3-4 hrs, 4. 5-6 hrs 5. 9 hrs+

SECTION I FUTURE ASPIRATION

1. If given a choice what would you like to do in the future.

1. Go to school, 2. Work for income, 3. Learn a trade, 4. Travel abroad,
5. Others

(specify).....

