Socio-Economic and Demographic Causes of Child labour

A Case study of Greater Wad Medani Locality, Gezira State, Sudan (2016)

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Supervision Committee

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<td>Co-supervisor</td>
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Date: October/ 2016

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### Examination Committee

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Date of Examination: / /2016

Dedication
To the soul of my mother and father. To my family, friends, and colleagues. To all children of the world specially in our country Sudan who suffered and still suffering and sold their childhood seeking for survival.

I dedicate this research.

Acknowledgment
Firstly, I would like to thank our God who helped, enabled me to accomplish this hard work. Then, I greatly appreciate and strongly grateful for different types of help, suggestions, and guidance provided to me by Dr. Samira Abdallah and Dr. Haytham and all the staff of the Department of Rural Development.

Also I would like to thank my dear sister Hanady and her small family for the continuous and unlimited support that they offered me.

I am also greatly indebted to my best friends without mentioning their names for positive encouragement that they provided to me.
Abstract

Child labour is a widespread phenomenon throughout the world, especially in developing countries. The study aimed at investigating the socio-economic and demographic causes of child labour in Greater Wad Medani Locality, Gezira State, Sudan. The study adopted with and without approach for identifying the major causes of child labour in the study area, the children engaged with work representing the main group, whereas a similar number children without work representing the control group. The study used primary data collected through the means of a questionnaire from a random sample of (200) respondents. The percentages, frequencies and chi square statistical test have used for achieving the objectives of the study. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) has been used for analyzing the data. The results of the study revealed that there is a significant statistical association between economic conditions of the children’s families, current place of living, and educational level of children’s parents and the child labour, this indicates that these variables play a vital role in forcing children to work. The study recommends that more attention should directed to children issues such as education, health care, and all basic needs, also government should adopt appropriate policies towards alleviating poverty, which contributes to reduce the level of child labour in the study area.
الأسباب الاقتصادية–الاجتماعية والديمغرافية لعمالة الأطفال في السودان: دراسة حالة محلية مدني الكبرى، ولاية الجزيرة (2016)

الباحث محمد إبراهيم الحاج

ملخص الدراسة

ظاهرة عمالة الأطفال من الظواهر المنتشرة في جميع أنحاء العالم وخاصة الدول النامية. هدفت الدراسة إلى تقصي الأسباب الاقتصادية - الاجتماعية والديمغرافية لعمالة الأطفال، دراسة حالة محلية مدني الكبرى، ولاية الجزيرة، السودان. تبنت الدراسة طريقة مع وبدون لتحديد الأسباب الرئيسية لعمالة الأطفال في منطقة الدراسة. الأطفال الذين يعملون يمثلون المجموعة الرئيسية، بينما الذين لا يعملون يمثلون المجموعة الضابطة. استخدمت الدراسة بيانات أولية تم جمعها عن طريق الاستبيان من عينة عشوائية مكونة من (200) مبحوثاً. تم استخدام النسب المئوية، التكرارات واختبار إحصائي مربع كأي لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة. استخدم برنامج الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS) لتحليل البيانات. أكدت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك علاقة ذات معنوية إحصائية بين الأوضاع الاقتصادية لأسر الأطفال، مكان الإقامة، المستوى التعليمي للوالدين، وعمالة الأطفال، هذا يعني أن هذه المتغيرات تلعب دوراً حيوياً لدفع الأطفال لسوق العمل، أوصت الدراسة بأهمية توجيه الاهتمام نحو قضايا الأطفال مثل التعليم، الرعاية الصحية وكل الاحتياجات الأساسية. أيضاً ينبغي على الحكومة تبني سياسات من شأنها التخفيف من وطأة الفقر، الذي بدوره يساهم في تقليل مستوى عمالة الأطفال في منطقة الدراسة.

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Chapter One

1-1 Introduction:-
According to International Labour Organization convention (1973), child labour refers to any work performed by children under the age of 12, non-light work done by children aged 12-14, and hazardous work done by children aged 15-17. Light work was defined, under this Convention, as any work that does not harm a child's health and development, and that does not interfere with his or her attendance at school. This convention has been ratified by 135 countries, Child labour refers to work that impedes children access to education and is harmful to physical, mental, moral, development, and social wellbeing (Schmitz et al, 2004).

ILO(2006) estimates that the number of child labourers declined by 11% globally over the past four years and the number of children engaged in hazardous work has decreased by 25%, in spite of this declining, there are still 218 million child labourers worldwide, 126 million of them are engaged in hazardous work, 40-50 percent of all victims of forced and bonded labour, or 5.7 million are trapped in forced and bonded labour, children working in the home of a third party of employer are extremely vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. (frankhagman et al, 2000-2004). Child labour accounts for 22% of the workforce in Asia, 32% in Africa, 17% in latin America, 1% in US, Canada, Europe and wealthy nations. The proportion of child labourers varies greatly among countries and even regions inside those countries. Africa has the highest percentage of children aged 5-17 employed as child labour, and a total over 65 million. Asia with its large population, it has the largest number of children employed as child labour about 114 million. Latin America and Caribbean region has lower overall population density, but at 14 million child labourers has high incidence rates too (ILO , 2012). For many years, child labour has been one of the biggest obstacles to social development. It's considered as a challenges and long-term goal in many courtiers to abolish all forms of child labour, particularly in developing countries. Child labour refers to children who miss their childhood and are not able to have basic amenities which a child should have. Recently (ILO, 2013) estimated there are around 215 million children between the age 5-14 who works worldwide, increasing of this phenomenon attributed to many reasons such as (poverty, family marital status, parental illiteracy, displacement, family instability, health status of parents, absence of universal compulsory primary education, social apathy and non-attractive school curriculum, family size and parents occupation… etc.).Children who are compelling to work are often mistreated and work for prolonged hours, in very bad conditions. This can affect their health physically, mentally and emotionally. These children do
not have the basic rights like access to school or health care…. etc (ILO, 2013). Child labour is a problem worldwide, but it particularly affects children in developing countries.

Child labour is widespread in Sudan for centuries, children in Sudan work in carpet weaving, tailoring, washing cars, polishing shoes, servants and even as soldiers in the army (Schmitz, et al, 2004), child labour remains widespread phenomenon in Sudan that becomes normal in daily life, different reasons forced child to work like displacement, poverty, and war…etc. Children work in many sectors like agriculture, domestic labour, marginal work, armed conflict, trafficking, etc. (UNICEF, 2006).

1-2 problem statement:-
Child labour remains widespread phenomenon in Sudan which considered as main challenge for the government, policy makers, and NGOs, this phenomenon increasing day after day for many social, economic, environmental, and security reasons (poverty war, displacement ...), children work in many sectors like agriculture, domestic labour, marginal work, armed conflict (child soldier), trafficking, etc (UNICEF, 2006).

Child labour is a social problem, harming the physical and mental development of the child. Children work in exploitative conditions and harm their health, physical, and mental developments, where they are separated from their families, often are deprived of education. The worst forms of child labour are those situation, where children work more than nine hours a day, earn less than a minimum wage or no wage at all and work in hazardous conditions for health and safety.

1-3 Importance of the study:-
The importance of this study stem from the fact that the investigation of child labour phenomenon and explaining their root causes can help policy makers for formulating policies that lead to decrease this phenomenon and minimize the negative impact of it.

1-4 Research question:-
1-4-1 what are the causes of child labour phenomenon in Greater Wad Medani locality Gezira state, Sudan?
1-4-2 what is the actual level of child labour in Greater wad Medani locality, Gezira state, Sudan?

1-5 The Objective of the study:-
1-5-1 The main objective
To enhance knowledge and add new data in the field of child labour
1-5-2 Specific objective
1-5-2-1 To investigate the causes of child labour in Greater wad Medani locality, Gezira state, Sudan.
1-5-2-2 To examine the actual level of child labour in Greater wad Medani locality Gezira state, Sudan.
2-1: Introduction

Child labour considered as one of the most important challenges that facing the whole world and specially the developing countries, but firstly it's so important to define the word "child "and also define what we mean by “child labour."

According to CRC (Convention on the Right of Child) 1989, a child is a person under the age 18 years (CRC 1989). A child is not necessarily delineated by affixed age. Social scientists point out that child’s abilities and maturities vary so much that defining a child's maturity by calendar age can be misleading (International Magazine, NO 292, July 1997).

2-2: Definition of child labour

Child labour refers to employment of children in many work that deprive children of their childhood interferes with their abilities to attend , regular school and that in mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful (ILO,2012.) International conventions also defined "child labour” as activities such as soldiering and prostitution ,child labour is employment for which children are too young, often it is work in physical job requiring long hours , it is for children that harms them or exploits them physically, mentally, or morally, child labour refers to work that amounts to denial of the rights to education and opportunities to reach full physical and psychological development. Children doing piecework in the home are often expected to work long hours in order to gain every minimal pay, few get chance to play, it is not easy to point to a particular sector or occupation and declare it to be the worst form. Even where children do not suffer from the worst forms of abuse that above many are forced to work without sufficient rest in cramped spaces, with poor lighting and seated on the bare ground ,using tools that are too big for them without adequate drinking water or toilets and particularly damaging to their future, no chance to go to school, even though millions of children who work in traditional agriculture as a part of the family Unit are exposed of risk from a wide variety of hazards(Training Manual on Child Labour and HIV/AIDS,IPEC Project, July 2006,kampala”Uganda”

2-3: Childlabour all over the world :-

According to “ILO” estimates about 250 million of children between the age of 5 and 14 are working ,mostly in developing countries , almost half(some 120 million) work
full time everyday all year around some of (50-60) million are between 5 and 11 years old, available data suggest more boys than girls are economically active, but girls whom are engaged in house tasks and sibling child care may not be account for in this statistics, working in the early childhood years may indeed have more significant impact on girls, reinforcing gender discrimination and resulting a denial of education and other opportunities. (ILO, 2006).

The incidence of child labour in the world decreased from 25% to 10% between 1960 and 2003, according to the world bank (Norberg and Johan 2001) nevertheless the total number remains high with UNICEF and ILO acknowledging an estimated 168 million children aged 5-17 worldwide were involved in child labour in 2013 (UNICEF, 2013). The ILO has recently estimated that some 179 million child labourers are caught in worst form of child labour, roughly 2.5 million children are economically active in the developed countries 2.4 million in the transition countries, 127.3 million in Asia and the pacific, 17.5 million in Latin America and Caribbean 28 million in sub-Saharan Africa, and 13.4 million in the Middle East and North Africa (ILO 2002).

2-4 Child labour in some developed countries:-

For” England” many factors played a role in Britain’s long term economic growth, such as the industrial revolution in the late 1700 and the prominent presence of child labour during the industrial age (Child labour’s Global Past, 1650-2000, eds.a.ebscohosr.com.p.421.”retrieved 28/10/2015”). Although there are many counts of children under the age of ten working for factories, the majority of children workers were between the ages of ten and fourteen, this age range was an important time for many youths as they were first helping to provide for their families, while also transitioning to save for their own future families, (Child labour’s Global Past, 1650-2000, eds.a.ebscohost.com.p.124” retrieved 29/10/2015”).

Yet, even though there was an increase of child labour in factories such as cotton textiles, there consistently was large numbers of children working in the field of agriculture and domestic production,((Childhood and child labour in industrial England, Diversity and Agency.1750-1914,eds.a.ebscohost.com.p.157”retrieved 29/10/2015”.)
For “Soviet Union and Russia”, although formally banned since 1922 child labour was widespread in the Soviet Union, mostly in the form of mandatory, unpaid work by school children on Saturdays and holiday, the students were used as a cheap, unqualified work force on(kolhoz)(( collective farms)), as well as in industry and forestry. The practice was formally called “worked education” svetlanastephenson”(child labour in the kussian federation 2002, university of north Loudon). From the 1950 on, the students were also used for unpaid work at schools were they cleaned and performed repairs(Komersant 2007.)

2-5 Child labour in Africa:
Children working at a young ages has been a consistent theme throughout Africa, many children began first working in the home to help their parents run the family farm, Children in Africa today are often forced into exploitative labour due to family debt and other financial factors, leading to ongoing poverty, (Children and Youth in the labour Process in Africa,eds.b.ebscohost.com.p.11.”retrieved30/10/2015”), other types of domestic child labour include working in commercial plantations, begging, and other sales such as boot shining, (Children and Youth in the labour Process in Africa, eds.b.ebscohost.com.p.15.”retrieved 30/10/2015”.

In total, there is an estimated five million children who are currently working in the field of agriculture which steadily increases during the time of harvest. Along with thirty percent of children who are picking coffee, there are estimated 25.000 school age children who work year round (Children and youth in the labour process in Africa, eds.b.ebscohost.com.p.16.”retrieved 30/10/2015”.

The problem is severe in sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 40% of all children aged 5-14 labour for survival, or about 48 million children (Child labour in Africa ILO 2010). International Labour Organization estimates that agriculture is the largest employer of child labour in Africa, vast majority are unpaid family workers (ILO, 2011).

2-6 Child labour in Sudan:-
According to the survey of immigration and labour force, 10.1% of the children in the age group (6-14) are working all over the northern Sudan, they represent about 8.7% of the total labour force. Labour of child started at 6 years old (2.7%) and increased until it reached 18% at 14 years old, according to the multiple indicator cluster survey, the phenomenon of child labour increased, and there are 52% of children at ages between 6-14 years old are dropped out of education, this led to an increase in the phenomenon of child labour, child labour doesn’t represent a phenomenon in urban area, they only 2.6% and this situation is differ is in the other developing countries in which child labour is concentrated in urban (Ibrahim mohamed ibrahim, 2000, slavery and forced labour in Sudan, case study).

An 1999, the United Nations Special Report On Human Rights in Sudan reported that militias, sometimes with the support of forces directly under the control of the Sudanese authorities, systematically raid villages, torch houses, steal cattle, kill men and capture women and children, as war booty, these women and children whether captured in course of the civil war or as a result of longer term conflict between communities are often taken on the North where they are forced to work either for their captors or sold on to other people, many of the people enslaved in this way have been subjected to physical or sexual abuse (Forced Labour in 21st Century, Anti-Slavery, ICFTU 1999).

In June 2000, the ILO’s committee on the application of standards, which monitors countries to ensure that they are complying with ILO conventions which they have ratified, expressed “deep concern at continuing reports of abductions and slavery”, it urged the government to punish those responsible for the abductions and ensure full compliance with ILO convention NO 29 on forced labour, the committee also strongly recommended that an ILO “direct contacts” mission be sent to Sudan to investigate the situation, but this was not accepted by the Sudanese Government (Forced Labour in 21st Century, Anti-Slavery, ICFTU, 1999).

2-7 Determinant of child labour:-

Child labour is basically a symptom of the underlying problem of widespread poverty and inequality in society it’s also cause of poverty and in this context it becomes self-perpetuating, poverty is deep-routed and natural calamities, man-made disasters (war, civil strives), illiteracy, powerlessness and lack of viable options further exacerbate
the deprivation conforming poor parents who felt compelled to put a child to work, poverty is not, however, the only factor in child labour, and cannot justify all types of employment and servitude, education may be costly, inaccessible, of low quality, or seen as irrelevant, many families depend on girls labour at home to enable the adults to work outside, children may decide to work, knowing that their family needs the income, or through the influence of their friends and peers to join them on the streets or elsewhere, there is a market demand for child labour since children are generally docile, obedient, hired at cheaper rates than adults, and dispensed with easily if labour demands fluctuated, they incur no longer-term industry in terms of insurance or social security, and low paid child labour may be perceived as a significant element for industries wishing to maintain a competitive edge in national and international markets, children are unprotected, powerless and silent as far as their rights as workers are concerned, children are often preferred in industries that are labour intensive, function with rudimentary technology and require laborious/repetitive work for long hours, although largely disproved, the myth persist that in certain industries, such as carpet making or flour-picking, children are needed because of the dexterity of their small fingers, child labour persist because the laws that do exist are not strictly enforced and because social and political commitments is weak (ILO 2002).

2-8 previous studies:-
Many studies have focused on this phenomenon, in this section some results of these studies can be discussed.
Eltayeb.O.Elmasalmi (2006), investigated the socio-economic causes of child labour in Omdurman locality, the total number of respondents that were canvassed in this study was 216, the data were collected using questionnaire addressed to households from different parts of the locality. The study unit was the child whose age between (8-14) years old. The data were analyzed descriptively and statistically tested chi-squire and other nonparametric tests, the test were utilized to investigate the relationships between children years of education and their father’s education, disposals income per day and years of children work, school dropout and child labour, and displacement and child labour. This study found that the economic condition of respondents families reflects absolute poverty, illiteracy and low demographic characteristics with large family size, high fertility and mortality, and the families
need for financial support for survival played a vital role in forcing these children into the market.

Enas Ahmad Mohamed Ibrahim (2009), investigated the socio-economic and demographic characteristics associated with child labour phenomenon in Sudan with reference to Greater Wad Medani Locality in the Gezira State. The results suggest that 68% of the children came from rural areas, and that 58% of them live with their families. Further, while 58% of the sampled children were forced into work for economic reasons, 77% spend their income in supporting their families. Also 55% of the children encountered health risks and violence, and that most of them acquired bad habits from their work environment. Further majority of children expressed their desire of giving up work if they find sufficient financial support. The X2 test indicated the presence of significant correlation between the causes of child labour and some socio-economic and demographic characteristic of the children and their families. Finally, the results also indicate that poverty among the children’s families is widespread, deep, and severe, particularly under the expenditure approach as welfare indicator. Thus, policy that aims at combating the problem of child labour should on improving the socio-economic status of families, as well as the educational level of child labour to keep them far from the streets.

Other study conducted by Yasir Bader Eldin Khalid (2015), in Greater Wad Medani Locality, also focused on this phenomenon, the study aim to determine the factor that lead to “child labour”, and describe the economic, social and demographic characteristics of that segment in the age group of (6-13) years old, sample of 200 respondents were collected randomly through the search by personal interview analyzed descriptively, then applied chi-squire and other non-parametric tests to discover the extent of correlation between the number of years spent by child in school and all of education levels of the father, the marital status and the occupation of father. The study found that there is a fundamental link between child labour and socio-economic and demographic status of their families. The study recommended that there is a need attention and interventions by the state, civil societies and activate the relevant laws to curb this phenomenon because it’s disastrous effects for the safety growth of the child spiritually and materially.
3-1 Study Approach:
The study used the approach of Case Control method. This method is basically used in medical and health field. Two groups of individuals in study population were taken, the first group represents individuals having the characteristic under study (cases), the other group haven’t the characteristic were used as (control) group. In the present study cases were the children working in the study area, while control group were children with similar characteristics to cases but not working in study area. Similar number of each cases and control groups were taken (100) children.

3-2 Data resources:-
The study used both primary and secondary source of data collection. The primary source depends on questionnaire and secondary source such as reports, publication and researches.

3-3 Population and Sample Size:-
The study area is Greater Wad Medni locality which consider as one of the main localities in Gezira State, with an area of (600) squared kilometers and it has population estimated at (452628), while children between (6-13) years old are (92403) (population census, 2008). 79% of population resides in urban, and the rest in rural areas, it consists of fifth administrative units namely (north west Wad Medani, public market, middle Medani, eastern Medani and central market, Hantoob, and Shparga). It expanded along the blue Nile from Umoleia in the north till Um sula in the south, and from Rama in the east till khariba in the west. It considered as the capital of the Gezira State. (Greater Wad Madani Locality records).

3-4 Sample size and sample Design:-
The sample size is calculated using formula for simple random sample with anticipated population proportion.

\[ n^* = \frac{z^2pq}{d^2} \]

\( n^* \) : preliminary sample size, t confidence level 100(1-a), P: anticipated population proportion, q= (1-p), d = absolute precision.

Assuming z for 95% confidence level, d=5%, p=50, q=50, hence

\[ n = z^2 \times pq/d^2 = 2^2 \times 50 \times 50/4 \times 25 \]
\[ = 4 \times 50 \times 50/100 = 100 \]

It is well known that simple random sampling is not the likely method of choice in
multiplied by 2 for the support effect. Therefore the final sample size is $2 \times 100 = 200$

actual field survey for that reason we multiplied the sample size by 2 for the support effect. Therefore the final sample size is $2 \times 100 = 200$

3-5 Data analysis:-

The study uses SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) for data analysis.

3-6 Methods of Analysis:

The study adopted two types of statistical analysis methods, descriptive statistics and chi square test. Frequency and percentage distributions and measures of central tendency were used as methods of descriptive statistics.

Chi square test was used to examine the relationship between the dependent variable (work status of children) and the independent variables (socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of children). The null hypothesis of the test is that, the two variables are independent, which is tested against the alternative hypothesis that, the two variables are dependent. If the p-value of chi square test is less (greater) than specified significance level – normally 0.05- we reject (accept) the null hypothesis.

Upon dividing each variable into its attributes the formula for calculating the statistic of chi square is given by:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{r=1}^{R} \sum_{c=1}^{C} \frac{(O_{rc} - E_{rc})^2}{E_{rc}}$$

[12]

With degrees of freedom (v) given by $(R-1)(C-1)$, where:

R : Rows of the contingency table
C : Columns of the contingency table
$O_{rc}$ : Observed frequency in row (r) and column (c)
$E_{rc}$ : Expected frequency in row (r) and column (c)

3-7 Research organization:-

This research is divided in four chapter, chapter one introductory including introduction, problem statement, objective, methodology. Chapter tow is about literature review, while, chapter three presents data analysis, and chapter four includes conclusion and recommendations.

Chapter Four
Analysis of survey results

4-1 Introduction:

This chapter is divided into two sections, section one discussed the distribution analysis using descriptive analysis (frequency tables), while section two concerns with cross tabulation to test the association between study variables.

4-2 Sample characteristics

4-2-1 Area of origin:

Table (4-2-1) Frequency of distribution of the sample according to the area of origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Area of origin</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gezira</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

The table above shows the frequency distribution of sample according to the area of origin for cases and control group, as shown, 58% of working children stated that gezira state is their area of origin, compared by 44 children for non-working children (control group), which was the same result of the study conducted by yasir(2015) who stated that 76% of the working children reported Gezira state as their origin. This result could attributed to the deteriorating of the economic situations in the state as a direct and negative impact of collapsing of Gezira Scheme and stopping of many factories.

Table (4-2-2) Current place of residence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Gezira</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

The table above indicates that the majority of working children (71%) are living inside Medani, while (29%) are living outside Medani. For the control group, the results reveal that the highest percentage (95%) is living inside Medani, and just (5%) living outside Medani. From this result, we observe that the percentage of the control group who live inside Medani (95%) is higher than who live outside Medani from working children (71%), which indicates the same result that I mentioned before, ensuring the role of the bad economic situations in the spread of child labor.

**Table (4-2-3) The current relation between parents:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Separation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

From the table above, the results indicate that for both working children and control group, the majority of parents are married 64%, 60%, respectively. This indicates that there is a high degree of family stability for both cases. This indicates that the current relation between parents could not play an effective role in forcing children to work.

**Table (4-2-4) Type of housing:**

Table (4-2-4) Type of housing :-

22
Table (4-2-4) shows that the results for both (working children and control group) show that the majority are living in owned houses, 42%, 67%, respectively, but it’s so clear that the percentage of (control group) who live in owned houses is higher than (working group). But if we focus deeply in this result we observe that high percentage of (control group) 67% live in their own house compared by 42% for (working group) this indicate that living in owned house could affect children positively and avoid them from work. In the other hand we observe that children live in rent houses for (working children) (35%) are likely tend to work compared by just(13%) for control group.

Table (4-2-5) Whether father alive or not:-

The table above indicates that 83% for (working children) reported that their father is still alive; while for (control group) 86% reported that their father is still alive. This indicates that even if fathers are alive children could force to work, and vice versa.
The table above explained that for (working children) the majority of fathers are illiterate (39%), and who are graduated are just 3%. For (control group) the results revealed that the majority of fathers are educated (secondary level) 59%. This means that educated fathers playing a positive role in encouraging their children to learn and vice versa.

**Table (4-2-7) Father's occupation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Father's occupation</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above resulted that the majority of fathers for (working children) are labours (66%), while for (control group) the majority of fathers are officers (52%). This result goes in the same line of the previous one because for (working children) the majority of fathers are labours with low education level, therefore they don’t encourage their children to learn.

**Table (4-2-8) Whether mother alive or not**
The table above indicates that for both (working children and control group), the majority reported that their mother is alive (94%, 89%) respectively.

**Table (4-2-9) Mother's level of education:-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Mother's level of education</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Khalwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above we observe that for (working children) the majority of mothers are illiterate (52%), while for (control group) the majority of mothers are graduated (41%). This indicates that the issue of educating mothers is a vital element in the phenomena of child labour.

**Table (4-2-10) Mother's occupation**
The table above reveals that most of children’s mothers of (working children) are housewives (57%), in the other hand for (control group) the majority of children’s mothers are employee(56%). This result revealed that mother’s occupation has strong influence in child labour which is so obvious in (working children) whom the majority of their mothers are housewives(57%) who couldn’t encourage their children to learn because they may not know the importance of education., in the other hand for(control group)the majority of  their mothers are employee(56%) which means that they are well educated therefore they encourage their children to learn.

Table (4-2-11) The main breadwinner of the family:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>The main breadwinner of the family</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:  Survey data-2016

For both cases (working children’s and control group), the table above explains that fathers are the main breadwinner of the family.

Table (4-2-12)Whether father suffers from chronic disease or not:-
The table above indicates that for both cases (working children and control group) the majority of fathers don’t suffer from chronic disease 66%, 73% respectively. This explains that the health of father did not play a role in forcing children to work.

Table (4-2-13) Whether mother suffers from chronic disease or not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Whether mother suffers from chronic disease or not</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

The table above also reveals the same results that for both cases (working children and control group) the majority of mothers don’t suffer from chronic disease 80%, 85% respectively.

Table (4-2-14) Whether child learn or not :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Whether child learn or not</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

The table above indicates that for (working children) the majority of them don’t learn 56%, while for (control group) all children are learning. This result means that the majority of working children don’t learn by giving most of their time for working and no chance for learning and this may be due to the bad economic situation of their families.
### Table (4-2-15) Type of work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Type of work</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part time</td>
<td>Full time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

For (working children) the table above explains that the majority (55%) reported that they work (full time) and don’t learn, and the remain (45%) said that they learn and work in the same time (part time). This result also goes in the same way of the previous one, indicating that for (working children) the majority tend to work for full time this also could attributed to their miserable economic situations.

### Table (4-2-16) Reasons behind child work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Reasons behind child work</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>Lack of school fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

The table above explains that for only (working children), different reasons that force them to work as (44%) of them were forced to work because their families were unable to pay the school fees, while (32%) of the respondent were work in order to help their families, and (17%) of them work as a result of absence of father.

### Table (4-2-17) kinds of children work:

Table (4-2-17) kinds of children work: -
The table above indicates for only (working children) the majority are working as temporary labours (27%), dardaga (23%), peddler (18%), respectively which are all considered as marginal work that doesn’t need or required any training or special skills, which was the same result revealed by Elmasalami (2008), which indicates that most of working children work in marginal market.

**Table (4-3) descriptive analysis of quantitative variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Min value</th>
<th>Max value</th>
<th>Mean value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female children</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly income</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly expenditure</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>2290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data-2016

The table above show summary description of selected quantitative variables in the study, the results show that the mean age of children under study was calculated at 12 years, the mean number of male and female children in household were found to be 3 and 4 respectively. The mean of monthly income was 1806 which found to be less than the mean of monthly expenditure which was 2290.

**4-4 Chi square test:-**
shows the chi square test for association between work status of children and the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>X2</th>
<th>p.value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of origin.</td>
<td>3.922</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current place of living.</td>
<td>20.411</td>
<td>0.000 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current relation between parents.</td>
<td>0.639</td>
<td>0.888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of housing.</td>
<td>17.183</td>
<td>0.001 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether father alive or not.</td>
<td>0.344</td>
<td>0.558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s level of education.</td>
<td>1.420</td>
<td>0.000 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s occupation.</td>
<td>1.083</td>
<td>0.000 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether mother alive or not.</td>
<td>1.607</td>
<td>0.205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothers level of education.</td>
<td>1.629</td>
<td>0.000 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s occupation.</td>
<td>1.114</td>
<td>0.000 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main breadwinner of the family.</td>
<td>10.561</td>
<td>0.014 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether father suffer from chronic disease or not.</td>
<td>1.156</td>
<td>0.282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether mother suffer from chronic disease or not.</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: survey data 2016

** Significant at 1%

*Significant at 5%

The results of table (4-19) show the chi square test between work status of children and the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of children. Seven variables were found to be significantly associated with work status of children.

Area of origin was correlated with work status. Children came from Gezira state wastending to be working compared with whom came from outside Gezira.

Current place of living was significantly associated with work status of children, those children who live in Wad Medani were likely to be working compared with those who live out Wad Medani.

Regarding the type of housing, the results shows that 42% of working children live in owned houses.
Father’s level of education was significantly associated with work status. Children of illiterate fathers tend to have work compared with their counterparts. This result indicated that educated fathers can affect their children’s future positively, and vice versa.

Father’s occupation have significant association with work status of children. 66% of working sample belonged to labour fathers. This result explains that labour fathers may not encourage their children to learn which can be attributed to fact that labour fathers may not give education its vital importance, or due to their economic status and week salaries they forced their children to work.

Mother’s level of education was significantly associated with work status. Children of illiterate mothers tend to work in one hand, and here we observe the adverse impact of positively by encouraging them to learn.

Children whom their mothers were housewives were likely to have work compared with others.

The main breadwinner of the family was significantly associated with work status. Children whom their fathers are the main breadwinners were more likely to have work, because fathers need the help of their children so they can allow them to work in order to pay school fees as they were unable to pay the fees.

Chapter Five

Conclusion and recommendation
5-1 conclusion :-

The aim of the study is to investigate the socio-economic and demographic factors that cause the phenomenon of child labour in Greater Wad Medani Locality. The study revealed different causes that lead to the increase of child labour in Greater Wad Medani Locality. The economic factors were found to be greatly associated with child labour including many other indicators such as (father’s level of education, father’s occupation, mother’s level of education, the main bread winner of the family, type of housing, and area of origin).

The study recommended that governments and decision makers should give more attention to many important issues like (elimination of poverty by increasing the opportunities of creating additional income, activation of child rights and eliminating of illegal child labour, giving more attention to formal and vocational education, and promote sustainable development of rural areas to minimize and control internal migration.)
5-2 Recommendation:-

Based on the finding of the study, the study recommended the following recommendation:-

1- Policy makers should adopt, develop, and promote appropriate plans so as to eliminate illegal child labour.
2- Governments should give positive attention and efforts to vocational education.
3- Mass media should play effective role in raising the community awareness about the disastrous impacts of child labour.
4- Child rights should be activated by policy makers and save children from being exploited in the labour market.
5- Governments and policy makers should promote sustainable development of rural areas to control and stop internal migration.
6- Governments should make different positive contributions in order to eliminate poverty through providing employment opportunities such as microfinance projects.

References:-
8- Confederation of Trade Unions, 1999.
10- Ibraheem Mohammed Ibrahim, 2000."The phenomenon of child labour in Sudan”.
14- International Labour Organization,(2013).
15- International LabourOrganizatio,(2012).
16- Schmitz (2004), child labour, a global view .Greenwood publishing, Inc.