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Date

ENG1101

Word Count: TBD

U2 Reflective Annotated Bibliography

Introduction (approximately 300 words)

Introduce your question.

Explain how or why you got interested in your question.

Explain what you expect to find in your research (a hypothesis).

Write this in paragraph format (1-3 paragraphs).

Source Entries (approximately 300 words each—so at least 900 words total)

Use three sources.

Be sure at least one source is multimodal. For example, an infographic, a YouTube video, a documentary, etc. and that one source comes from a peer-reviewed journal found in the City Tech library database.

Remember to organize the source entries in alphabetical order by author's last name (or by first significant word if there is no author listed).

Include an entry for each source.

Include all four parts for each entry (summary, reflection on the source, analysis of the author's choice of genre and writing style, and quotes).

Citation #1

Ibrahim, Abdalla, et al. "Child Labor and Health: a Systematic Literature Review of the Impacts of Child Labor on Child's Health in Low- and Middle-Income Countries." *Journal of Public Health (Oxford, England)*, vol. 41, no. 1, 2019, pp. 18–26, <https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdy018>.

Summary

Child labor exists even though we may not see it in our country and laws and standards to eliminate it exist. Child labor are the results of many factors such as poverty, social norms, and migration. Child labor has long term effects on children. It affects children with their development. These children are forced into child labor in countries such as Indian due to the

lack of education, and overpopulation. Health effects of child labor come with physical growth, musculoskeletal pain, HIV infection, and other work-related illnesses. These children are malnourished. This article focuses on speaking about the studies that are conducted to report the damage and health issues these children are facing. In the article it states “A study conducted in Jordan reported a significant difference in the level of coping efficacy and psychosocial health between working non-schooled children, working school children and non-working school children. Non-working school children had a better performance on the SDQ scale.” The comparisons of non-working children and working children shows how child labor continues to be a major health challenge and negatively affects their development.

Reflection

I agree with this article because it focuses on showing the different studies that are conducted in different countries such as Iran, Indian, and Bangladesh. The studies compared outcomes of the working children and a control group. I was interested in knowing who conducts these studies and do they help working children? This answered my research question which was “In certain countries won’t children be worse off if they aren’t working? How does being a non-working child affect them?” Some believe if children don’t work to provide for their family at a young age they are left to beg or starve. Working is how they are able to support their family and bring food to the table. I disagree, this article answered my question about how children aren’t better off working. Their parents should be providing for them. These children are developing long-term health complications, physically and mentally.

The authors’ sentence structure allowed the studies to be easily understood. The statistics of the studies compared to the control group showed how the working children are developing differently. Also showed and focused on specific diseases that are more likely to be seen on the working children instead of the non-working children.

Quotation

Near the end of the study, the authors noted: “Working children are subjected to different risk factors, and the impacts of child labor are usually not limited to one illness” (25).

Citation #2

Summary

Reflection

Quotation

Citation #3

Summary

Reflection

Quotation

Conclusion (approximately 400 words)

Summarize what you found in your research.

Tell readers what surprised you, or how your understanding of your question deepened or changed.

Explain why what you learned is important.

Explain who you think needs to know about your research and why—be specific! (The answer cannot be “everyone” needs to know. That is too big of an audience.) Narrow it down to who needs to hear about it first or the most!