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**CHILD RULAR- URBAN MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY IN  
KUCHA WOREDA GOMO ZONE SNNPR ETHIOPIA**

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ZONE SNNPR ETHIOPIA**

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**APPROVAL SHEET**

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## **Statement of the author**

I have declared that this M.A thesis is my own original work and has never been presented in any other university and all source of material used for this thesis has been properly acknowledged.

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## ACRONYMS

CSA	Central Statistical agency
FAO	Food Agricultural Organization
FS	Family Size
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KU	Kansas University
LHS	Land Hold Size
LHO	Local Head Office
MOC	Micro Operation Crudity
NELM	New Economics of Labor Migration
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PPPA	Public Procurement and Property Administer
RYM	Rural Youth Mobility
SNNPR	South Nation Nationalities and Peoples Region
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
UNDSA	United Nation Department of Social Affairs
UPR	Usual Place of Residence

## **ABSTRACT:**

*Child rural-urban migration is tied with economic and non-economic factors. Thus, this study aimed to examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and migrant sending families; to identify the push and pull factors of migration and to assess the perceptions of migrant sending families towards child migration. A total of 178 participants in the study were selected by applying simple random sampling technique and purposively. In order to attain the proposed objectives instruments like questionnaire, key informants interview and FGDs were employed. To analyze the collected data both quantitative and qualitative methods were used. More specifically, quantitative data analyzed by using descriptive statistics with the help of the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 and Microsoft office Excel 2007 whereas the qualitative data analyzed by narration (discussion). That of study specifically aims to review cause and consequences of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia. Environmental backwardness in the study area that, Shortage of infrastructure, Family size, lower agricultural productivity, inadequate social services, demographic pressure, land shortages in rural areas were identified as the major push factors of migration. Although “push” factors predominate, there are some significant “pull” factors that attract rural children to urban areas like extreme poverty, lack of youth employment opportunities, inaccessibility of infrastructures like road and general secondary school, shortage of land, large family size and missed information about jobs, its payments and life styles at destination found to be the major push factors for migration. On the other hand, presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors, an ambition of migrants to live a better life and the influence of preceding migrants for instance migrants wearing styles, hair styles, walking and talking styles, mobile phones, bags etc. to be identified as the major pull factors for migration. The study area found to be important for child rural-urban migration. Also the study reveals that about 164(51.25)percent of migrants were found between the age ranges of 16 and 18 years and the rate of migration was high in both sexes and the proportion of male migrant's slightly higher than females and females migrated in their earlier ages than males. Moreover, the vast majority of migrants were single and literate. However the study was also revealed that the majority of participants in the study area have positive perceptions towards child-rural-urban migration because by the belief that migrants would get different opportunities at destinations.*

**Keywords:** *Child rural-urban migration, causes of migration, migrant sending family.*

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Migration is usually define as the movement of the person or group of people from one geographical place crossing an administrative or political border, wishing to settle permanently or temporarily in a place other than the place of origin and also, rural-urban is the movement of people from rural areas to cities (Bauner,2004). Today almost half perhaps of the world population lives in cities as well as the number of people living in urban areas has rining steadily by around one million every year (Bahans, 2005).

According to the united National population Division (2011), between 2011 and 2050, the world population is expected to increase by 2.3 billon, passing from 7.0 billion to 9.3 billion and at the same time, the population living in urban areas is projected to gain 2.6 billion, passing from 3.6 billion in 2011 to 6.3 billion 2050 .Thus, the urban areas of the world are expected to absorb all the population growth expected over the next four decades.

People migrate from their place of origin to another destination due to various causes. These causes vary among regions and states. However, seeking for better environment and feeling for safety have been conceived to be two of the major causes of migration in the world (Castles, 2000 cited in Fretwork, 2007:6). These causes were accepted in the past and may continue to be acceptable in the future. But they are related with socio-economic, political and cultural structure of the place of origins and destinations of the migrants. Governments have been working to understand the trend, streams and causes of migration at different levels (Frework, 2007).

Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa with a relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution. This was associated with the country's economic transition from a socialist to a market oriented economy; critical political changes since the 1970s through 1990s; civil war; and famine (Kidane, 1989; Kibreab, 1996; Berhanu & White, 2000; Kiros & White, 2004 ;).

Researchers have shown how the character, direction, and the volume of migration in Ethiopia during the last two to three decades have been shaped by political instability decline in the

agricultural sector and government resettlement policies of the 1980s. The latter had as an official objective to prevent further famine and to attain food security (Gebre, 2001; Ezra, 2001). Under these circumstances, migration in Ethiopia was not only an individual and/or family response to adverse socio economic, physical and political environment, but also as a result of official government policy.

As a result, many developing countries in the world currently experience an unprecedented rate of urbanization. It is also clear that, unlike the experience of currently developed countries, the process of urbanization presently taking place in developing countries is not so much due to rapid industrialization. Rather, it is the consequence of growing population pressure on land in the rural areas (kassahun, 2000).

According to Feleke (2005), the main push factors are rural vulnerability and lack of assets expressed in the form of diminishing farmland sizes in all their rural localities and shortage of land holdings, lack of rain, recurrent drought, absence of an effective extension system, limited investment in irrigation based on agricultural, high population pressure, lack of off-farm employment opportunities, are pull factors for migration to rural –urban migration in my study area convexes. To this end, this study focused on causes and consequences of child rural-urban migration from kucha *woreda*, SNNPR.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem.**

Even though the issue of rural-urban migration has been focus of researchers and policy makers, same key policy questions related with it have not got clear answer (somik et al, 2006). According to CSA (2007) report, 84% of the population of Ethiopia lives in rural areas in which the main economic activity is subsistence agriculture. The countries diverse land escape resulted low agricultural production potential, low access to input-output market and high population density due to ever increasing population (Chamberlin and Emil, 2012).Recently, population of Ethiopia is about one hundred million, which resulted people move from all regional country sides to towns and cities including Hawassa and Addis Ababa, with hopes of better life and more job opportunities (Grima, 2017)

Therefore, Child Rural- Urban migration has bimodal causes and consequences over migrate sending and receiving areas. Based on previous literatures the positive consequence includes

increase in land holding ratio at household level and increase in household income through remittances sent by migrant to their family in rural areas (Lisa, 2012). It is clear that remittance has positive impact on poverty reduction. Remittance income supplements the household welfare significantly and it has no correlation with domestic production and investment constraints (Emerta et.al, 2010, Lisa, 2012).

In Ethiopia, lack of sufficient productive land is the most common cause for rural-urban migration. Environmental change is put stress on rural livelihoods and has an impact on household income and thus leads to migration. Hence, number of individuals highlight the degree to which factors other than environmental changes is an important driving force for migration (James, 2007).

The role of rural –urban migration in poverty reduction is currently under debate in Ethiopia recently, the Ethiopia government recognized the positional role of urban areas contribution to national economic growth and poverty reduction and the need to leverage welfare and developmental potentials of rural to urban linkages and of labor mobility between rural and urban areas. However, In addition to economic problems in rural areas it is widely perceived that administrative barriers to people’s mobility are still in place of the city. (Tadesse H. 2005)

At the same time, the Ethiopia government is concerned that the rural to urban migration makes it more challenging to improve welfare for urban residents, especially in the provision of housing employment and public services. Hence, there is evidence on how rural-urban migration exacerbate urban poverty along different dimensions in order to guide the government’s efforts to improve the living condition in urban areas (MOFED, 2006)

This indicates that the town has been experiencing a high number of in migrations mainly from local *kebele* and enrobing *woreda* and different part of the country. In connected to this, at present time the in all towns face series problems within and around due to the high population pressure. Among the problems, environmental pollution and natural resource degradation, overcrowding, social unrest (theft, crime, and pick pocketing), high living cost, poor urban amenities and so forth are the major ones.

At present, from Kucha *Woreda*, several children migrate into different towns and cities of Ethiopia. The reason for their continual migration is complex. For instance, extreme interest of

infrastructures, land shortage, lack of youth's employment opportunities, large family size, and death of parents conflicts in home areas, feel free from family restriction and obligation etc. Following their migration school dropout is exacerbated from time to time in this *kebele* and also many children exposed to the practice of child trafficking in their course of migration. For instance, the data obtained from Kucha *Wereda* faineance and economy office collected yearly population report and Women's and Children Affairs office Annual Report of the year 2019 reveals that among 304 very young children who were caught by police while trafficking by brokers at different times, the Report quarter (104) of them from the study area. These are some of the major problems happened due to child rural-urban migration from the study area.

Therefore, this study is aimed at investigating the reasons behind child rural-urban migration and perception of sending families or parents towards child migration. Beside, little empirical research has been carried out in Ethiopia with adequate verification on such a crucial issue. Thus, the interest of the researcher is to fill the existing knowledge gaps with empirical evidences by undertaking general survey on the factors responsible for child rural-urban migration; demographic and socio-economic characteristics of both migrants and migrant sending households and also by assessing migrant sending families perception towards child-migration from the perspective of peoples in the place of migrants origin.

Such observation made the researcher interested to investigate the situation and identify the causes and possible consequences of rural-urban migration in to the town. A lot of researches had been done before but, little empirical research in the topic and intends to fill this knowledge gap has been carried out on my study area because not enough literature. This is an over exmsater studied topic for that matter. Due to that this study will fill the gap to provide much information and that makes recommendation on the possible causes and consequence of rural to urban migration towards the town and why people choose the town to re-locate their residence either temporarily or permanently? What push/pull factors are belies etc. wear is some of the questions that the researcher have been raised in this paper.

The author asked, what is the role of the government regarding child rural-urban migration? Can government restrict it? What should be the policy objective regarding migration? What is the role of household as far as migration is concerned?

### **1.3. Objectives of the study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective of the study**

The general objective of this study is to explore child rural-urban migration in Kucha woreda of Gamo Zone, Southern Ethiopia. Based on the general objective of the study the specific objectives of the research are:

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

1. Examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of child sending families
2. Identify the push and pull factors for child migration
3. Assess the perceptions of migrant sending families towards child migration
4. To find out the major challenges in controlling child migration

### **1.4. Research Question**

1. What are the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and migrant sending families?
2. What are the push and the pull factors of migration?
3. What is the perception of migrant sending families towards child migration?
4. What are the major challenges of controlling child migration?

### **1.5 Scoop of the study**

Different studies have been undertaken in relation to child migration rural-urban and livelihood in Ethiopia and some in kucha woreda. But this study is limited to assessing the causes of child rural- urban migration on parents' and migrants' livelihoods in GamoZone of kucha woreda from twenty-four kebel. Therefore, Two of kebel are randomly selected from mid- altitude and the rest two are dega kebel. Kullo, mengeda, shochoraa and, coyita, are selected kebeles from the othre kebeles. The survey on migrants is undertaken in the country different town and city.

### **1.6. Significance of the study**

Most importantly, it may be helpful to solve those problems that enforce people to leave their rural origin and narrow the development gap between urban and rural areas through the introduction of sound rural development strategies and effective urban management. Thus, it is

believed that the research findings of the study are expected to contribute the following. Firstly, the study will have paramount significances as it deals with the determinants of rural-urban migration at children in household level. It is also expected to be reference for policy makers and planners regarding demographic issues which are related with rural-urban migration. There is wide literature gap about causes, and Consequence of child ruler –urban migration. Hence, the study is also expected to be reference document for further study in this area.

### **1.7. Limitations of the study**

The study was conducted based on the time thus respondents might not remember all selected factors of rural-urban migration. The issue of migration is concerned with multi stockholders in different levels, such as the principal of school, *kebels* Administrators, Village elders, woreda governmental efficacies and non-governmental organizations in woreda level. To discuss there was time shortage. More over these concerned stock holders was not available when necessary. *In this filed study was limited the study.*

### **1.8. Organization of the study**

The study has been organized in five chapters, which contain Different sub-topics. Chapter one – parliament part of the study, back grand of the study, and the research questions, objectives of the study, research hypothesis, significant of the study and limitation of the study.

Chapter two is contained reviews of the related literatures. In this section conceptual definition, theoretical literatuer which were previously proposed by different classical, neoclassical and new economists of urban migration have been justified. Migration theories empirical literatures of different studies have been also justified with regarding citation. Chapter three is either of it the study area Gamo Zone, the prescriptive sample woreda, the methodology, Operationalization of the key variable tools that have been applied in data collection, of the instruments, and ethical consideration. Chapter four is about data discussion based on collected data. The data presented based reveals data analysis, interpretation and presentation and finally, Chapter five presents conclusion and recommendations

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. Review of Related literatures

This chapter deals with definition and concepts, relevant theoretical and empirical literatures and previous findings which are related with topic and the objective of this study, To use as a building block for the study, some of theories related with objective of the study, such as the Lewis rural-urban migration theory, Harris-Todaro rural-urban migration theory, New Economics of labor migration, network theory of labor migration and their policy implications was discussed in this section.

#### 2.1. Review of conceptual literature

##### 2.1.1 Definitions and concepts

Child migration is very broad concept, hence it does not have a single definition, According to UN (1970) migration is defined as:- a movement of people from one migration defining area to another that is made during given migration interval and involves changes in residence”. Conceptually, Types of migration can be classified in to different types. sinah (2005), and Sonia (2014) categorized migration as internal, which is movement of migrant with in geographic boundary of the country and international, takes place when migrants cross national boundary. Depending up on time approach, it can be viewed as temporary, circulars and permanent, on the basic of distance covered, short term and long term and as far members involved concerned, it can be viewed as individual and mass migration. The other typology of migration based on the nature of area of origin and final destination is rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-urban and urban-rural (Clarke 1987, as cited in Sinha, 2005). Rural-Urban migration, which is the focal point of this study, is defined as a movement of the children from rural areas to urban centers either temporary or permanently due to pushing and pulling factors (Lynker 3005 as cited in sintayehu, 2016).

Migrant-is defined as any person or group of people who lives temporarily or permanently in geographic location he or she is not born UN (1970).In this study migrant is defined as an individual or a group of child moved from rural area to urban centers either temporary or

permanent with duration of at least three months due to socio-economic and demographic factors.

### **2.1.2 Rural-Urban Migration**

Depending up on previous literatures, the decision making theories of migration can be divided in to micro, meson and macro (Massey et al, 1993). According to the authors, micro theory of labor migration provides the description at individual level. Meson theory represents decision of migration at household level and macro theory states the decision of migration at regional level.

The neoclassical economics theories of migration focus on both micro and macro level (Timo, 2010).the micro level neoclassical migration theory states that, migration occurs due to the rational decision of individual based on the cost-benefit analysis in migration. As far as macro level theory of neoclassical migration concerned, migration takes place due to the wage differentials between two regions in which migration occur. From their argument, migration will seize when the wage differential between two regions diminishes. The new economics of labor migration, meson theory argues that the decision of migration is carried out by household decision making units rather than individual decision making units (Alexander, 2012).

### **2.1.3. Lewis rural-urban migration theories and policy implications**

It was the first theoretical work in economics concerned with rural-urban migration. Arthur Lewis (1950) developed the model by justifying; achieving economic growth is the interaction between the rural agrarian economies, which is characterized by low marginal productivity of labor and the modern urban industrial sector, which has high marginal product of labor. Urban-rural wage differentials play vital role in determining the extent of labor migration. The higher wag in urban economy is due to a combination of trade-union pressure, nationalistic government pressure on foreign enterprises, and new social conscience of big entrepreneurs (Lewis, 1965). In this way, the rural surplus labor (disguised unemployed) migrates to urban economy with high demand for labor forces. Later on Rains and Frei (1961) supported by justifying technical progress in rural agricultural sector can lead to absorption of capital investment. The reallocation of labor between the two economies continues until the unemployed and under employed labor force in rural economy is absorbed by urban economy with high marginal product.

#### **2.1.4 The policy implications of the model**

Harris and Todaro (1970) proposed the policy directions in their theory. These directions include migration restrictions in country side wage subsidy in urban sector to attain praeter efficiency in both sectors. In country side of the economy, producers should produce primary goods and exchange with urban manufactured goods. Indeed migration could slow, in other way, since wage is rigid in urban economy from the welfare point of view; government should subsidy urban wage (Harris and Todaro, 1970).

#### **2.1.5 The new economic of labor migration theory (NELM)**

The neoclassical migration approaches focus either on aggregate (macro level) migration movements or individuals (micro level) making migration decisions. Later on, researchers further argued that the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration. New economics of labor migration model is one of the lately developed models and which states that migration decision is made by mutual agreement reached by migrant and non migrant family members (Oded & Devid, 1985). the cost incurred on the way to migration and the low earning period of first few years of migration as well as the returns obtained in the form of remittance from migration are shared based on the norm, contractual agreement between two parties, especially migrant and family members (Kazi and Ferederics, 2015). (Boyd 1989, as cited sintayehu, 2016)

Decide that new economic theory of labor migration in developing countries is the means to reduce risks and it is investment to protect family when loss of income or wealth occurs. Hagen (2008), intensively elaborated NELM theory as household can afford two gains from having a family member abroad to palace where higher income, in terms of a higher absolute income and in terms of a higher relative in comes. Both factors lead to the hypothesis that household at the lower end of the income distribution is more likely to migrate. The other major contribution of NELM is the consideration of risks mainly linked to capital market failures in relation with incomplete credit and insurance markets in the source rural areas. Hagen (2008) argued that migration is one of the strategies that poor households mitigate this risks and missing markets. At the same time, migration is also considered to be a strategy to escape from vulnerability contexts appeared for both households and individual migrants (De Haas, 2010).

The same study conducted rural Bangladesh indicated that 40% households send their family members to urban centers; where as 80% of the income is derived from outside the local economic activities (Zakir, 2017).

### **2.1.6 The Network theory of labor migration**

Network theory of labor migration argues that the leading cause for migration is the interpersonal connection of migrants with earlier migrant families and friends or other fellow from his village (Wijitapure, 2016, Sintayehu, 2016). This interpersonal connection minimizes the risks of migration and increases positive returns from migration. The other literatures over this theories argued that the higher-order network structure plays a critical role in decision about employment, education, health and product adoption (Blumenstocky et al 2018). The authors conducted the study in rural areas of Rwanda and recommended that people move places where they know more people; conversely, individuals are less likely to leave places where they have larger networks (Beaman, 2012).

## **Factors of rural-urban migration**

### **2.1.7 Push factors**

The push factors are unfavorable social-economic, demographic culture and environmental (natural or manmade) factors that influence individuals, households and group of people to migrate from their original residential rural area to new settlement urban area either temporally or for permanent residential purpose. As it was proposed in different literature, the prominent pushing factors of rural-urban migration in developing countries are unfavorable economic, social, cultural, environmental and demographic conditions, which includes, bad weather conditions (resulted drought and famine), scarcity of land, unemployment, remittance sent from previous migrants, low productivity, war cultural influences, low social facilities, etc (Somik etal 2006, Befikade, 2012), shamima, 2014 , sintayehu, 2016,Berhanu & Kauithan, 2017, (Berhanu & Kauithan, 2017 , Hessian, 2017, Adaminesh et al, 2017.Zakir 2017),

It is clear that, the magnitude of these pushing factors in developing countries is significantly higher than in developed countries. Due to this the trends of rural-urban migration have been increasing from time to time. From the view point of Ethiopia, existing literatures conducted by (Atsede et.al 2016, Teshome et al, 2013, Assefa et al, 2017, Lisa 2012, Fassil and Mohamed

2016, Abebe) developed countries. Due to this, the trends of rural-urban migration have been increasing from time to time. From the view point of Ethiopia, existing literatures conducted by (Atsede et.al 2016, Teshome ae.al, 2013, Assefa et.al, 2017, Lisa 2012, Fassil and Mohamed 2016, Abebe 2014) argued that the determinates of rural-urban migrant in Ethiopia are bad weather conditions.

resulted drought and famine), scarcity of land, unemployment, low productivity, large family size, education, etc. studies conducted by Bezu and Holden (2014), as cited in Atsede and penker (2016) argued that the main cause for rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is problem which has constitutional base. Land is common property of all nations, nationalities and people of Ethiopia and it is not subject to sale and exchange (EFDR constitution, 1995). The characteristics of the pushing factors in the study area, kucha woreda is similar to the above (Sintayehu, 2016) with certain different features Gara et al (2013). According to (ILO) investigation as cited in Gara.et.al (2013), a large number of labor from migrated Kucha woreda to Addis Ababa due to socio-economic factors.

Unemployment and the land fragmentation in land areas in cumulated with the peer pressure from previous migrant in urban areas are the dominant cause of migration. Similarly, the net work theory of labor migration argues that the leading cause for migration is the interpersonal connection of migrant with earlier migrant families and friends of other fellow from his village (Wijitapure, 2016, sintayehu, 2016). Among these interpersonal connections the friendship relation with previous migrant has vital role in migration in the study area. Undoubtedly, poverty is the main cause of migration. (Fassil & Mohamed, 2017) in their study on determinants of migration in SNNPR found that 12% of migrants in Arbaminch town and 46% of the migrants in Wolaita Sodo town migrated due to poverty in rural areas.

### **2.1.8 Pull factors**

The pull factors are desirable social-economic parameters, which induces the aspiration of rural labor forces to migrate urban segment of the economy. The lion share of this is urbanization born opportunities which are inaccessible in rural areas especially in developing countries...

Through the long history of migration different researchers proposed different pull factors of rural-urban migration. As shamim (2017), indicated in contemporary era, the emergence of

information and communication technology through different electronic media is being the major pull factor. The ever increasing urbanization has gift alternative job opportunities in urban formal and informal sectors. Based on previous studies, the leading pull factors are remittance sent from migrant families, prevalence of better infrastructures in urban areas, urban amenities, imbalance between social series in urban and rural economy, and the actual wage differential in rural and urban sectors are some of the pull factors of rural-urban migration (Berhanu & Kauithan 2017, sintayehu 2016, shamima and Siegfried 2014, Adaminesh et al, 2017, Zakir 2017, Somik et al 2006).

Deferent theories of migration proposed by different researcher share the same idea regarding the pulling factors of rural-urban migration. The prominent theories of migration such as Lewis (1954) and Harris and Todaro (1970) developed the same idea that the social-economic variation in two segments. Of the economy in SNNPR argued that 65% of migrants in Arba Minch and 29% in Wolaita Sodo town migrated due to searching of better job opportunity in urban sector (Fassil & Mohamed, 2017)

Empirical Literatures of Rural-urban Migration

### **2.1.9. Review of Empirical literature**

Empirical studies conducted by different researchers, government and non-government organization over rural-urban migration proposed many determining factors and mixed consequences at sending and hosting areas. Lisa (2012) proposed that the positive consequence of rural-out migration based on remittance income from migrants to their family and original sending area plays vital role in rural poverty reduction. Hence, migration as it is one tool to narrow income gap and increases productivity in rural sending area. It is clear that remittance has positive impact on poverty reduction. It supplements the household welfare significantly and it has no correlation with domestic production and investment constraints (Lisa, 2012, Emerta, 2010). Labor migration to urban centers supplements rural income not only through remittance but also by increasing labor productivity through increased per capita land holding size at the rural origins of migration. Sending households can still produce the same level of output from their land after the departure of some their family members to urban centers (Lucas,).

With regard to determining factors of rural-urban migration, it is complex and context specific which can vary through places and people participate in it. An investigation conducted in Bangladesh on the same topic stated that the driving force for rural-urban migration is related with socio-economic motive. The study showed that, the rural households in Bangladesh with low arable land ration looks migration as social safety net (Zakir, 2017). the study recommended the possible solutions to reduce the rural-out migration is by transformation of rural economy through decentralizing infrastructural facilities which has high capacity to create job opportunities and administrative centers to rural areas. similarly, studies in Pakistan have shown that main reason for migration has been marriages, family reunion, search for job, job transfer and the like (Memo, 2005). Combining all the economic factors that almost one-fifth of the migrants moved due to some economic (monetary) incentives.

Unprecedented level of urbanization and alarmingly increasing population number resulted in movement of people to urban centers subsequently resulted slum and informal settlements in Africa. Studies conducted in Rwanda pointed out that rural household with low land holding ration maximize their utility by rural-urban migration (Edward et al, 2011.) they also had shown that the leading forces of rural-urban migration lack of job opportunity, famine, and poverty. Landlessness, education, marital status, age of household and off-farm participation influences the decision to migration.

#### **2.1.9.1. Rural-urban migration from Ethiopia perspective**

Ethiopia is one of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa experiencing high level of population pressure and rural-urban migration in order to get economic access in urban areas (Beneberu, 2012). Despite the fact that rural-urban migration has a long history in Ethiopia, research on the nexus between rural-urban migration and development, the determinants and its consequences is highly bottlenecked by empirical evidences both from the perspective of migrant sending regions and from migrant receiving regions.

Based on last literatures, the fragmentation of land in rural Ethiopia cumulated with high population growth is the significant pushing factor at countryside where as they newly emerging urbanization and business centers in urban center are some of the more aspiring factors of rural-urban migration (Birhanu & Kauithan, 2017). It is clear that rural-urban migration has so many

adverse effects in urban areas. In Ethiopia, urban areas have not yet developed properly to manage the increasing rural-urban migration. Migrants are not certain of what is going to happen to them once they reach the urban destinations. Recently, the urban population of the country is increasing at the rate of four percent annually (Abiy, 2018). The author also suggested that, in its current status, the urban area is incapable of handling this influx and delivering the necessary social, economic and infrastructural services to their growing residents. Hence, the country's more than ever increasing rural-urban migration calls for timely social, economic and political solutions. Particularly, in order to prevent the will to migrate among the rural youth in search of jobs and better live, it is imperative to come up with policies and strategies that integrate the development of rural and urban areas.

Study conducted by Fassil and Mohamed (2017) in selected cities of SNNPR concluded that the main causes of rural urban migration are narrow economic opportunity in rural agrarian economy.

#### **2.1.9.2 Trends of Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia**

Trends of the migration in Ethiopia have been increasing in last three decades. Before 1990s, the leading force of migration in Ethiopia was security related problems but, later on the pattern was changed to socio-economic factors (Katie et al, 2018).

As it is indicated in many literatures rural poverty is the main driving force of rural-urban migration in developing countries. Ethiopia is one of the least developed countries based on human development index. According to the UNDP (2017), the country ranked 173 among 189 countries. The demographic profile of the country indicates that the abundant share of the population pyramid is occupied by young population. Unemployment related literatures shown as the average labor force participation in Ethiopia is around 81% and it is increasing at alarming rate. Depending on its area distribution of labor force participation, 89% and 73% is in rural and urban sector of the economy respectively (Nzinga et al. 2012). This makes Ethiopia first in continental level and sixth in world by having higher labor force participation (World Bank, 2012). Unemployment, which is one of the push factor for rural-urban migration is considerably increasing. Despite of World Bank (2017) reported that the unemployment rate in Ethiopia is about 7.3%, currently the existing situation shows there is worst scenario than reported. Based on

regional distribution of labor force participation SNNPR has highest labor force participation that exceeds the national average by 5% by (Nzinga H. et al 2012).

### **2.1.9.3. Types of rural-urban migration**

Depending up on the duration of time it takes, migration can be classified in to short term (temporary) and long term (permanent). Whereas distance it covered, it is classified as long distance and short distance. Migration can be also viewed from decision point of view; accordingly it is classified as voluntary and forced migration. Moreover, based on members participated it is divided in to individual and mass migration (Berhanu, & Kauithan, 2017). In Ethiopia most familiarly rural-out migrants pass different circulation pass ways which are village, nearby town and finally migrants move to large cities. Birru (1997), as cited in (Berhanu & Kauithan 2017) 35% of the migrant in Arba Minch is step migrants.

### **2.1.9.4. Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration**

Rural-urban Migration has heterogeneous consequence in migrant sending and receiving destination. It can be also measured from individual and household point of view (Somik, Harris & Zamark, 2006).The others (Yamachui, 2,004). As cited in Somik et al, 2006) argued that the probable consequences of migration can be viewed from multi-dimensions. The first consequence is based on individual (micro) level analysis. Depending on this analysis, on average rural-urban migrants incur cost in short term and attain gain at long term. As far as this micro level of migration is concerned, past literatures pointed out that in labor market there is assimilation rate of work habit differential between educated migrants and non-educated migrants. Indeed, the wage of rural-out migrant with education and experience increases faster than the others (Yamachui, 2004 as cited in somik et al. 2006).

Taylor (2000) justified how migration of labor out areas affect those left behind is not only important from a social welfare point of view (remittance), but also it plays vital role in light of the increasing integration of markets and integrates economic growth outside of rural areas (e.g. by affecting food production, agricultural exports, the rural demand for manufactured goods, and future economic surplus in agriculture available for investment anywhere in the economy). The study conducted in Gurage and Gamo areas shown that, at household level rural-urban Migration has been the way of reducing the vulnerability of poor households to food insecurity and high

risk of food shortages (feleke, 2008). The author pointed out that the prevalence of rural-urban migration could be viewed as providing the safety net mechanism for rural poor household to cope up with distress situations, pay annual taxes and purchases different durable and non-durable commodities. In contrary, the loss of the labor force has detrimental economic and social consequences by hampering rural production.

In other way, the low labor absorption power of urban formal sectors cumulated with alarming rural-urban migration in developing countries worsened the urban livelihood of migrants; in spite of it has positive impact on the welfare of some migrants (Todar & Stepher 2012). In this edition the authors argued that rural-urban migration have deflating effect on rural labor market where as inflating labor supply in urban labor supply. In case abundant segment of urban-in migrant are engaged in lottery vender, shoeshine boy, and other activities which have low marginal gain.

In the same way unbalanced ecological distribution of labor force, urban income inequality and high unemployment rate are the direct result of urban in ward migration, where as certain segment of rural-urban migrant are better off (berhanu & Kauithan, 2017).

The consequence of rural-urban migration at country is empirically viewed as deceleration of labor force and income from the origin of the migrant. Large share of rural-urban migrants do not have technical skill to take part in urban formal sectors. Hence, they will be unable to support their family by remittance; the forgone in come from agriculture will be higher than the real wage in urban (Berihanu and Kauithan, 2017).

Rural-urban migration is also mixed features to attain social services. Long term migrant from Gamo area to Kolfe and shashemene has been taking part in community development activities construction of school and churches by sending cash (Feleke 2008). In other ways according to the report of Gamo Zone Women and children Affairs office (2016), urban schools are overcrowded where as rural schools are under utilizing and dropout is also common in schools in country side (Tate 2014). At country side, large number of working aged youths migrated to urban centers and their age families are taking part in environmental activities which difficult to them (Belete,2006).

The consequence of migration is never limited in individual and migrant sending country side; also it extends to the final destination. Todaro (2012) called the consequence in urban area as

“urbanization-migration dilemma”. He argued that accelerated shanty town and slum settlement in developing countries are originated from rural-urban migration (Todaro &Stepher, 2012). in contrary, he never mind positive effects of migration. Furthermore, (Berhanu and Kauithan, 2017) stated that, urban-in migrants worsened the urban livelihood by overcrowding urban population and increased food prices (berihanu Kauithan, 2017). In this literature, the authors suggested that 57.4% and 31% of male and female migrants are homeless.

Lemawork (2017) also conducted a study on consequences on rural-urban migration in the case of Addis Ababa Addis Ketema sub-city and lastly proposed that unplanned urban expansion without complementary growth in social services, such as road, electricity, portable water housing etc the direct result of urban in migration.

Empirical Literatures of Rural-urban Migration

#### **2.1.9.5. The research Gap**

Based on the empirical literature above migration from rural-urban area has multi-dimensional caused at household level in rural sending areas. According, the leading forces are commonly pushing and pulling factors. Depending up on (Fassil and Mohamed 2017, Berhanu and Kauithan 2017, Befikadu 2017, Teshome et al 2013), the prominent pushing factors includes socio-economic and demographic factors such as unemployment in country side, poverty, land scarcity, age of migrant, family size, low infrastructure accessibility, lack of social amenities, distance from town etc. in their investigation the authors recommended that access to micro-loan services and expansion of off-farm base is the necessary condition to tackle the trend. But how could the expansion of off-farm participation affects rural-urban migration is not stated.

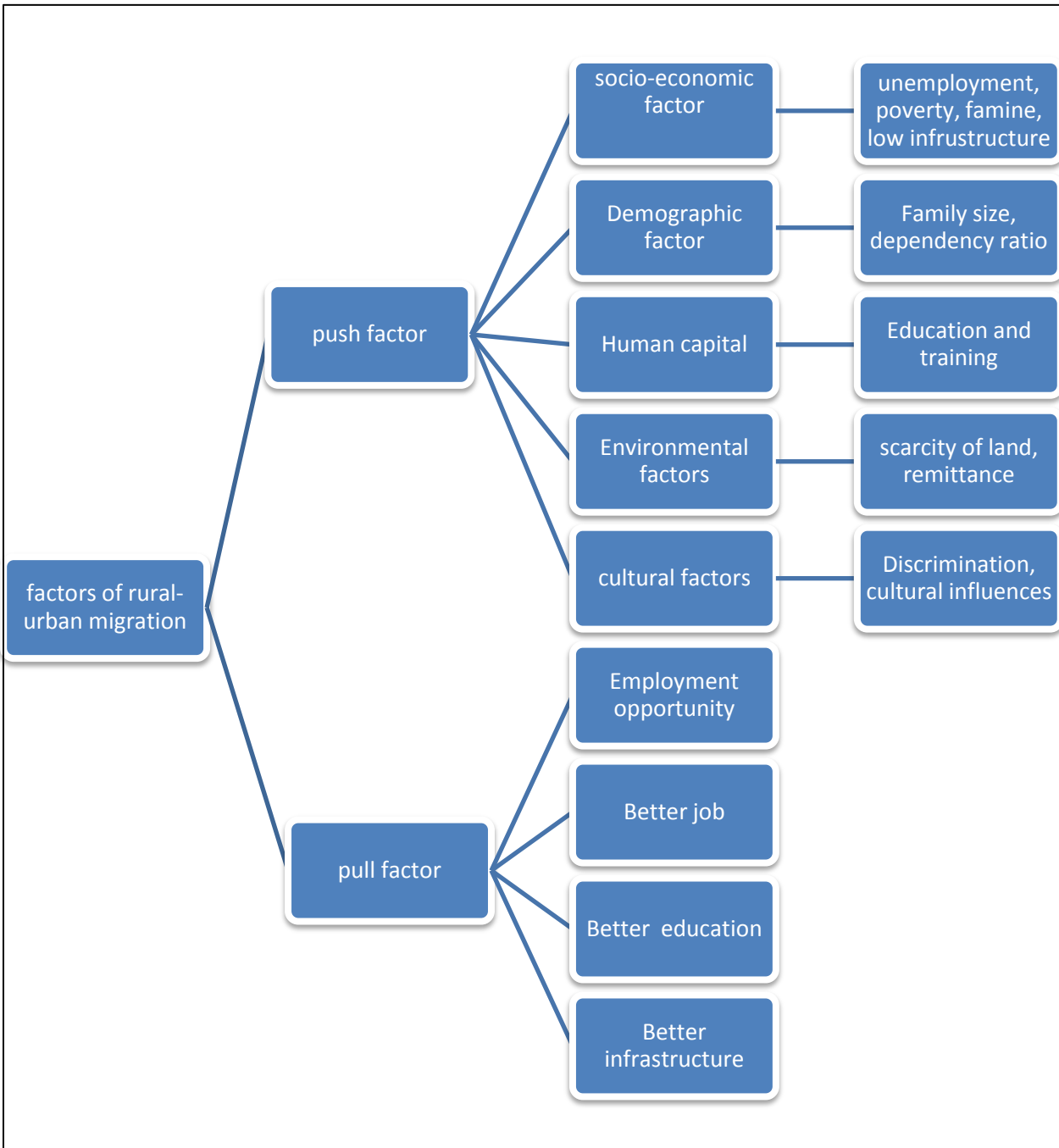
According to NELM, decision to migration is made by isolated actors (individuals), but by large unit of related people, especially households of rural migrant sending area (Zakir, 2017, sintahu 2016, Kazi and Frederic’s 2015). However, none of the above literatures had shown how the outlook of households determines the propensity rural-urban migration.

The researchers never seen the roles of living conditions at home areas for child migration. According to Gurung (1999) children have their own capacity to decide on their own affairs however one of the factors responsible for children’s decision and actions come from their

family situation. Similarly, the researchers never observed the influence of families or communities' perception towards child migration as contributing factor for further migration of children. Because areas where migration is taken as a norm the whole family members migrate seasonally to places where they can find job opportunities, in contrast in families or communities where migration is not taken as option individuals afraid to take decisions of leaving their origin (Woldie et al., 2010).

Thus, studying situations at home areas and the families' perception towards child migration are necessary to understand the concern of child rural-urban migration in detail beside the push and pull factors and it tries to fill the knowledge gap in this way.

### 2.3. Conceptual frame work



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual frame worked of rural- urban migration**

Source: adopted by author based on literatuer review (perhaps)

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. STUDY AREA SETTING AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. The Study Area

Kucha woreda is located in southern Ethiopia in SNNPR, Gamo Zone. The study area is located 468km southwest of Addis Ababa, 198km south of Hawassa and 177km from ArbaMinch. The area is entirely lies within Kucha Woreda, Gamo Zone, in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. The information obtained from Kucha woreda Finance and Economy Development Bureau (2014) reveals that the area under consideration is located between  $6^{\circ} 18'00''N$  and  $6^{\circ}27'00''N$  latitude and between  $37^{\circ} 18'00''E$  and  $37^{\circ} 27'00''E$  longitude.

Climate is one of the elements of physical environment which has pronounced impacts on settlement pattern, human way of life, type of the soil, flora and fauna existed and/or developed so forth (Anteneh, 2010).

The study area falls within 'Dega' (temperate), 'Woina Dega' (sub-tropical) and 'Kolla' (tropical) i.e. 55%, 35% and 10% climatic zones respectively.  $27^{\circ}00'E$  longitude. In relative terms, it is bordered on the southeast and south by Ezzo woreda and southwest by Dita Woreda of Gamo Zone; on the north by Kucha alifa woreda, North West by Daramalo woreda, east by Boroda worea and south west by Dita woreda of the area is Kucha Woreda. The mean annual temperature (2012-2018) of the area is computed to be 17.50c-22.50 The nature of topography of a particular geographic entity has multi-dimensional implications up on the development of physical infrastructure, human way of life and the type of plants and animals exist (Asfaw, 2006).

According to Desalegn (2017) the study area falls within the south eastern 'Gamo' highlands. It is known by rugged topography and deep gorges. The elevation of the study area ranges between 1100 and 2400 meters above sea level. Due to a high altitudinal variation the study area is characterized by diverse agro-climate, soil and vegetation cover. In addition, soil erosion is very high, particularly in the highland parts of the study area. The rainfall regime in the study kebele is bimodal. The first round of rain occurs between March to May and the second round of rain

occurs from June to August. The rainfall distribution varies from year to year and across seasons. The annual average rainfall distribution varies between 1100mm to 1600mm (Selamber Metrological Station, 2018).

The information obtained from Kucha Wereda Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau (2018) reveals that the principal soil type of the study kebele are Nithosols (red basaltic soils, potentially good for farming) and Combsoils (found in the most rugged parts, unproductive for agriculture) which are evolved from volcanic rocks. The dominant soil color is reddish brown to dark brown. The study area is drained by many small rivers and streams which originate from the study kebele and from 'Gamo' highlands among these Woro, Tsemaye and Demme are the main rivers of the area. However, these rivers are not providing any economic value for the area rather eroding the high land soils (woreda agriculture officer, 2018).

### **3.2. The socio-economic setting**

Based on the data obtained from Kucha Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development office (154484) the study area spans over a total area of about 26.56 square kilometer and inhabited by 154484 people of whom 75697 are male and 78787 are female with crude density of 373.4 persons per sq km. This is very much higher as compared to the national, regional, Gamo Zone and as well as Kucha Woreda i.e. 76.9, 163.9, 168.2 and 123.2 persons per square kilometer respectively (CSA, 2016). There are about 75697 household heads of which 49% are female headed (Kucha woreda Administrative office , 2018).

According to Kucha Wereda Health office (2018), the total fertility rates (TFR) of the Woreda and study kebele are 7.2 and 8.2 respectively. These are much higher than the countries average i.e. 5.4 (EDHS, 2005). From the total population of the wereda about 3.3% are urban dwellers.

According to Kucha Wereda Agricultural and Rural Development office (2018) the people in the study area are dominantly engaged on agriculture. It is subsistence oriented and mainly aided by traditional farming techniques. The farming system is a mixed farming system where the crop sub-system and the livestock sub-system are equally important to each other. The altitudinal variation in the study area allows the cultivation of different types of crops such as cereals, pulses and others like 'Enset', potato etc. More specifically, the major cereal crops which grown

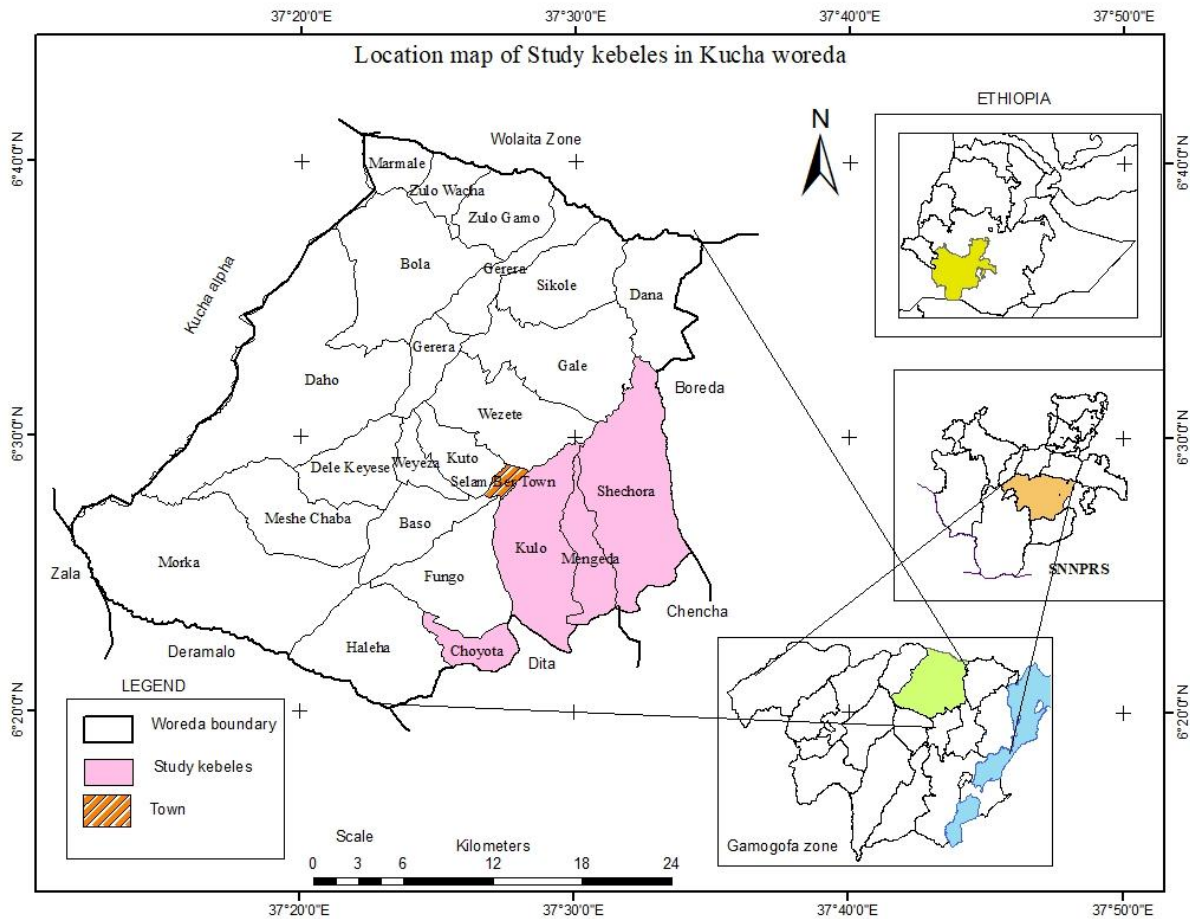
in the study area are barley, wheat, maize and sorghum. Pulses cultivated in the study area are mainly bean and chickpeas. Beside, inset and potato are also the dominant.

There are two cropping season in a year, which are locally known as Silla (Miher) and Gebba (Belge) seasons. Silla crops are planted in August and harvested in November, on the other hand; the Gebba crops are planted in February and harvested in July. In the Dega and Woina Degaregion Silla crops like barely, wheat and teff, bean and chickpeas are important whereas the Gabba crops like maize and sorghum are more important in Woina Dega and Kolla parts.

Moreover, the average arable land holding size of the household heads about 0.25 hectare and more than half of the householders with single ox. The current land use pattern in the study kucha woreda consists of annual crops, perennial crops, grazing, forest and shrubs. Out of the 56.26 hectares of the woreda total area, about 2333 hectares are covered by annual crops, 30647 by perennial crops, 22350 by grazing land, 124 by shrubs, 2702 by natural and artificial forest and the rest 217 by other crops, fallow land, settlement area, communal land, institution, water bodies, marginal land etc. (woreda agriculture office 2018).

Kucha Woredais connected to Soddo town and Arba Minch town (the zonal capital) by only one all-weather road (Goffa-Selamber-Soddo all-weather road). The Woreda enjoys 24 hours electric supply from Koka hydroelectric station; however the supply is limited to the Selamber town (woreda capital city), MOgla sub-city or mazaegaja house, Baso kebele and Morka kebele (Kucha Woreda Finance and Economy Development office, 2018).

The available social services/institutions in the study woreda are 57-(fifty-seven) primary schools ( 5 high school and one of preparatory school); 39 of health post; 6 health center and one primer hospital twenty four farmers training center, Two of NGOs a woreda administrative office and one-handed nineteen (119) churches (87 protestant and 32 orthodox Christian) (woreda Administrative office, 2018).



### 3.3. Research Methodology

#### 3.3.1. Research Design

In order to undertake the study, a mixed research design combining quantitative and qualitative approaches are used because the objectives of the study. More specifically, quantitative method used to assess demographic and socio-economic characteristics and factors for migration where as the qualitative methods to use to assess migrant sending household's perception towards child migration, to check and organize the data collected by quantitative method and to assess the information unintentionally not covered during questionnaire survey time.

However, qualitative methods can give the complicated details of phenomena that are difficult to convey with quantitative methods (Strauss and Corbin, 1990 cited in Girmachew, 2006).

As the researcher is interested in studying the changes in trend of migration and its impact on rural livelihoods and the migrants themselves, the research design employed is cross sectional

survey approximating longitudinal study. The researcher made a retrospective or is call survey and asked the parents of migrants about their past experiences of how they decided to send their children to urban centers. The researcher also made survey on migrants on how, when and why they migrated, what changes migration had brought in the livelihood of their own and their parents. In addition, the researcher analyzed the changes or positive and negative consequence of sending their children to urban centers by comparing the past to the present. Data is also collected to compare and contrast the changes in socio demographic conditions of the community

### **3.3.2. Data types and sources**

For this study both primary and secondary sources of data are used. primary data for the study is collected both from the parents is their sub-study area the four rural kebel: In-depth interview, focus group discussion, sample survey and observation, and secondary data is collected from secondary sources such as books, articles, journals, magazines, brochures, and other documents are utilizes. These data are collected from libraries, websites and institutions monthly's and yearly reports like central statistical agency.

### **3.3.3. Sample size and sampling producer**

The Yamane formula1967 was employed in by taking in to consideration sample size for single population, calculated based on the 95% sampling error. In estimating the sample size (n) the population size (n) and margin of error (e) random sampling technique formula to estimate sampling size (n) is used to figure out sample size. Where: n=no of samples, N=total population e=error margin. Margin of error .Based on the above formula the sample size (n) is calculated

$$\text{follows } N = \frac{1600}{1+1600} = \frac{1600}{1+1600} * 0.007 = 178$$

#### **3.3.3.1. Sampling size determination**

Appropriate sample size depends on various factors relating to the subject under investigation like the time, cost, degree of accuracy desired etc. (Rangaswamy, 2005). Sample size determination has its own scientific approach. From this point of view, the formula of sampling will applied is Yamane, 1967:886.

$$N = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n - the sample size

N -total Farming household

e - Acceptance level of error (0.07<sup>2</sup>)

$$n = \frac{1600}{1+1600} = \frac{1600}{1+1600} * 0.007 = 178$$

Therefore 178 child migrates are determined sample size for this study semi-structured questionnaire is distributed and questionnaires are collected for analysis. Finally 178 community elder households, governmental offices, Women affairs, youth affairs are randomly selected based on their proportional ratio from the target population from 4 Kebele selected communities. Each of kebele Target households form choyita 354, kullo 462,shochora 470, magada 314 and totality 16000population.

**Table 3.1:** Total population and sample size

NO Kebls	Study woreda	Name of Study kebele	Number of Households	Sample house hold/Target household	Sample GamoZone
1	Kucha woreda	Choyita	354	43	23%
2		Kullo	462	50	26%
3		Shoehora	470	51	29%
4		Mangada	314	34	22%
Total		4/kebls	1600	178	100%

Form the total woreda households selected four kebls are more occurrence kebls selected of hem one hade red eight seven households are sample size of the data.

$$n = \frac{1600}{1+1600} = \frac{1600}{1+1600} * 0.007 = 178$$

### 3.3.3.2.. Sample and Sampling Techniques

Prior to the final selection of appropriate sample householders for this study, about( 178)householders who are sent child migrants identified from the list of total population (1600) in the study woreda purposively in collaboration with kebele officials and kebele representatives. Because the objectives of the study and the complex nature of migration forced the researcher to identify those householders who sent child migrants into urban centers from the others.

Moreover, Berg (2001, cited in Habitam, 2011) described that to develop purposive sample, researchers use their own knowledge or expertise about some group to select subjects who represent the population.

Next, the sample frame of the study population was numerically coded and 178 respondents are selected by applying simple random sampling technique (by using a table of random numbers) because of expecting high degree of homogeneity in the characteristics of population and to give equal chance of being included in the sample. Besides, the total sample size is determined by using the following formula (Cochran, in Mesfin, 2012):

Where  $n$ = sample size,  $N$  = Population size and  $e$  = refers to level of precision. This will be done by using probability proportional to the size of population in each kebel on the migration. The sampling frame for this study is woreda Agricultural and Natural Resource Development office. This method is shown by

$$k_1 = \frac{NK_1}{N} * n \quad , k - \text{is for name of kebel}$$

For ex. for  $k_1$ , if number of population is 1600

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= \frac{NK_1}{N} * n \\ &= \frac{354}{1600} * 178 = 40 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore 178 farm households are determined sample size for this study semi-structured questionnaire was distributed and 178 questionnaires are collected for analysis randomly selected based on their proportional ratio from the target population from 4 kebele selected communities

### **3.3.4.. Methods of Data collection**

Using multiple data collection strategy is more advantageous than single data collection strategy in research work (Brihan, 2011). Based on the research problem and objectives both primary and secondary data sources were used to generate appropriate information for this study. More specifically, the selected methods to collect the necessary data were survey questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informants' interview. Besides, different secondary sources were referred

After the literature review and explorative analysis (section 3), a questionnaire is drafted and translated to the national language, (Amharic). A data collector was intensively trained regarding the concept behind each question and data gathering techniques. Once households are selected, they will be asked the household heads (if not available their spouses) to answer the questions. To minimize potential sources of endogeneity problems (section 2), some data is collected for the situation prior to the first migration or for 2004, for migrant and Determinants of rural-urban child migration in Ethiopia.

Non migrant households respectively (see Table 1). Retrospective interviews about past household characteristics are not free from recall bias. During data collection, interviewers supported interviewees to contemplate and reconstruct the past household status. In line with Easterly (2001) we started with questions on the current situation before posing the same question about the past. Furthermore, to overcome recall bias, retrospective questions focused on households' 'objective' living conditions, which are most likely to be affected by the migration itself; for example, draught animal ownership, land-holding size, house roofing, and number of economic activities. If households had sent more than one migrant, we defined the temporal reference point as prior to the departure of the first migrant in order to overcome subsequent migration impacts on the selected variables.

Primary data were collected from the study area through survey questionnaires, focused group discussions and interview of key informants with selected household heads, government officials and community elders in the study area. Moreover, the application of each tools carried out in the following way.

### **3.3.5. Administration of the questionnaire**

Probability sampling provides a group of respondents whose characteristics may be taken to reflect those of the larger population; carefully constructed standardized questionnaires provide data in the same form from all respondents (Babbie, 2007). Based on the objectives of the study closed ended and open ended structured questions were constructed and employed to generate data from respondents. Moreover, the questionnaire was first prepared in English and then it was directly translated into National language (Amharic) by professional and also, the collected data back translated into English.

The questionnaire survey consists of 67 questions (refer appendix-1) which include the questions on overall demographic and socio-economic characteristics of both the migrants and migrant sending households, the factors (the push and pull) for migration, questions about perception towards child migration and including general questions concerning migration history, characteristics and the nature of migrants communicating with their families in origin.

Taking into account of the sample size as well as the time schedule, the researcher recruited three enumerators from the study area. The enumerators or data collectors were selected on the basis of their educational level (personal characteristics, native to the area or well-spoken the National language so called 'Amharic'. Before the data collectors beginning their work, the researcher oriented data collectors about they would introduce themselves to respondents and the interviewing techniques. Then, survey was administered based on the schedule starting from February, 01/2020 -10/2020 for ten consecutive days. In addition, during the survey time the researcher accompanied field assistance in order to coordinate as well as to crosscheck the work of enumerators. Moreover, after the end of survey meetings were held with enumerators to check the collected data, to organize and discuss any problem they faced during data collection. As a result, all 178 questionnaires were successfully completed.

### **3.3.6. Key informants interview**

The key informant may be an expert or knowledgeable person with first-hand information about concerned issues (Melesse, 2014). Key informant interviews for the purpose of this study, were conducted with an expert who work on children and females affairs at *wereda* level and *kebele* administrative bodies in the study area. Unlike survey an interview allows the interviewer to

clarify any issues raised by the respondent or ask interesting or follow-up questions (Bhattacharjee, 2012). These face to face interviews were conducted by the researcher directly going into the offices of the key informants. These interviews were conducted for four days (February 15, 16, 18 and 19/2020 both in study kebele and wereda capital) after prior arrangements. It was carried out by the researcher and the whole processes of interviewing were made based on the questions listed down in the interview guide (refer appendix-2).

### **3.3.7. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

Another research tool that was employed by the researcher in the process of data collection was focus group discussion. Focus groups allow deeper examination of complex issues than other forms of survey research, because when people hear others talk, it often generate responses or ideas that did not think before (Bhattacharjee,2012).Moreover, it is more appropriate when group interactions are capable of producing detailed data and new thoughts and illuminating conflicting views of respondents (Bloor, et al. 2002).This method primarily employed for assessing migrant sending family's perception towards child migration. Besides, used to cross-check data that collected through survey questions and from key informant's interview.

Focus group discussion involves a small group of subjects (typically 6 to 10 people) at one location, and having them discuss a phenomenon of interest for a period of 1:30 minutes to 2 hours (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

Similarly, in the present study participants in focus group discussion were 10 in number i.e. six selected migrant sending household heads and four community elders of both sexes. Furthermore, the participants in FGD selected purposively with collaboration of Kebele officials. The criteria used in the selection process are participants' accessibility, relevance to the proposed objectives and household heads that sent at least two of their child family members into urban centers of Ethiopia. Moreover, three focus group discussions were held in the study kebele and each FGD was held for 2:00 hours in three consecutive Sunday afternoon (15/03/2020, 22/03/2020 and29/03/2020). The day chosen based on the willingness of the participants in the discussion. Moreover, FGDs carried out by the researcher. More specifically, the researcher used an interview guide to direct a dialogue among participants (refer appendix-3).Besides, during

FGDs the researcher facilitated various administrative affairs and recorded responses (by using mobile phone sound recorder) that forwarded by the participants.

**Photo 3.1 Researcher while conducting the FGDs**



Source: The Author own survey, 2020.

### **3.4. Methods of Secondary Data Collection**

In this study, the information derived from the secondary sources of data were collected from different published and unpublished materials which mainly collected from the internet produced in the form of working papers, journals/articles, Moreover, statistical abstracts, reports, books and other relevant official document had been referred from the study kebele and wereda and elsewhere.

### **3.5. Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Data which were collected from both primary and secondary sources analyzed, summarized and presented by means of quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis because the objectives of the study and the nature of the data. More specifically, the quantitative data

gathered through closed ended questions were analyzed using the descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) with the help of statistical package for social science version 20 (IBM SPSS, 2010) and Microsoft office Excel 2007. On the other hand the qualitative data collected through FGD and key informant interview were analyzed through qualitative way (by narration/discussion). Finally, to make the findings easily understandable for the reader's tables, figures, charts, photos and maps were used.

**Table 3.2: Summary of data collection methods, sampling techniques, number of participants and method of data analysis in research process**

Method of data collection	Data source	Sampling Technique	Participants			Data Analysis
			Male	Female	Total	
Questionnaire	Migrants sending householders	Purposive and Simple Random Sampling	131	47	178	Quantitatively (Descriptive statistics, SPSS version 20 and Excel)
FGD	Selected migrant sending household heads and community elders	Purposive Sampling	16	4	20	Qualitatively (by narration/discussion)
Key informants interview	Government officials of woreda and kebele		8	4	12	
Total number of participants in the study			155	55	210	

### 3.5. Operationalization of key variables

The dependent variable was child rural-urban migration. The independent variables include the socio-economic and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, family size, income generations and land ownerships; factors for migration like extreme poverty, unemployment, distorted information, better job opportunities in informal sectors, aspiration for a better life style, influence of preceding migrants etc. and also households favorable and unfavorable (positive and negative) perceptions towards child rural-urban migration.

Moreover, respondents were asked to indicate household family socio economic and demographic characteristics and to identify the factors of migration by using 16 Yes or No option questions (statements) which contributing for rural urban migration. In addition, the respondents were asked to replied whether they were encouraged child rural-urban migration or not and state their own reasons based on their responses. Finally, all the responses that given for the asked questions were measured based on frequency and percentage distributions

### **3.6. Ethical Considerations**

Research ethics deals with how to treat those who participate in the study and how to handle the necessary data after collection (Wanderstoep and Johnston, 2009). Throughout the research work sense of confidentiality and respect for the respondents in all occasions of data collection, analysis and interpretation were given due attention. In addition, the researcher by clarifying the objectives of the study and issues of confidentiality get permission of the participants in FGDs for recording responses and take photos.

### **3.7. Definitions of dependent variables and hypothesis**

Age of Household Head (Ahh):- Age of the household head is continues variable and expected to affect positive /negatively because at age interval as increases the probability to migration increase but, as peoples get older and older decision to migration decrease because household head by older person are Expected to have fewer dependent family members (shamima&seified, Childruralurbanmigrationistorefertothemigrationofchildrenbelowtheageof18totownsfordifferentpurposessuchassearchingforbetterliving, or continuing theater.

Gender of household Head (GHH):-because of many socio- cultural and economic effects family members of female headed are expected to more likely migrate then male. Sex is dummy variable 1 for male, 0 otherwise (Astede and penker, 2017, Beneberu, 2017)

Educational of the household (EDU);-Education is continuous variable measured in terms of years of schooling. Since education results on human capital improvement and increase the competiveness for better job in urban center it is positively related with rural- urban migration (Esther, 2014, Asted&Penker, 2017)

Perception of the family (PFMY);-It is dummy variable, which can take (1) if the household encourage rural-urban migration and(0)otherwise.Ifthe family encourages rural-urban migration at household level, the probability of rural urban migration increases and vice versa( chuk wuede zie & Patience,2013)

Prevalence of an employment family member (UNMT);-This refers the nature of employment conditions in rural family. If The household has unemployed family member, it is more likely vulnerable to rural-urban migration dummy variable (1 for household with unemployed family otherwise)and it is expected to have positive relationship with migration (FAO,2017,Fikadu,2012)

Destinations: Refers to different towns and cities of Ethiopia in which migrants reside, those went from the study kebele.

Family Size (Fsz):- It is continuous variable and refers to the number of individuals living in given household. When family size increases, it is more likely migrates than small sized

Families (Baneberry, 2017, Fikadu, 2012, Zakir, 2017)

Infrastructure – is to refer to various amenities like electricity, road, school,

Water supply, and health service; and their relationship with the trend of Child rural-urban migration

Migrant: Is a person whose area of origin is the study kebele and now migrated towards different Towns and cities of Ethiopia and residing there.

Migrant Sending Family (household): A household that sent at least one child migrant into urban centers from family members.

Place of origin: It refers to the study *kebele* from which the children migrate.

Pull factor: Refers to something that attracts a migrant at urban centers of Ethiopia from the study kebele.

Push factor: Refers to something in the home or study kebele that forces a migrant to move urban centers.

## CHAPTER FOUR

This chapter deals with data analysis and discussions of interpretation and presentation,

### 4.1. Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Migrants and Migrant Sending Household.

Different literatures about rural-urban migration justify that attributes like age, sex, educational level, family size, income (occupation) etc. based on the migration decision of an individual or group at the place of migrants origin (Somik et al, 2006). This study dealt with demographic and socio-economic characteristics like age category, sex distribution, marital status and educational level of both migrants and sending householders. Also demographic and socio-economic characteristics like family size, income (occupation), land ownership and religion of sample householders were discussed.

#### 4.1.1 Age

**Table 4.1: Age of the respondent**

Age categories	Male	Female	Total
25-34	14	1	15
35-44	28	4	32
45-54	46	31	77
55-64	36	8	44
>65 and above	7	3	10
Total	131	47	178

Source: Field survey, 2020

As discussed in the literature in West Africa and South Asia, most child migrants leave home between the ages of 13 and 17 (Thorsen, 2012). Similarly the study conducted in Ethiopia by Kelil (2015) also found that majority of child migrants are among the age group of 16 up to 18 years. Moreover, report on internal independent child migration in Ghana showed that girls were more likely to migrate internally at a younger age than boys (Hashim, 2005).

As shown in table 4.1, the majority age categories of migrants 164 (51.25%) of migrants left home when their age ranges between 16 and 18 years. The others 124 (38.75%) were left home when their age ranges between 12 and 15 are 32(10) years. This finding goes in line with the above discussion.

At the same time the researcher made survey on migrant sending householders. As a result, the same table 4.1 reveals that more than half 77(43.3%) of surveyed householders were found between the age ranges of 45 and 54 years followed by 44 (24.7%), 32(18%), 15 (8.4%) and 10(5.6%) were found within age group of above 65 years, 55 to 64 years, 65 and above years and 25 to 34 years respectively.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that more than three-fourths of migrant sending householders were found between the ages of 45 to 54 and above years. Hence, majority of migrants understand the situations at home or place of origin before migration.

**Table 4.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents (householders) and migrants by age**

Age of Householders (N=178)	Age Group	Frequency of gender			Percent
		M	F	Total	
	25-34	14	1	15	8.4
	35-44	28	4	32	18
	45-54	46	31	77	43.3
	55-64	36	8	44	24.7
	>65 above	7	3	10	5.6
	Total	131	47	178	100.0
The age of migrants leave their home(320)	9-11	22	10	32	10
	12-15	87	37	124	38.75
	16-18	115	49	164	51.25
	Total	224	96	320	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.1.2. Sex

The study conducted in Burkina Faso argued that most visible urban child migrants were boys, and most girl migrants had migrated to rural areas closer to home (Thorsen, 2005).

As the table 4.3 shows out of 320 migrants from the sample householders about 211 (66%) migrants were males and the others 109(34%) were females. The same table also reveals that out of 178 migrant sending householders about 131(76.6%) were males and the rest 47 (26.4%) were females.

**Table 4.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of householders (respondents) and migrants by sex.**

Sex	Householders (N=178)		Age of Migrants when they leave home (N=320)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Male	131	73.6	211	66
Female	47	26.4	109	34
Total	178	100.0	320	100%

Source: Author own Field Survey, 2020

According to the kebele officials, the vast majority of migrants from the study area were children. Also, regard to sexes and ages of migrants the officials forwarded that both male and female children are migrated from the study kebele and most females migrated at their earlier age than males.

One kebele official (age, 48, educational status grade 8 completer) regard to sexes of migrants said as follows:

*“ Few years ago (11-15), females migrated from our area for some reasons such as for education, health problems, due to death of both parents and the like but recently it is difficult to comparison as which sexes dominantly migrated...”*

The other kebele official (age, 35 educational status 10+3 diploma holder) about the ages of migrants forwarded that:

*“Now migrants from our kebele are mostly children aged 14 and above years. Moreover, males mostly migrated after attaining grade five to eight however; females even migrated starting from grade two or three. For instance, before five/six months ago from my neighbor two very young (9-10 years old) daughters were jointly migrated”*

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the vast majority of migrants from the study kebele were children and the rate of migration was high in both sexes and the proportion of male migrants slightly higher than the females. In addition, females migrated in their earlier ages than males.

#### 4.1.3. Marital Status

As the table 4.3 shows about 320(100%) migrants were single total) while leaving home. However, in the same table also shows that among 178 migrant sending householders about 90 (83.3%) were married, 13(12%) lost their partners due to death and the other five householders separated from their partners.

**Table 4.4: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrant sending householders and migrants by marital status**

Marital Status	Householders (N=178)		Migrates(320)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Single	-	-	320	100.0
Married	142	80	-	-
Divorced	11	6	-	-
Widowed	7	4	-	-
Separate	18	10	-	-
Total	178	100%	320	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2020

According to Woreda officials the reason for high proportion of married male dominated households was the result of remarriage gamely among the householders in the study area. Moreover this it can be realized that there was high rate of remarriage among householders. This in turn results many children in the study area to live with stepparents and also divorced results conflicts in home areas and finally contributing for child migration.

#### 4.1.4. Educational Level the respondent

As shown in table 4.4 the highest proportion 78(43.8%) illiterate of migrant sending households, 29(16.3) read and write achieve primary school level (1-8), followed by 46 (25.9%) primary 1st cycle and attending 18(10.1) general secondary education. The rest of migrant sending households was 7(3.9) college diploma. Concerning the migrants educational attainments, the collected data reveals that from the total sample migrants about 26(8.1%) illiterate of migrants not attained school level, 26(8.1%) participated in informal education, read and write and the rest of 268(83.8%) primary (1-8)school level attended.

The figure indicates that nearly all (8.1) of the migrants were illiterate and three-fourths of them attained primary cycle and (8.1%) was informal levels of school before migration and the rate was higher for those who was at primary school (83.8%) followed by primary 1st cycle of school

levels. It can be realized that much number of householders was illiterate and attained in informal and primary school levels. Thus, householder’s educational level also plays a significant role for child migration because uneducated peoples not understand the negative impacts related with migration as educated one.

**Table 4.5: Frequency and percentage distribution of householders and migrants by educational level**

Educational Level	Householders (N=178)		Migrants(N=320)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	78	43.8	26	8.1
Read and write	29	16.3	26	8.1
Primary school(1-8)	46	25.9	268	83.8
General secondary (9-12)	18	10.1	-	-
College Diploma	7	3.9	-	-
Total	178	100%	-	100%

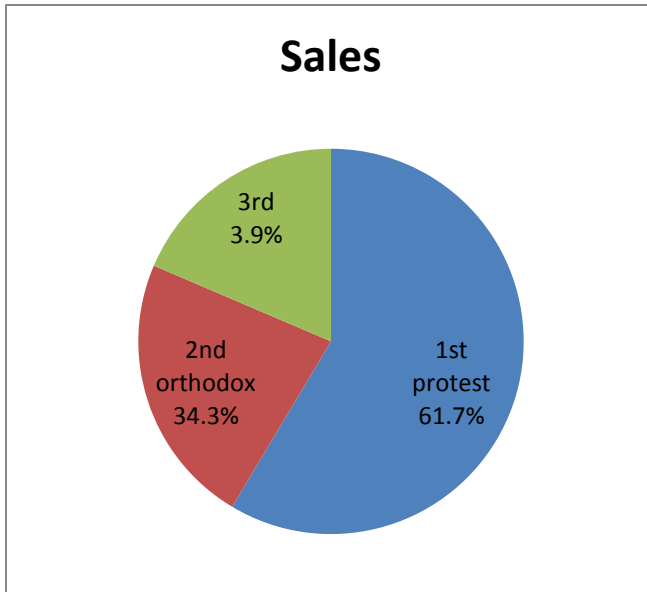
Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### Religion

To minimize problems that encountered at destination migrants prefer to join communities or societies with similar religion or culture (Safa, 1975).

The figure 4.1 shows that more than three fourth (61.7%) of migrant sending householders were protestants whereas the rest 34.3 percent Orthodox Christian sects and 3.9 presents are other followers. From the above discussion it can be concluded that most of child migrants from the study kebele who migrated into different urban centers of Ethiopia are Protestants because of the study area was occupied by protestant follower.

1. Protestant follower
2. Orthodox christen
3. The others of the rest

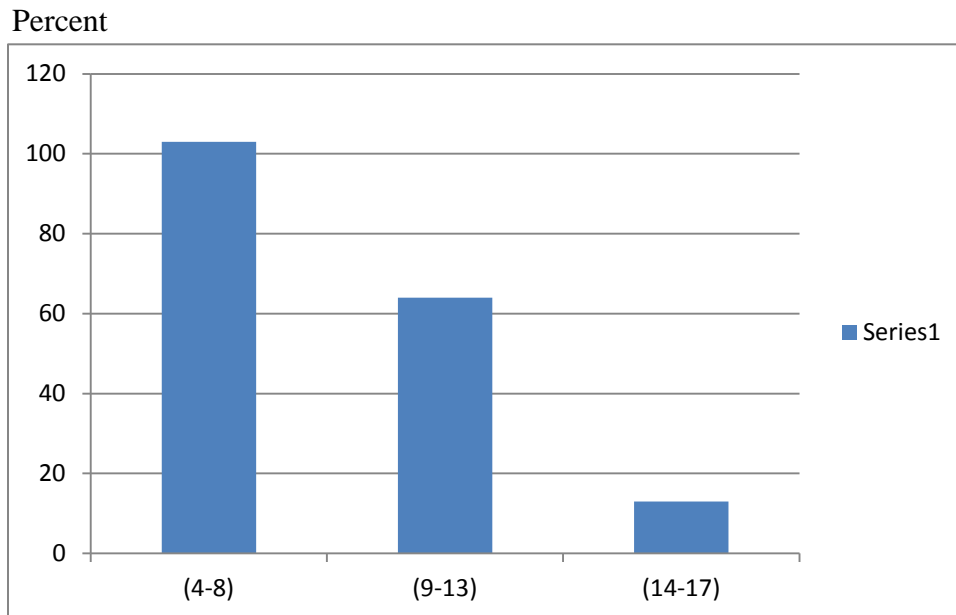


**Figure 4.1. Percentage distributions of householders (respondents) by religion**

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### **4.1.5 Family Size**

Figure 4.2 displays that about half 103(57.8%) of the householders have Four to eight family members followed by 64 (35.9) percent of householders with and the others 11 (6.1) percent have more than ten and above family members respectively. In other word; more than 60percent of migrant sending householders live with five and above family members. This indicates that there was high fertility rate and low level of using contraceptive methods. This in turn causes child urban-rular migration from the sample households as well as from the study area.



**Figure 4.2 percentage distributions of householders by family size**

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### **4.1.5. Family size**

Figure 4.2 percentage distributions of householders by family size According to officials; sex preference by local communities is the major reasons for high rate of fertility and low level of using contraceptive methods in the study area. One female Wereda official (age 34, educational status 12+3) regard to the influence of sex preference on fertility forwarded the following:

*“The major reason for the high fertility rate in our community is gender preference among others. The local communities give more respect for those household heads that bear many sons than daughters. This is because still they believe that as sons maintain their race/ethnic dominance, consistency and traditionally only sons or other males inherit land and other property from the family. Therefore, householders search of sons in the way able to bear many children and cause for increase of fertility.”*

#### **4.1.6. Occupation**

As table 4.5 depicts the highest proportions 142(79.7%) of migrant sending Family householder’s practiced mixed farming 36(20.2) croup cultivation as their main source of income. However, the smallest proportion11 (6.1%) engaged on only petty trade. Moreover, 46(25.8%) householders used remittances (in cash and kind) as alternative (additional) source of income for their families livelihood followed by 89 (50%) householders participating in so called

Safety Net program (food for work program, participants in which recruited based on their income, family size and land holding), 7(4%) petty trade and weaving, working in other field / art. However, about 25(14%) of respondents never engaged in any non-agricultural activities or they have no any alternative income sources for households beside agriculture.

**Table 4.6: Frequency and percentage distribution of householders by income (occupation)**

Occupation( sources of income for households)		Frequency	Percent
Main Source of Income	Crop cultivation	36	20
	Mixed Farming	142	80
	Total	178	100%
Alternative Source of Income	Remittance	46	26
	Petty trade	11	6
	Wage labor (working in others field	89	50
	Weaving	7	4
	Pottery/ art	-	-
	Do not have any alternative income	25	14
	Total	178	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2020

During the time of FGD regarding the benefits (remittances) that obtained from migrants all participants agreed that majority migrates for economically reasons with aim of supporting the sending households.

One female migrant sending household head (age, 56) regard to remittance states:

*“I have two sons in Addis Ababa. They migrated before five and four years ago. The elder migrated from grade seven and the younger one from grade six. Now they together sent three to four hundred birr within the period of two to three months. In addition, before one year ago they sent two thousand birr to construct house because my husband died eight years ago. At the same time, they visit the family during holydays (annual festivals) especially during September (locally they called the whole days of September as ‘Maskala’) and through their ways brought commodities like gas, table salt, soap etc. Sometime they brought cloths to me and to the siblings. Also they cover the cost of so called celebration meat payment (festivals meat expenditure)...”*

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the majority households income rely on meager income generated from small scale subsistence agriculture and thus supports from their children in the form of remittance and materials are highly appreciated. This in turn initiates many householders to send their children to urban centers.

### Land Holding

Migrant sending householders were asked whether they owned arable land or not. Accordingly, all respondents replied as they have farm land. Regarding to the size of the land as the table 4.6 shows more than half 84(47.2%) of the respondents possessed 0.25 to 0.5 hectare (four ‘Timad’ is equal to one hectare), 68(38.2%) possessed less than 2hectare and the other 14(7.8%) possessed 2 to 3 hectare and 11household head owned 3 to 4hectare.

In general, more than half of householders owned less than 0.5 hectare and about 38 percents were less than quarter hectare. This finding is much lower than the words average land holding size i.e. 0.5 hectare (Gutulo, 2015).The shortage of agricultural land by householders contribute for child migration because the economy of the rural community above all depend on land.

**Table 4.7: Frequency and percentage distributions of sample householders by land holding**

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the households held arable land or not	Yes	164	92
	No	14	8
	Total	178	100%
Total land size in ‘Timad’(four Timad = one hectare)	Less than one ‘Timad’	85	48
	One to two ‘Timad’	68	38
	Two to three ‘Timad’	14	8
	Three to four ‘Timad’	11	6
	Total	178	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2020

The findings are supported by the process-context approach. It argues that migration of children not only conceded by contemporary factors but also influenced by living conditions at home areas such as family dynamics (larger families, families with stepparents and families without land etc.); education, information and communication system, Topological factors, family occupation etc.

## 4.2. Migration Characteristics

### 4.2.1. Migrants

A survey on migrant sending householders in table 4.7 reveals that all respondents were reported that the migrant's age was below eighteen years when they left home.

As the same table 4.7 displayed that out of the total migrant sending householders, about 92 (51.7%) had sent one migrant into different urban centers from family members and the others 62(35.9%) and14 (7.9%) householders sent two and three migrants respectively. Therefore, totally about 320 children have migrated from the total sample householders.

**Table 4.8: Frequency and percentage distributions of Number of Migrants from sample households.**

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the age of Migrants below 18 years or not	Yes	178	100.0
	No	-	-
The number of migrants from sample Households	Total	178	100%
	One	92	51.7
	Two	64	35.9
	Three	14	7.9
	Four	8	4.5
	Total	178	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2020

### 4.2.2. Migration Decision

Migration decision can be made by self (individual migrants), by migrants family, friends, relatives or employers (Adepoju, 1995).

The researcher made survey on migrant sending householders whether experienced out migration or not. As indicated in table 4.8, the highest proportions 102 (94.4%) of respondents were never migrated throughout their life from their place of origin however only 6 (5.6%) of them experienced migration somewhere else.

Regarding to the decision of migration as indicated in the same table 4.8 about 45.4 percent of the respondents replied that as migrants decided themselves and followed by household heads and friends i.e. 35.2 percent and 19.4 percent respectively.

During FGD all participants confirmed that the decision of migration in their Kebele context mostly was made by the migrant themselves and their families. In addition, the household heads and their friends who live at destination also contribute for migration. Thus, the finding of this study goes in line with the discussion above.

The decision of migration in the study area mostly made by the migrant themselves and the household heads. In addition, friends who live at destination also play a greater role for child migration in the study area.

Table 4.8 shows more than three-fourth 164(92.1%) of migrants had visited their families whereas the others nearly one-fourths 14 (7.9%) never visited their families in the place of origin

**Table 4.9: Frequency and percentage distributions of householder’s experience of rural - urban migration and Migration Decision**

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the householders experienced out migration or not	Yes	14	7.9
	No	164	92.1
	Total	178	100%
Decision of Migration	Household head	25	14
	By them self	82	46.1
	Extended family	21	11.8
	Friends	50	28.1
	Others	-	-
	Total	178	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### **4.2.3. Nature of migrants contact with family**

The same table reveals that majority of migrants visiting their families in holydays/festivals particularly in time of (month of September) Finding of true cross New year followed by 125 (70.2) percent in Ethiopia Christmas, Easter holiday 31(17.2), (December) 10(5.6) and rest 4 (2.2) percents in Ethiopia Epiphany (January)

**Table 4.10: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrants’ communication with family in origin.**

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the migrants visit their families or not	Yes	173	97.2
	No	5	2.8
	Total	178	100.0
Time of migrants visiting their family/home	Finding of true cross (September)	125	70.2
	Ethiopia Christmas (December)	10	5.6
	Ethiopia Epiphany (January)	7	3.9
	Easter holiday	31	17.4
	Total	173	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2020

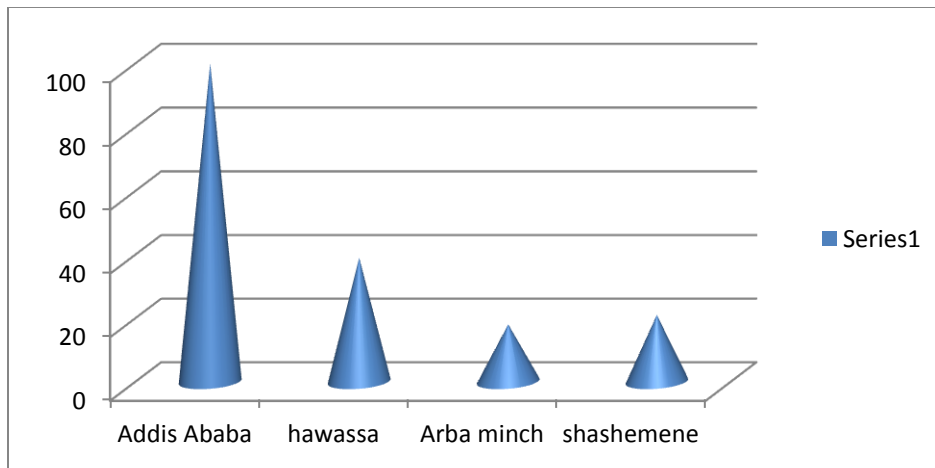
During FGD for the questions like with whom the new migrants go to urban centers; and how the migrants communicating the families (peoples) in origin? participants in focus group discussion replied that majority of the new migrants go to urban centers with those preceding migrants who come back to home for celebrating holydays/festivals with their families at origin and the others migrate jointly by communicating or taking phone numbers of the prior migrants. Concerning migrant’s communication with people in origin, majority of participants reported that many number of migrants visit their families at least once in a year particularly in holydays. Beside, recently both new and experienced migrants were usually communicating with people at origin by using telephone.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that there was strong linkage among migrants and peoples in the place of origin. In addition, a number of children migrate in the months of September, December and January with those preceding migrants who comeback home to celebrate festivals with their families and also many others migrating jointly by taking earlier migrants address. The findings are supporting by the Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration. The theory states that migrants set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non- migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship or friendship. As a result migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security.

#### 4.2.4. Destination of Migrants

Destination means the place from the origin of living area in the origin because they are moving to the new place.

Figure 4.3 displays that the current destination for most of the migrants 124 is Addis Ababa followed by Hawassa 76, ArbaMinch 78, Shashimene 42 and the others, unknown destinations by their destinations families in the place of origin.



**Figure 4.3:** displays that the current destination for most of the migrants

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.3. Factors for Migration

A survey made on migrant sending householders by asking whether they know the reason for migrating of their family members or not. Consequently, the survey result (table 4.10) reveals that all respondents reported as they knew the reasons for migrating of their family members.

In order to identify the push and pull factors of migration survey made on respondents based on 15 statements that contributing for rural-urban migration. This is because not to limit the respondent's interest of choosing multiple responses from provided factors and to add another reasons from themselves (the list of these factors are presented in appendix-1) and finally each and every responses measured based on frequency and percentage distributions.

Accordingly, as shown table 4.10, the most frequently selected push factor was extreme poverty (84.3%); the second most frequently selected push factor was lack of youth employment opportunities (68.5%); the third was lack of access to infrastructures such as road, electricity, school, health center etc. followed by land shortage (54.6%) and large number of family size

(52.8%). On the other hand, the major pull factors were the presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors in cities and towns (66.7%) followed by migrants curiosity to live a better life (59.3%) and the influence of preceding migrants (51.9%).

Key informants (both kebele and woreda officials) during interview mentioned the factors such as extreme poverty, large number of family size, land shortage and access to road and secondary education identified as major pushing factor at origin whereas the presence of job opportunities in informal sectors; for instance paving cobblestone and other works in constructions sectors, works in factories, weaving (in Addis Ababa, Hawassa, and ArbaMinch) etc. and the influence of prior migrants mentioned as the major pulling factors at destinations. Moreover, all interviewed officials decided that the influence of push factors at origin stronger than the pull factors at destination for occurrence of rural-urban migration in the study area.

Similarly, during FGD the majority of the participants agreed in factors like lack of job (employment) opportunities, land shortage, large number of family size, access to road and secondary education, the presence of jobs opportunities at destinations, the influence of preceding migrants and also distorted information at origin as the basic reasons behind child rural-urban migration.

One male, migrant sending household heads (age, 53) regard to the factors like poverty, job opportunities, land shortage and lack of access to road and secondary education said as follows:

*“Thanks to God I have 12 family members. Now, three of them migrated Addis Ababa. From migrants two are males and the other one is female. The elder son completed grade ten, the other two (one male and one female) completed grade eight here. The elder one migrated due search of job because I have only one and half ‘Timad’ agricultural land ((less than half hectare) and I have not oxen and other wealth to send him to ArbaMinch for college education... Similarly, the other two before migrating into Addis Ababa asked me to send them Selamber (woreda capital) to follow their secondary education but I could not afford the cost of their uniform (cloths that wore at school), house rent and others for two children. Then, the younger son also went to Addis Ababa before three years ago. The daughter migrated after staying a year, before that she was trying to*

*engage on petty trade( by buying pulses like chicken pea, bean and the like from the study area and selling at wereda capital). However, she engaged only for seven months then decided to migrate because she never tolerated the challenges especially carrying commodities on back from the study kebele to Selamber town ...”*

One community elder, male (age, 62) during FGD about poverty, secondary education and job opportunities at destination said the following:

*“We have no wealth to send our children to Selamber as well as other nearby woredas (Boroda woreda). Therefore, majority of children from this kebele never attained their secondary level of education because it is difficult to afford expenditures like house rent, so called supplies food (cost for food), cost of uniform cloth, exercise books and others. Hence, the only chance of the children is migrating to urban centers to find work...”*

Another community elder, male (age, 57) in FGD about the factors like distorted information and the influence of earlier migrants said as follows:

*“Majority of migrants from our area before migration asked somebody from the earlier migrants or peoples in origin about the kind of job and its payment and life styles in urban centers however some earlier migrants and peoples at origin not told them the true information. In addition, the prior migrants who engaged at different sectors in urban areas coming back to home by wearing modern cloths, holding modern mobile phone, bag, etc. Besides, they were changing their wearing styles, hair styles, even walking and talking styles (able to speak and sing especially in Amharic and other regional languages). On the other hand, those non migrant children (even including six/ seven years old children) by observing that conditions intended to go to somewhere urban areas”.*

In general factors like poor economic condition (extreme poverty), lack of youth employment opportunities, lack of access to infrastructures such as road and general secondary school, land shortage, large family size and also missed information about job and its payment and life styles identified as the major push factors at origin whereas the presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors at destination, migrants curiosity to live a better life and the influence of

preceding migrants (peer influence) were considered to be the major pull factors for child rural-urban migration from the study area.

Thus, the above findings go in line with the findings of Ferework, 2007; Melesse, 2014; and Kelil, 2015. Also, it is supported by the findings of Birru, 1997; Belay, 2006 and Birhan, 2011.

**Table 4.11: frequency and percentage distribution of the push and pull factors of migration**  
**Frequency Percent.**

Whether the migrant sending household heads known the reasons for migrate of their family member/s or not.		Frequency	Percent
		178	100%
Factors for rural-urban migration('push' and 'pull' factors)		Frequency(N=178)	Percent
Lack of youth employment opportunities/unemployment	1	139	78.1
	2	39	21.9
Poor economic condition (extreme poverty)	1	121	68.0
	2	57	32.0
Land shortage	1	139	78.1
	2	39	21.9
Large number of family size	1	114	64.0
	2	64	36.0
Lack of access to infrastructures like electricity, road, school, health centers, etc (lack of loan services to job opportunity. )	1	135	75.8
	2	43	24.2
To free (escape) from cultural influences, family restrictions, obligations	1	82	46.1
	2	96	53.9
Lack of care taker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts)	1	36	20.2
	2	142	79.8
distorted information (lack of awareness about urban centers)	1	21	11.8
	2	157	88.2
Low agricultural productivity		114	64.0
	2	64	36.0
Presence of relatives/family members in city/town	1	142	79.8
	2	36	20.2
Better job opportunities in informal sectors (weaving,	1	61	34.3

daily laborer, domestic works, petty trade etc) in cities/towns	2	117	65.7
Influence of preceding migrants (peer influence).	1	150	84.3
	2	28	15.7
Further studies (education) and training.	1	28	15.7
	2	150	84.3
An aspiration for a better life (living a better life)	1	93	52.2
	2	85	47.8
To buy modern goods and cloths	1	110	61.8
	2	68	38.2
Other (please specify) _____	1	78	43.8
	2	100	56.2

Source: Field Survey, 2020

### 4.3. Perceptions of migrant sending families towards child migration

Society develops positive perceptions towards migration when migration could bring considerable changes in the life of migrants and their families unless peoples who are living in the place of origin build up negative perceptions (Kelil, 2015).

The researcher made survey on migrant sending householders by asking whether encourage child migration or not and also the reasons. Consequently, as indicated encouraging in table 4.11, about two-thirds of migrant sending householders reported that as they were. Moreover, sample householders cited so many reasons however the majority (98.6%) reported that the belief of migrants in job opportunities at their destinations; observing migration as the only chance for children (children have no any chance here to follow secondary education, road or transport access to engage on petty trade, shortage of land for farm etc.) that accounts about 94.4%. The other perceived reasons that cited by many householders were associated with the remittances or benefits (migrants help to pay tax and debt, covering costs for holidays/festivals, ask in time of sick, support siblings etc.) that gained from migrants which accounts about 66.2 percent followed by the belief of migrants able to change their life or living standards (migrants become free from dependency or able to lead themselves; able to bought caw, farm land, open shop etc.) which was mentioned by 40 (56.3%) householders.

On the other hand, the same table 4.11 reveals that about 37 (34.3%) of respondents reported as they were not supporting moving of children into urban center. The most negatively perceived reasons that mentioned by all (100%) respondents were school dropouts (migrants discontinued their schooling) and ignore the family, festivals and traditional ceremony so called ‘Balle’( which celebrated by extended family members due to the death of family members or other relatives) followed by parents would be left helpless at old ages (83.8%) and the threat of migrants exposed to communicable disease such as HIV/AIDS which was mentioned by 27 (73%) householders.

**Table 4.12: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant sending householders whether encourage child migration or not.**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Encourage	114	64
	Discourage	64	36
	Total	178	100%

Field Survey, 2020

The researcher interviewed both kebele and wereda officials based on the question: What do you think about the perceptions of local communities in the study area towards child migration into urban centers? As a result, all the interviewed key informants were mentioned different reasons but the reasons are highly interrelated and summarized into three ideas these were related with rural poverty, the remittances that obtained from the migrants and migrants income or occupation at destinations. One male wereda official (age 43, educational status 12+3) about the local people perception towards child migration in the study area said as follows:

*“...Peoples in our community viewing the movement of children towards urban centers as one of the livelihood strategies and source of income for both migrants and their families. Hence, majorities have positive outlooks towards child migration into towns”.*

Similarly, one male kebele official (age, 35 educational status 10+3 diploma holders) about the perception of local communities said the following:

*“In our kebele migration of children into urban centers accepted by many people particularly for those very poor (householders who have very low agricultural lands) because some migrants from our kebele especially who engaged on paving cobblestone at Addis Ababa able to buy oxen, farm lands and support their families. Moreover, three migrants who went the same destination before five/six years ago able to bought motorcycle (so called Bajaj) and now their younger male family members engaged on renting motorcycle in here at Selamber (wereda capital) and many others asking/supporting their parents in many things for instance in time of sickness, death of family member, at holidays, during constructing houses etc. Beside, some others migrated from our kebele before ten and above years able to buy car, build home, opened hotel, shop etc. at their destinations”.*

The other male kebele official (age 48, education status grade-12 completer) during interview session regard to the migrant’s occupation (income) and how it influences people perception at origin said as follows:

*...Before few decades ago the job for those who migrated from our area limited to weaving works and hence income was very low and limited to weaving works. However, at present majority of migrants from our kebele in Addis Ababa engaged on paving cobblestone (mostly males), construction sectors (mostly females), different works in factories and petty trade(both sexes).Similarly those migrated to other towns like Hawassa and Adama mainly engaged on construction sectors and works in factories than others. Therefore, migrants earned better than before and in turn many people in our kebele motivated by this and looking positively the migration of children into town. During FGD the researcher asked the participants the following two questions: 1. Do you encourage child out-migration? If yes why? If no why? 2. Tell me about how you and your family as well as your community perceive about child migration? The majority (five migrant sending household heads and two community elders) mentioned as encouraging. The most frequently forwarded reasons for supporting of child migration were related to the information that obtained from key informants interview that is the*

*reasons that related with poverty, urban job opportunities and the benefits (remittances) from the migrants.*

One female, migrant sending household head (age, 56) about the aforementioned reasons said as follows:

*“Thanks to God!, I have four sons in Addis Ababa the elder migrated before fourteen years ago(from grade seven), the others two were from grade five and the younger one was from grade four. Now the elder one recently bought a car and got married. The others two engaged on business works (together opened shop) and the younger one working on his brothers’ car (taxi). In addition, they sent one of my daughters into Arab country before three years ago. Now, she is supporting not only me but also the extended families. Finally, she concluded that these all happened due to migrating of my children into town. Hence, I suggest that those youths (both males and females) living here without job to go towns and to engage on different jobs and to change themselves”*

The other male, migrants sending household head (age, 53) said the following:

*“I never wish poverty for all human beings! It was once my chance but, I never want my children to live here with absolute poverty. I have two sons in Addis Ababa they engaged on paving cobblestone sometime they earn up to 300 birr per a day (they got 3birr and thirteen cents after paving each cobblestone) however, I did not earn even one birr per a day. He further explained that, during earlier times (before three decades) the job for migrants from our area limited to weaving and working on cotton and sugarcane farm (particularly at Sile wora Gamo cotton farm, around Arbaminch and jinka in south ommo sugarcane farm)but today thanks to God ! Work is available in different sectors like paving cobblestone, in factories etc. thus those male and female children who live here without any work (especially after completing grade ten and eight) better to go and engage on works and to support themselves and their families”.*

On the contrary, only three participants (one migrant sending household head and two community elders) were opposing the idea forwarded by others, not supporting child migration. For this most raised reasons by participants were migrants may be exposed to diseases such as HIV/AIDS, they unable to proceed (drop-out) their education, some migrants subjected to

crimes, in some households elder left alone and some other migrants find it difficult to cope up with city life thus demands money from parents after migration.

Regard to aforementioned reasons one male household head that sent three migrants from his family members (age, 55) said the following:

*“If I have enough land, I never send my sons and my daughter into town to engage there as daily laborers and miserable urban life rather send them for education or making them to live here with me because children in town maybe subjected to different problems, diseases and crimes. Hence, I often worried (I have no sleep) about my children...”*

One community elder (age 71) regard to migrant’s education forwarded the following:

*“It is possible to say almost all of migrants from our area who went to the big cities like ‘ Addis Ababa, Adama, Hawassa not attend school at all except some who went to ArbaMinch with relatives and the others with better earned family members at the above mentioned destinations”.*

The other community elder (age, 82) regard to the importance of children and the problems said as follows:

*“Now, here in our kebele observing youths becomes not easy task. Without youths life is difficult for aged persons like me. Youth support us in farm works, in time of death, during constructing houses, for taking patients into clinic health centered etc. In addition, the above community elder forwarded that majority of people in the community send children into town and then the benefits from migrants and migrant’ cloths, mobile phone etc When migrants visiting home. On the other hand, many migrants in our kebels comeback with developing the habit of smoking cigarettes, chewing chat, new culture etc .Some others exposed to different diseases especially for the HIV/AIDS and other problems at their destinations*

Survey, interview and FGDs results confirmed that child migration accepted (positively perceived) by majority of migrant sending households as well as communities in the study area. This is because they believe that migrants get job opportunities at their destinations and also

viewing child migration as one of livelihood strategies and source of income for both migrants and households in origin. On the other hand, small numbers of migrant sending households and community elders were never encouraging child migration into urban centers because they perceived that migrants discontinued their schooling; ignore the family, festivals and other ceremonies so called ceremony in extended families; migrants exposed to communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and crimes; some migrants demand money from home after migration and some others develop the bad habits like smoking cigarettes, chewing chat, ignore traditional culture where they grew etc. and some migrant sending parents would be left helpless at their old ages.

#### **4.4 Major challenges and controlling child migration.**

##### **4.4.1. Shortage of Labor Force**

Majority of the respondents mentioned that they were confronted with shortage of labor as the children whom can help them in household and other activities left village for towns. Boys is much needed when there is preparing and digging land, cutting trees for fire wood, cutting grass for the cattle, etc. Likewise, labor of girls is needed when fetching water, coking food and so on.

##### **4.4.2. Lack of Support**

The other challenge the parents have to deal with is lack of support especially in times where the parents got sick or need to undertake different farming activities like preparing food, fuel, looking after the cattle, and so on. Since the household activities are generally labor intensive the parents cannot undertake their usual activities if they got sick.

One male (age 61) from the focus group discussants said the following to explain the extent of the problem:

*“All of my children have migrated to towns; now it is me and my wife living in the house. Both of us are expected to do everything, my wife fetches water even though she is old and me as old man was not expected to cut trees and grass, but since my sons are not around that is my duty to survive. When one of us got sick things became so difficult, the one who didn’t fall on bed is obliged to undertake the above activities. But, thanks to God our neighbors are so cooperative and will help each other in such difficulties.”*

#### **4.4.3. Employing labor force**

Those households, who have children with better financial capacity, hire male and female maids to overcome the shortage of labor in the household resulted from the migration of the children in that family. However, according to focus group discussants only few children managed to cover the costs of those maids, because many of the children do not have the economic capacity to hire labor force for their parents. In addition to this, it is very difficult to get someone who will work as a laborer in country side as the parents of those children are not willing to let their children work for rural households as the economic return is not that much satisfactory compared to what their children could bring if they migrate to towns. On the other hand it is possible to hire laborers at the times of crop cultivation, Food preparation, fuel preparation, etc. The cost of labor is covered by the remittance from the children in towns. Nonetheless, it is not easy to hire labor force for all parents as their Children may not be able to cover the cost of daily laborers. According to the focus group discussants the price of one daily laborer is 50-70 birr a day in addition to food and beverage supplied by the owner of the farm. Consequently, those farmers who have the physical ability to undertake farming activities organize themselves in union for working together.

#### **4.4.4. Using Social Relations**

In order to deal with the above mentioned challenges parents utilize their interpersonal relationships. For instance when the father in the next house got sick people in the neighborhood help in cutting grass for the cattle, Fire wood or if the mother got sick the women in the neighborhood helps by cooking food and her girls fetches water for that household.

One male focus group discussant aged 55 said the following to explain the importance of social capital in the community:

*“We have very good tradition of helping each other in our difficulties. There are many problems we need to manage by working together. Since most of children migrated from every household more or less we parents share similar problems. Therefore, we help each other as none of us could escape from those problems. For example if one person got sick we help that family with whatever we have- we give our labor, food, coffee, our little children to help out in that family. Furthermore, when there are religious ceremonies, weddings and funerals we help each other as much as possible.”*

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter contains the major findings of the study and further presents recommendations on the basis of the result obtained.

#### 5.1. CONCLUSION

In present Ethiopia migration it is considered as strategies adopted by rural individuals and households to sustain their life Staley .It is a central life strategy for many households to cop up with various socio-economic challenges in rural agriculture based economy. Rural–urban migration is sometimes a household decision, rather than solely and individual decision. Currently, there is soaring rural-urban migration from Gamo Zone kucha woreda to different urban centers in Ethiopia due to different itemize factors. In this survey 75% rural -households sampled from study areas have at least one migrant family in urban areas and about half of households with migrant have more than migrant family in town. In compression with Kucha Woreda, Gamo Zone a number of children migrates into different towns and cities of Ethiopia. The reasons for their continue migration are complex and combine both economic and non-economic factors. Therefore, in this study an attempt was made to examine the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrant sending families and migrants; to identify the push and pull factors of migration and to assess the perceptions of migrant sending families towards child migration. In order to achieve the proposed objectives instruments like questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informants interview and other secondary data sources used. To analyze the collected data both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed.

It is the conclusions and results of data analysis revealed that majority of migrant sending householders were found in the late adulthood and old ages i.e. 77(43.3%) and 10(5.6%) were found within the age categories of 45 to 55, 55 to 64 and above 65 years respectively. The practice of divorce among householders in the study area contributes for child rural-urban migration. For instance, divorce results children to live with stepparents and also results conflicts in home areas. Furthermore, low level of household heads educational attainments; large number of family size due to high sex preferences by local communities; households meager income

generated from small scale subsistence agriculture; high dependence on remittances that sent by migrants and shortage of agricultural lands by householders were found to be important for migration of children.

The results of the study also revealed that about 51.25 percent of migrants were found between the age categories of 16 and 18 years. The rate of migration was high in both sexes and the proportion of male (66%) migrants slightly higher than females (34%) and females migrated in their earlier ages than males. Also, the vast majority of migrants were single and literate and the rate was higher for those who were at primary cycle (84.2%) followed by primary 1<sup>st</sup>. With regard to the pull and push factors of migration the result of the study portrays poor economic condition or extreme poverty; lack of youth employment opportunities; lack of access to infrastructures such as road and general secondary school; land shortage; large number of family size and also missed information about jobs and its payments and low life styles at destination found to be the major push factors of migration. Whereas, presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors like in construction, weaving paving cobblestone, works in factories etc. in cities and towns; an ambition of migrants to live a better life and the influence of preceding migrants (peer influence); for instance earlier migrants wearing styles, hair styles, walking and talking able to speak and sing in Amharic styles, mobile phones, bags new clothes and shoes etc. to be identified as the major pull factors for migration.

Based on different empirical findings the issue of unemployment is being the major socio-economic problem in Ethiopia. The survey finding indicated that 50% responded have at least one unemployed family member's and 80% of households with migrant family responded as these were at least one migrant family member before the departure of migration family. The logistic regression in the study also justifies the positive correlation between rural-urban migration and the prevalence of unemployed family members.

The finding of the study also indicates that migration decisions in the study area mostly made by the migrant themselves and the household heads. Beside, friends who live at destinations also contribute for making migration decisions by children in origin place. The result of the study also reveals that much number of migrants visit their families who live at origin during holydays so in (September) Finding and in (December) Ethiopian Cross mass. In addition, many migrants were used telephone to communicate with families or peoples in origin Place. Therefore, strong

linkage among migrants and peoples in the place of origin and that minimize the threat and challenges that encountered by migrants in the course of migration and at destination. Beside, Addis Ababa is the major destination for both male and female migrants from the study area and followed by Hawassa, Arba Minch, shashemen, and wolita Sodo.

Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) of migrant sending householders have a positive perception towards child migration and they believe that migrants would get different job opportunities at destinations and also viewing that child migration into urban centers as one of the livelihood strategies and source of income for migrants as well as for sending households in origin. On the contrary, about one-third (34.3%) of sample householders were found to have negative perceptions towards migration of children and they perceived that as migration negatively affecting education of children; migrants ignore the family, festivals and traditional culture where they grew for instance ceremony (traditional ceremony that celebrated by extended family members and peoples in the study area due to the death of family members or other relatives); followed by the threat of migrants may be subjected to communicable disease such as HIV/AIDS; crimes; develop the bad habits like smoking cigarettes, chewing chat etc. and also the perceived that as parents would be left helpless at their old ages.

In general, local communities' positive perceptions towards child migration and living situations at home areas exacerbates child rural-urban migration besides the push and pull factors.

## **5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings of the study, to minimize child rural-out migration from the study area the following recommendations are proposed:

- I. There should be better data, both qualitative and quantitative on the number of people being smuggled, their motivations, where they end up and how they are illegalized. Understanding their vulnerability and the scale of the problem will assist in prevention as well as protection.
2. The government, NGOs as well as other stakeholders work intensively to raise the level of awareness of the whole local communities about the importance of family planning methods, having small family size and including gender equality.
3. Total the migrant sending households in the study area engaged on small scale subsistence agriculture and also many of them depend on remittances that sent from migrant family members. Therefore, to rise-up households income and to reduce dependence on remittances intensification of the available agricultural lands and strengthen the available additional income generating sources like weaving, petty trade etc. are important.
4. The Ethiopian government should have legal review to establish where harmony and disharmony occur in relation to addressing the problem of illegal and irregular migrants. The Ethiopian government also should sign the United Nations Smuggling Protocol, which will give a legal base in dealing with irregular migration and the illegal systems.
5. The findings of the study indicate that in the study area have a great agricultural land shortage and also absence of youth's job opportunities. Hence, redistributing the available communal lands for youths and households who have very small agricultural land with large family size and making youths and households should participate in different rural packages that provided by the government and other concerned bodies are useful.
6. The problem under study is exclusively observed of the SNNP reign. Hence, the region's Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, Police Commission, Bureau of Youth and Sports all should have communication, cooperation and information-sharing concerning the movement and monitoring of illegal and the illegalized migrants. They should also cooperate and share practices

with the federal government aimed at harmonizing their collective governmental policies and laws in relation to illegal and illegalized migrants.

7. With regard to infrastructural limitations like road accessibility and general secondary school in the study kebele government and local communities should work together. More specifically, connecting the study kebele with main road (Goffa-Selamber-Soddo all weather road) as well as with nearby werdas of Gamo Zone is important to some youths and householders to engage in nonagricultural income generating activities like petty trade. Moreover, building at least one general secondary school at kebele level or for two nearby kebeles is essential for students to follow their secondary education and to reduce cost for education from householders. Besides economically supporting the most vulnerable children to attend school is also essential.

8 Illegal migrants should not be liable to criminal prosecution and they should not suffer violations and abuses of various kind. They should not be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment as common criminals. Irregular migrant's filling jails creates an unbearable burden for host governments. The Ethiopian government should work hard with countries where these imprisoned migrants are there, to return in an orderly manner with due regard for the safety and dignity of the illegal to their homeland

9. As indicated in review of literature, favorable or unfavorable perceptions towards migrants and migration are shaped by the social, cultural and religious institutions. Therefore, any concerned bodies should give training for teachers, community elder's church leaders and also for representatives of traditional institutions like unity and cooperatives at local or village level is important to change the households as well as communities positive perceptions towards child migration.

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**Appendix-1**  
HAWASSA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Dear respondent, the purpose of this study is to collect information for the fulfillment of Master of Arts (MA) thesis entitled “Child rural- urban migration a case study in Kucha Woreda, Gamo Zone Southern Ethiopia”. Evidence from Kucha woreda. The results from the survey will be used only for academic purpose. Therefore, the information that you will give determines the quality of the research, so you are kindly requested to give the correct information.

N.B. 1. The information that you will give is completely confidentially and it is free from any political opinion and will not in any way affect you, your family as well as your Kebele.

2. No need of writing your name on the questionnaire paper.

Thank you!

Alemu Humbo

Questionnaire ID No\_\_\_\_\_

Date of interview\_\_\_\_\_

Name of enumerator\_\_\_\_\_

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

PART I: Background information of Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households. General instruction: Read each of the following statements very carefully and Circle the number of your choice from the given alternatives for multiple choices and based on the given information fill/Write required responses or your opinion in the space provided for non-multiple choice questions. (If the sample householders unable to read and write or understand the questions, they simply asked to mention or to indicate their own responses and reason/s while the interviewer will circle or write their responses in the space provided)

A. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrant sending parents.

1. Age of respondent \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sex of respondent 1=Male 2=Female 3.
- Marital status 1=Single 2=Married 3=Divorced 4= Widowed 5=Separated
4. Education level 1.Illiterate 2.Read and write 3.1-8 4. 9-12 5. College diploma 6 /University graduate
5. Religion: 1. Protestant 2. Orthodox 3. Muslim 4.Other (specify) 6. Total number of household members (family size) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Age category of the family

Age category	Male	Female	Total
<10			
11-15			
16-20			
21-25			
26-30			
31-64			
>65			

Dependency ration:- \_\_\_\_\_

8. House type A. shelter B.iron sheet C.Villa D.others, (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is your main source of income (Occupation)?
  1. Crop cultivation 2. Animal husbandry 3.Mixed Farming
  4. Daily Laborer 5. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is your alternative source of income?
  1. Remittance (in cash and kind at least once in a year) 2.petty trade

3. Selling of fuel wood/grass 4. Wage labor (working in others field) 5. Hand craft  
6. Other (specify) \_\_

11. Do you have arable land? 1. Yes  2. No

12. If “yes” for question ” 11” total land size owned calculated in hectare.

1. Less than one hectare 2. One - two hectar 3. Two - three hectare 4. Three -four hectare 5. More than four hectare’

13. Are there “children” below the age of 18 from your family members migrated to urban center? 1 .Yes  2 .No

14. If the answer the question (15) is “yes” answer the following question carefully based on each question. How many?

A. One  B. Two  C. Three  D. Four  E. Five  F. More than five

Part II. Push and full factors related question.

15. Do you know the reason/factor to migrate of your family member/s?

1. Yes  2.No

16. If “Yes” for question number “15”, what was the major factor/s for your family member/s to leave home/the place of origin?

[Read each of the following statements very carefully and decide whether your answer is ‘Yes’ or ‘No’, by putting (1=yes, 2=no)

No	The factors for migration	Yes	No
16.1	Lack of youth employment opportunities/unemployment		
16.2	Poor economic condition (extreme poverty)		
16.3	Land shortage		
16.4	Large number of family size		
16.5	Lack of access to infrastructures like electricity, road, school, health centers, etc		
16.6	Lack of loan services to job opportunity.		

16.7	To free (escape) from cultural influences, family restrictions, obligations.		
16.8	Lack of care taker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts)		
16.9	distorted information (lack of awareness about urban centers)		
16.10	Low agricultural productivity		
16.11	Presence of relatives/family members in city/town		
16.12	Better job opportunities in informal sectors (weaving, daily laborer, domestic works, petty trade etc) in cities/towns		
16.13	Influence of preceding migrants (peer influence).		
16.14	Further studies (education) and training.		
16.15	An aspiration for a better life (living a better life)		
16.16	To buy goods and cloths		

17. If your answer for question 16.1 is Yes, what is the reason that leads to unemployment?

A. They are not willing to participation in existing local agricultural activities. B .lack of initial capital, C.lack of arable land D.others, please specify-----.

18. If your answer for question 16.2 is yes, what is your current average yearly farm income\_\_\_?  
A.2-5kumtal B.5-7 kumtal .C. 10 kamal D. mortmain 10kumtal

19. If your answer for question 16.6 is yes, why did not borrowed from microfinance intuitions?  
A. No access B.No capacity to initial saving C.No will to borrow D.Others (please specify)

20. Do you encourage migrating towards urban centers?

A. yes B. no

21. If “yes “question number “20”what is the reason?

A. To education B.To technology C. wonting money D. To other purpose

22. Do you have remittance income? A. yes B. No

23. If your answer for question 22is yes .what is the amount of your annual remittance in birr?  
A.500birrs B.200 birrs. C.1000 birrs. D.above 1000 birrs

24. If your answer for question 16.7 is yes, who was absents?

A .father B.mather C. both D.others

25. If your answer for question 16.7 is yes, what kind of holyday cost is it?

A. Religion B. cultural Clothes, C. For food D. Health expires E. please specifies.

26. Based question 25 which cost is increased?

A. Close and jewelry B. consumption expenditure C. others please specify.

27. If your answer for question 16.13 is yes, the aim of the migrant is.

A. for further education B. other daily works out of education C. retail D. other please specify

28. If your answer for question 27 is other daily works out of education, in which types of daily work he/ she/ they are engaged.

A. coble stone B. petty trade c. retailer D. daily wage payer E. other please specifies.

29. If your answer for question 16.13 is yes, which type of school is absent in your area?

A1-8 B. 9-10. C 11-12.

Part III perception of migrant sending families towards child migration

30. Age of the migrant(s) at time of leaving home?

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Sex of the migrant(s)? 1. Male \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Female \_\_\_\_\_

32. Educational level of the migrant(s) at the time of migration? 1. Illiterate \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Primary 1-8 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Secondary 9-12 \_\_\_\_\_

33. Occupation. 1, Farmer = 2, Petty trader = 3, Artesian =

4, Daily worker = 5, other =

34. What is migration in your locality?

S.N	Question	Yes	No
1	It is cultural norm		
2	It is necessity		
3	It is personal choice		
4	It is a means of survival		

35. Do you know who made the decision of child-migration?

1. The household head    2. Self/themselves    3. Members of extended family  
4. Friends    5. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

36. Did the migrant/s visit you/the family? 1. Yes  2.No

37. If “Yes” for question number “36” in what time migrant/s visit you?

- A. Meskel\_\_\_\_ B. Gena    C. Timket    D. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

38. Where is the migrant/s place of destination currently? 1. Addis Ababa \_\_\_\_\_

2. Hawassa \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Shashimene \_\_\_\_\_ 4. ArbaMinch \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Adama \_\_\_\_\_ 6.  
Wolayita Sodo \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

39. How much change do you think migration brought on migrants economic condition? A. Very high change B. high change C. madam change D. low change E. No change

40. What do you think of the trend of migration? A. Increasing. B. Decreasing  
C. don't know

Part IV .The major challenges in controlling child migration.

41. What are major challenges in the child migration?

- A. Lack of marketable skills. B. Less Experience of job. C. Unemployment.                      D. Lack of money/working capital. E. others

42. Do you have taken training? A. yes    B. no

43. What type of training? \_\_\_\_\_

44. Do you have no employment accesses in the origin place? A. yes B. no

45. How was taken child from parents? A. broker B. brother    c friends    D. kinship

46. Standardize school in the near off in origin place? A. yes    B. no

47. If the answer for question 46 is yes which lave? \_\_\_\_\_

48. Poverty is one of major challenge in the area of origin? A. yes B. no

49. How to control challenge of child migration in the area? A. To make solution of poverty. B. To implement of legal framework in the area C. To adjusted lone money from micro office D. other specify place

50. Migrat net work are sets of interpersonal ties that is by A. kinship B. frindship c. shared community

## Appendix II

PART – II: Key Informants Interview Guide for kebele and wereda officials.

Name\_\_\_\_\_ Age\_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_

Profession \_\_\_\_\_Position \_\_\_\_\_Work experience\_\_\_\_\_

- 1 Who are mostly migrated from the study area? (In terms of age and sex)
2. What seems fertility and marital status in the study area as well as in kucha wereda?
3. What is the reason(s) that pushed children to leave their home/ place of origin?
4. What factor(s) attracted/pulled/ children in the place of destinations (urban centers)?
5. In comparison which factors (push/pull) are more responsible for child rural-urban migration from your area?
6. What do you think about the perception of local communities in study area towards child migration into urban center?
7. What do you suggest to tackle rural problems/ to minimize the trend of child rural-urban migration?
- 8What do you think the positive consequences of rural-urban migration at household level in sending area?
9. What do you think the negative consequences of rural- urban migration at house hold level in sending area?
10. What do you think about the perception of legal framework in study area?

### **Appendix III**

PART- III: Focus Group Discussion Guide for selected migrant parents and community elders.

1. Migrants support their family? If yes in what cause?
2. With whom the new migrants go towards urban centers?
3. Who make decision of rural-urban migration?
4. What are the basic reasons behind the child Rural-urban migration in your village/kebele?
5. In comparison which factors (push/pull) are more responsible for child Rural-Urban migration from your area?
6. Do you encourage child –urban migration? If yes why? If no why?
7. What should be done to control rural-urban migration?