



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**FACTORS FOR THE CONTINUAL EXISTENCE OF FEMALES
ILLEGAL EMIGRATION TO MIDDLE EAST IN WOLKITE TOWN THE
CASE OF GUBRE SUBCITY.**

BY, Alemayehu Teklu

Advisor Mr. Metagese.E

**A SENIOR ESSAY FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR BACHEROR OF ARTS (BA) DEGREE IN
SOCIOLOGY**

DECEMBER, 2020 G.C

WOLKITE, Ethiopia

Factors for the continual existence of females illegal emigration to Middle east in Wolkite town in the case of Gubre sub-city

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Board of examiners

Approved by

Advisor _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Examiner _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Head of department _____ Signature _____ Date _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Behind my every success and achievement is the almighty GOD, whose charity, mercy, kindness, and help are invaluable forever. Secondly, next to God, I would like to express my sincere and heart full thanks to my advisor Mr, Metagese who devote much of his time and energy to read the paper and make valuable professional advice and constructive comments, suggestions and assistance for the proposal part and the final research. And in overall development of the study. And also I would like to thank for all academic staff members of Wolkite University, especially staff members of sociology department who helped me for the preparation of this study by giving relevant information. I would also thank social science library for the provision of reference book and internet service. Lastly, my deepest and heartfelt gratitude goes to my father Teklu Todye and my mother Weyeneshet Bereta for their moral and financial support from the beginning to end of this research paper.

Abstract

The aim of this study was illegal emigration of persons especially women is increasingly becoming an issue of global concern more ever, illegal emigration of female form Ethiopia especially to countries in the middle east is recognized as a significant problem. The objective of this study was factors for the continual existences of female's illegal emigration to Middle East in Wolkite town the case Gubre sub city. The researcher was used to methodology that means the use of a cross –sectional study design was conducted on the members of the community having a total number of 120 peoples with which the researcher employed non–probability sampling techniques and probability sampling taking 54 members of community and 10 returnees of illegal emigrants. The quantitative and qualitative research approach were used with the questionnaires, interview to collect data from both primary and secondary sources and the data was analyzed by tables, percentages, charts, and words and expressions to do these the researcher followed the known ethical guideline .This researcher was used to Neo-classical theory and Network theory reviewed and related with this issue of the emigration. The specific objective of this research is: To know the major social factors of illegal emigration of women in place of Gubre sub city. To assess the economic factors of illegal emigration of women in place of Gubre sub city. To identify the possible solutions to reduce illegal emigration of women in the case of Gubre sub city. Based on all of the above the collected data analyzed and gave the contribution to put the recommendation of the study after the comprehensive conclusion.

Acronyms

AIDS-Acute Immunity Deficiency Syndrome

CEDAW -Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women

FDRE -Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

HTPs -Harmful Traditional Practices

ICCPR -International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ILO -International Labor Organization

IOM -International Organization Migration

MOFA -Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOLSA -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

NGOs -Non Governmental Organizations

OPRIFs -Organization for the prevention; Rehabilitation; Integration for Female street children

PEAC -Private Employment Agencies Convention

STIs -Sexually Transmitted Infections

UDHR -Universal Declaration on Human Rights

UNCRC -United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS..... i

Abstract..... ii

Acronyms..... iii

1 INTRODUCTION..... 1

 1.1 Background of the Study.....1

 1.2 Statement of the Problem..... 3

 1.3 Objective of the Study.....4

 1. 3.1 General Objective..... 4

 1.3.2 Specific Objectives..... 4

 1. 4 Research Question.....5

 1.5. Significance of the Study..... 5

 1.6 Scope of the study..... 5

 1.8 Limitation of the Study..... 6

CHAPTER TWO..... 7

2, Review of Related Literature..... 7

 2.1 Illegal emigration..... 7

 2.2 Profile of Women illegal migration..... 7

 2.3 Educational Background..... 8

 2.4 Socio -Economic Background of Women Illegally Emigrated..... 8

 2.5 Place of Origin of Women Illegally Emigrated..... 8

 2.6 Abuses and Exploitation..... 8

 2.7. Labor Exploitation..... 8

 2.7.1 Physical and Emotional Abuse..... 8

 2.7.2 Sexual Abuse..... 9

 2.8 The private employment agency proclamation number 104/1998..... 9

 2.9 Theoretical framework..... 9

 2.9.1 Neo-classical theory of migration: macro micro..... 9

 2.9.2. Social Capital, Chain Migration and Network Theory..... 10

 2.10. Conceptual framework..... 11

3. Methodology of the Study..... 12

 3.1 Description of Study Area..... 12

 3.2 Research approaches..... 12

3.3 Research Design.....	12
3.4. Sampling size and determination.....	13
3.6.2 Secondary data.....	14
3.7 Data collection instruments.....	14
3.7.2 In-depth Interview.....	14
3.8 Methods of Data Analysis and presentation.....	15
3.9 Ethical Consideration.....	15
CHAPTER FOUR.....	16
4 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation.....	16
4.1 Demographic characteristics of Respondents.....	16
4.2 Factors for females illegal emigration to Middle East countries.....	19
4.3 The attitude of surrounds of the Community to Combat Illegal Emigration of women.....	21
4.3.1 Information regarding to recruitment process contract and working.....	21
4.3.2 The traveler illegal emigration of the respondents.....	22
4.4 Factor of Illegal Emigration on women interviewed from the members of the community.....	23
4.5 Factors of Illegal Emigration interviewed from returnees of women.....	24
5. Summary conclusions and Recommendation.....	26
5.1mmary.....	26
5.2 Conclusions.....	27
5.3 Recommendation.....	28
APENDEX.....	30

CHAPTER ONE

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Illegal emigration of persons especially women is increasingly becoming an issue of global concern. The international recognition of the problem at least dates back to the Paris conference of the illegal emigration in women held in 1986 (Mariekekalp, 1995, p: 20).

This has latter followed by the convection against white slavery (1904) the legal of nations international convention for the supervision for white slave traffic (1910) the international convection for the suppression of traffic in women and child (1921) and the un convection for the suppression of traffic in person and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (1949). Yet, with an estimated annual profit of USD 5-7 billion, Illegal emigration in person is still a growing and the profitable transnational crime enterprise next to drug and weapons trade (Ibid).

According to 2004 report of amnesty international 700,000 people are illegally emigrated each year for sexual exploitation, 2 million girls aged between 5 to 15 are introduced into the commercial sex market each year at least 50,000 women were illegally emigrated out of Africa each year between 2009 up to 2010 .While the problem of illegal emigration is well documented in some regions, notably west Africa, east Africa, south Africa, east Asia and eastern Europe very little information on illegal emigration exists in others. The few recent studies in this area indicate that the illegal emigration in women with in and out of Ethiopia is wide spread on the rise. However, the extent and character of the problem remains largely undocumented and there a death of information on use to base counters illegal emigration activity (Natalie katamn Henvener, 2000, P78.)

The major place of destinations for those Ethiopia illegal migration are Beirut, Quitar Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and etc. But many factors can be mentioned for those illegal migrants which force's them to exit from their place of origin; some of them are poverty, unemployment, political instability, lack of educational training opportunity, the spread of illegal broker, lack of awareness a common the society about illegal migration and its consequences.

In the vast majority of cases complex socio-economic factors are believed to convince growing number of people to embark up on massive migration to the wealthy country in search of better lives and in the course of realizing such causes people may resort to illegal migration channels whenever the legal one is inaccessible (Selamawit: 2013, P:211)

Ethiopia is one of the largest and most populated countries in sub-Saharan Africa with 65 million inhabitants most of whom are living in rural areas. The dramatic events that characterize Ethiopia's modern history with tremendous social and political turmoil, recurrent famines, economic crises, warfare and repression have had a large impact on people's migration movements. During the dictatorial regime of Mengistu, Ethiopian refugees were one of the largest numbers of African refugees in the world (Bariagaber 1995, 213). Yet, the overthrow of Mengistu in 1991 has not brought more equality and less repression. A new system based on ethnic federalism has been introduced, and the subsequent inequality between regions has had a very strong impact on people's livelihoods. In addition, the ongoing war with Eritrea has resulted in numerous divided families and deportees from Eritrea for whom migration is one of the few ways to survive. Moreover, the violent crackdowns of demonstrations and the persecution of opposition members, human rights activists and journalists in November 2005 have led to a new flow of migrants and refugees, as has the recent war with Somalia. While international labor migration was restricted under the socialist regime of Mengistu, the government that came to power in 1991 made the right to free movement part of the constitution and everyone willing and able to go abroad is nowadays allowed to do so. In the absence of suitable jobs at home, Ethiopian women are increasingly looking for job opportunities abroad. Lebanon is one of the most popular destinations but the growing number of human rights violations coupled with stricter migration policies of the Ethiopian government, and sometimes even bans (Beyene 2005, 61), affects the migration to Lebanon. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States (in particular Dubai and Bahrain) have become major destinations as well. Some women use the umra and the hajj as a pretext to go to Saudi Arabia and move from there to other Arab countries, even when they are not Muslim (Kebede 2001, 4). Unfortunately, reliable statistics are lacking because many women migrate via illegal channels and are not registered. Police reports about the illegal migration of Ethiopians to the Middle East, reports of NGOs and newspaper articles suggest that the numbers are increasing (Kebede 2001, 4).

Now a day migration is considered as culture and especially females are fit on both to internal and international migration .Females are interesting to migrate from Wolkite town, Gubre sub-city to the Middle East because of different factors including, and social, economic as well as educational aspects and to search a good living or job opportunity. Additionally they leave their place of normal residence to another by the influence of their family.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

International migration of women moving from one country to another in search of decent work opportunities and a better life - has occurred throughout history. Yet migration has become one of the defining global issues at the dawn of the twenty-first century, rising to the top of the policy agenda at national, regional and international levels. Nearly all countries today are affected by migration, as origin, transit or destination countries, and often a combination of the three. The driving forces of migration in today's globalized world are disparities in incomes and wealth, decent work opportunities, human security, demographic trends, and social networks. In 2005, it was estimated that 191 million women and men crossed borders to reside and/or work outside their countries of birth or citizenship, surpassing the population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world. In 2005, female migrants made up 49.6 per cent of all migrants world-wide and more than 50 per cent in Europe, Latin America, North America and Oceania. The ILO estimates that of the 191 million, about 94 million were economically active - migrant workers. Since refugees and asylum seekers in the same year were not more than 15 -20 million at the most, about 90 per cent of world's migrants are migrant workers and their families. Thus, international migration today is primarily a decent work and labor market issue. Juan Somavía, Director-General of the International Labor Organization marking first UN designated International Migrants Day (18 December 2001).

African migration is essentially driven by poverty ignores evidence that demographic and economic transitions and 'development in poor countries are generally associated to increasing rather than decreasing levels of mobility and migration and that the relation between development and migration is fundamentally non-linear. This argument was originally put forward by (Zelinsky, 1971).

illegal emigration policy of female from Ethiopia especially to countries in the middle east , is recognized as a social economic political problems .Recent studies show that a large number of

Ethiopian females who emigrate to middle eastern countries are victims of illegal emigration. Official Ethiopian migrations records show that the number of female emigrants has been steadily increasing. According to this records there were 4,896 female labor emigrants between July 2009 and June 2010 (Tewolde Hagos ,2010 , 0:34).According to some reports Lebanese citizens posing as a tourists illegally sent Ethiopia women to Lebanon during the prohibition of labor emigration between 1983 and 1989 (Reporter New paper (Amharic) 2000).

However other estimates put the number of Ethiopian women in Lebanon in ten thousands and the number female domestic workers in Beirut alone at 14000 (Hilo report on illegal emigration in women Africa 2008) .In 1999 there were approximately 17000 Ethiopian female emigrants living in Lebanon (Al Hayat news Paper 2007).Besides Lebanon other middle eastern countries such as Saudi-Arabia, Yemen, and the united Arab- emirates also major destinations for illegal emigrated Ethiopian female.

Now a day migration is considered as culture and especially females are fit on both to internal and international migration .Females are interesting to migrate from Wolkite town, Gubre sub-city to the Middle East because of different factors including, and social, economic as well as educational aspects and to search a good living or job opportunity. Additionally they leave their place of normal resistance to another by the influence of their family.

While the previous study has limited only on economic and social causes of emigration but this research was aimed to the study of social, economic, and educational variables as a cause of emigration besides the social and economic variables. More especially to the questions the study was conducted in Wolkite town in the case of Gubre sub city to assess factor for the continual existence of female's illegal emigration to Middle East. Therefore, this research tries to fill these gap by providing sufficient evidences.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this factors for the continual existence of female's illegal emigration to Middle East in Wolkite town: the case of Gubre Sub city.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- ✓ To identify the social factors for women illegal emigration in Gubre sub city.

- ✓ To identify the economic factors of illegal emigration women in place of Gubre sub city.
- ✓ To identify the educational factors of illegal emigration women in place of Gubre sub city
- ✓ To recommend the possible solutions to reduce illegal emigration of women in the case of Gubre sub city.

1.4 Research Question

- What are the social factors of illegal emigration of women in place of Gubre sub city?
- What are the economic factors of illegal emigration of women in place of Gubre Sub City?
- What are the educational factors of illegal emigration of women in place of Gubre Sub City?
- What are the possible solutions to reduce illegal emigration of women in the case of Gubre sub city?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study focus on the following points of the study result would be important for females who migrate from their distinction to others. The study result was important for society in a waring the factors and solution for the problem of illegal emigration. In addition to a waring, it is important to give recommendation for government and concerning bodies to reduce the illegal emigration. The government should be aware the problem. In addition to the above this study may give some crucial information about the factors for the continual existence of female illegal emigration to Middle East in Wolkite town in the case of Gubre sub city. Moreover, this study may serve as a base for students, schools, and institutions.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was conducted in Wolkite town specifically Gubre sub city. Accordingly ,the issue of illegal emigration would be a major concern in any countries these concerns existing any countries around the world but it is difficult to explore all of the cases and situation of illegal emigration of women.

1.7 Organization of the paper

The paper comprise of five chapters, the first chapter which is introduction part, consist of statement of the problems, background of the study, objective of the study, significance of the

study, scope of the study, limitation of the study, delimitation of the study, the second chapter assesses different literatures related to the topic including conceptual and theoretical framework. The third chapter describes the methodology of the study; the fourth chapter would describe the result. And discussion of the study, the fifth chapter would set conclusion and recommendation.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study was employed to understand and describe the cause or the factors of illegal emigration. This study would not be all inclusive of the factors because due to time and resources. The other limitation was that, it does not include others Wolkite town beyond the Gubre sub-city. But that is not mean there is no emigration in neighbor of this Gubre and this study restricted only in Gubre, the other thing was it does not focus on the consequences of emigration rather the factors.

CHAPTER TWO

2, Review of Related Literature

2.1 Illegal emigration

Illegal emigration involves people moving away from country of origin to another country in which they reside in violation of local citizenship laws. The literature shows that illegal emigration in most countries share a certain characteristics closely related to their position of protesting a country, not safe and something existence multiple reasons lead to people's movements from their counties of origin to another illegally. Typically illegal emigrants seek better livelihoods for themselves and their families or seek to avoid persecution (George Ritzer 2001: 3014).

Lack of and / or poor statistical recording systems and illegal status and high spatial mobility of emigrants make the measurements of number extremely unreliable. Nonetheless examples from southern Europe, the US, and the Canada here would illustrate a few commonalties as well as difference (George Riter, 2007, P: 3022);

Due to the 2005 events, the illegal migration was actively involved in fund raising lobbying thus, congress, the European Union the World Bank and engaging in political debates in supporting the passing if Ethiopian democracy and accountability act of 2007 by testifying before US. Congress circulation petitions in super part of the bill, and undressing protests and demonstrations were held around the world which launched the efforts into a global campaign if the illegal migration (Lyons, 2007).

2.2 Profile of Women illegal migration

A recent study showed that most victims of external illegal emigration are women between 20 and 30 years old .only an insignificant number are above thirty five and the oldest reported victims of illegal emigration to the middle east is forty year old. Children less than eighteen years old and as young as the thirteen and also illegal emigrated, usually with falsified, documents to certify their age (Emebet Kebede, 2010, p: 6).

2.3 Educational Background

Most victims of illegal emigration are either illiterate or had only elementary level education. The victims lack marketable skills and had a limited knowledge of the situation in the country to which they are illegally emigrated. (AbilyKifle, 2010). Other studies had also either completed high school or are drop out (Elias Tefassa, 2011).

2.4 Socio -Economic Background of Women Illegally Emigrated

In one study involving migrants and returns, the unemployment rate before leaving Ethiopia would almost eighty percent. Many women migrate hoping to save their earning and that start small business once they return. However some with a relatively comfortable life in Ethiopia simply hope that a foreign country can provide better quality of life (Tsehay belaynh, 2011, p: 36.) In most cases, it is the children of poorer families, especially the eldest child, who work abroad to support their family often an incident leading to the aggravation of financial problem, like the death of separation of parents, is identified as the determining factor the decision to migrate.

2.5 Place of Origin of Women Illegally Emigrated

A number studies on the topic would be concluded that most victims of external illegal emigration are from Addis Ababa (Tshay Belaynesh and Atse Dewine Teke, 2008). Perhaps because most brokers and agencies are located there.

2.6 Abuses and Exploitation

The most prevalent forms of abuse and exploitation faced by women working as a house minds in middle eastern countries are over work ,sexual abuse, confident insult it and the un important physical abuse and withholding of salary (Tsehay Belaynesh March 2003, p:43).

2.7. Labor Exploitation

Prevails researcher had shown that labor exploitation of victims of illegal emigration working as housemaids was the most commonly reported type of abuse(Ibids).

2.7.1 Physical and Emotional Abuse

Ethiopian women illegally immigrated to the Middle East suffer from recurrent physical and emotional by employers (Ray Jureldini, 2010, P: 9).

2.7.2 Sexual Abuse

The most common form of sexual abuse housemaids are verbal sexual harassment and sexual contract, in some cause, women who work as housemaids are forced into becoming their employer's mistresses/Agrinet, September 2009, p: 29).

2.8 The private employment agency proclamation number 104/1998

The private employment agency proclamation number .104/1990 defines the right and duties of private employment agencies in their role of marching offers of applications for local as well as foreign employment , proclamation does not directly defines Illegal emigration as well as illegal act(Ibid).

Abroad which reads; whoever, without having obtained a license or by any other unlawful means, sends an Ethiopian woman for work abroad was punishable regions imprisonment for five years to ten years, and fine not exceeding twenty five thousands birr. Where the Ethiopian women sent a broad, wing to the act mentioned above, suffer an injury to her human rights or to her life, body, psychological makeup, the sender should be punishable rigorous impressments from five years to twenty five years, and fine not exceeding fifty thou and birr.3. Provisions of this article should be applied where similar acts are committed against Ethiopian men (Ibid).

2.9 Theoretical framework

2.9.1 Neo-classical theory of migration: macro micro

Classical theory understands migration to be driven by differences in return to labor across market. Process of economic development in work of Hicks (1932), Lewis (1954) and Harris and Todaro (1970) highlights that migration results from actual wage differentials across markets or countries that emerge from heterogeneous degree of labor market tight ness. According to this theory, migration is driven by geographic differences in labor supply and demand and result the differentials in wages between labor-rich versus capital-rich countries. The central argument of the neo-classical approach thus concentrates on wages, under assumption of full employment, wage differentials and migration flow (Baller and Zimmerman, 1999; Masseyetal, 1993; Borjas, 2008).

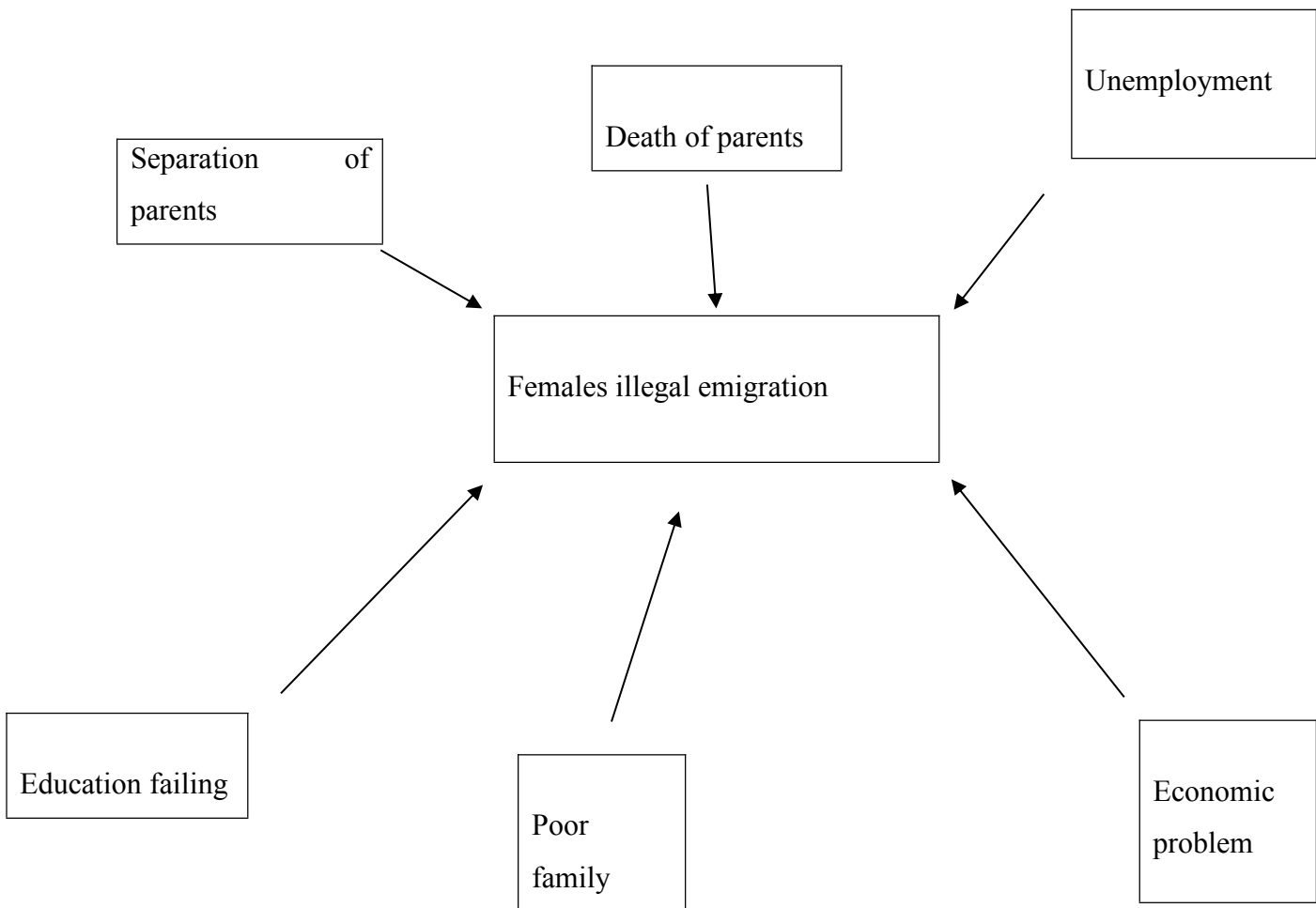
The neo-classical macro-level elaboration can be transferred to the micro-level model of individual choice and has been termed the human capital theory of migration (Todaro,

1969). Introduced by S. Joadstad (1962) the human capital theory enriches the neo-classical framework by incorporating the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals as important determinants of migration at macro-level (Baller and Zimmerman, 1999). At the center of such analyses is a rational individual /her benefits and gains. Related to neo-classical theory is push-pull which continues to emphasize the economic flow of workers (Baller and Zimmerman) and compose dyadic frames in which migration flows is studied empirically. As push and pull factors are largely a mirror-image of each other, the framework has been criticized for its inability to determine dominant factors (DeHaas, 2008). The neo-classical theory of migration has been subject to conceptual critique and rich empirical testing.

2.9.2. Social Capital, Chain Migration and Network Theory

Labor migration may begin for a variety of reasons. Although the truism holds that economic forces often play an important role as one of the root causes of migration and people tend to move to places where the standards of living are better, this alone cannot explain the actual shape of migration patterns (Salt(1993:243). This draws our attention to the role of nation, states, geographical proximity, institutions, social networks and cultural and historical factors in increasing new migration patterns. Network can be defined as a set of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through bonds of kinship, friendship and shared community origin (Massey et al 1993:448); www.sctibd.com/doc/192119/migration.Theory, assessed (May 14, 2012)

2.10. Conceptual framework



Female illegal emigration had different factors, from that the researcher used the following factors; separation of parents, death of parents, unemployment, economic problem, education failing and poorer families would explained.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Methodology of the Study

3.1 Description of Study Area

Wolkite town is a town and separate woreda in south-western Ethiopia. The administrative centers of the Gurage Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), this town has a latitude and longitude of 8°17'N 37°47'E /8.283°N 37.783°E and an elevation between 1910 and 1935 meters above sea level. It is surrounded by Kebena woreda and it was part of former Goro woreda. Gubre sub-city is a sub-city of garage zone. Gubre is far from Addis Ababa 168 Kilo meter and from Wolkite 12 kilo meter. The most economic activity of people in Gubre sub city is trade.

3.2 Research approaches

To conduct this study both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed. From qualitative approach interviews would be used whereas from quantitative approach survey was employed. The qualitative interviews were used to the gather data through understand how individual are doing, but the quantitative was used the gather data through numerical. More survey was used to get the more generalized information about the numerical and statistical aspect. This study would be conducted as cross sectional research design; data was obtained at one point in time from sample which was selected from target population to describe some study population at that time.

3.3 Research Design

A cross sectional study design was employed to understand and describe the cause or factor of illegal emigration .The researcher design was selected as it helps to minimize financial expenditure, to save time, to make respondents not bored with repeated interview and to study a number of individual who have the same characteristics of interest at single time and it helps to collect data from large population by using few respondents or by using sampling method. Because that would be helped to know the number of total population and to calculate the women number which was quantitative and qualitative method used to collect data and interview respondents.

3.4. Sampling size and determination

From the population of the study area 54 respondent was selected for data gathering, the researcher took adequate sample size using solving sample size determination formula. Accordingly from the total population of 120 the researcher was selected 54 respondent from this females.

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

Where n= number of sample

N=total population

E= error (margin error)

1= constant number

Given Solution $n = \frac{120}{1 + 120*(0.1\%)^2}$

N= 120 $n = \frac{120}{1 + 1.2}$

E= 10=10/100=0.1% $n = \frac{120}{2.2}$

$n = 54$

3.5 Sampling Techniques

The researcher was employed to both non- probability and probability sampling techniques. For non-probability technique was used to quota sampling was used to pre-plan the number of participants in specified categories. For probability also simple random sampling method was used. So that, this was minimize bias. The study was taken adequate sample size that would be 54 respondent of a community. From this 10 respondent was selected as an interview and 54 respondent was selected for questionnaires.

3.6 Sources of Data

The data required for the study was collected through primary and secondary sources.

3.6.1 Primary data

The primary data was collected through the female illegal emigrant by questionnaires and interview. The researcher was used the questionnaires' as an important for gathering the information related to the cause under study. Therefore, the questionnaires' was used to both open ended and close ended questionnaire was prepared and distributed to the respondents that enable the researcher to success.

3.6.2 Secondary data

The secondary data was collected from books, newspaper, novel, and internet etc.

3.7 Data collection instruments

The study was used both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Quantitatively was used survey questionnaire whereas, qualitatively was used in-depth interview was used to obtain data from respondent

3.7.1 Survey questionnaire

To collect the quantitative data, survey method was employed .It was used for collect data from a large number of respondents. The researcher was prepared both close ended and open ended questionnaire to the women population who illegal emigration and factors for the continual existence of female illegal emigration to Middle East in study area, and distributes those questions to collect data from the target population' specially those women's who illegal emigrants like who sell tea and coffee in Gubre area.

3.7.2 In-depth Interview

The researcher was used to 10 women for interview was selected those emigrants purposively. Interview was concerned and employed semi-structured interviews that seem more like conversations with the respondent in order to understand their views and idea in relation to the issue. In-depth interview was an essential method to collect qualitative data .This method was selected because of its importance to get genuine or more detail information about the issue of factors for the continual existence of female illegal emigration to Middle East .

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis and presentation

After the data about the factors of illegal emigration was collected, it was analyzed and presented by using descriptive quantitative methods of data analysis such as tables, percentage, frequency and the data through open ended questions where analyzed by qualifying in words. The data was collected by interview analyzed by quantitative methods and described in words and expressions.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher was followed the ethical guide line such as respondents participate voluntarily with no penalty for not participating. Thus, in this study the ethical issues should be considered in the all stages of the research process. First permission was asked from the department of sociology. Second explanation of the objective and significant of the study was given to respondents, thirdly, confidentiality and an anonymity was insured and maintained to participation. Moreover, concern for the protection and welfare of the subject was communicated before participation.

CHAPTER FOUR

4 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter deals with the Presentation and interpretation of the collected data about illegal emigration in Wolkite town in the case of Gubre sub-city. The data was collected through questionnaires from 54 respondents of the community. But 100% of returnees of illegal emigration are Females because the study focused on only the illegal emigration of females. The data was also collected by using interview from members of the community and returnees.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of Respondents

Table1: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	14	26%
21-26	12	22%
27-32	10	18%
33-38	8	15%
39-44	7	13%
above 45	3	5%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As shown form table 1 above 14 (26%) of the respondents was from 15-20 years old ,12(22%) was from 21-26 years old 10(18%) was from 27-32, 8(15%) were from 33-38 years old, 7(13%) was from 39-44 years old, 3(5%) was from , respondents was above 45 years . from this one can

see that the majority of the respondents are found in adult what they know regarding the factor of illegal migration of the women.

4.1.2 Educational level of Respondents

Table 2 Educational Level of Respondents

Grade	Frequency	Percentage
Read and write	5	9%
Elementary	7	13%
High school	11	21%
Preparatory	20	37%
Certificate	11	21%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As shown in table 2 above the majority 20(37%) of the respondents preparatory allowed by 20 (37%), who are elementary followed by 7(13%), who are read and write and followed by 5(9%), who are high school followed by 11(21%), who are certificate followed by 11(21%).About the interviewed explained their failure in education and lack of opportunities to support themselves financially to pursue their education is a driving cause for their emigration.

Interview, returnee from Beirut stated “I wanted to go to the Middle East because I failed 9th grade .My family was died so I had no another choice to live”

4.1.3 The Religion of the respondent and returnees

Table 3 Religion of the Respondent and returnees

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Orthodox	20	37%

Muslim	20	37%
Catholic	7	13%
Protestant	7	13%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As illustrated on table among the respondents orthodox religion followers 20(37%) Muslim religion followers 20(37%) catholic religion followers 7(13%) protestant religion followers 7(13%). This is the case because majority of the community is orthodox religion followers and the Muslims religion followers. The returnees for the study are the followers of Orthodox (4 returnee), Muslim (2 returnee), Protestant (1 returnee), Catholic (1 returnee), and non-religion (1 returnee).

4.1.4 The Marital status of the respondents

Table 4 Marital Status of the Respondents

Item	Frequency	Percentage
Single	23	43%
Married	18	33%
Widowed	5	9%
Divorced	8	15%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

According to the data shown on the above table 4 more than half of the total respondents 23(43%) are single and 18(33%) of the respondents are married. also the divorce and widowed are 8(15%) and 5(9%), respectively and also the marital status of the illegal emigration of women. As long as marital status of the returnees is concerned both married (two returnees), and single women

(three returnees), engaged in the illegal emigration. The Marxist theory (1980), see migration as the invisible outcome of the spread from exploitation unmarried women emigrated abroad.

4.1.5 The family income of the respondents

Table 5 family income of the respondents

Family income	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 150	4	8%
150-400	9	17%
401-650	11	20%
651-900	12	22%
Above 900	18	33%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As shown the above table 5, 4(8%) of them have less than 150 income in month, 9(17%) of them have 150-400 income in month, 11(20%) of them have 401-650 income in month, 12(22%) of them have 651-900 income in month and 18(33%) of them above 900 income in month. About the respondent monthly incomes are not enough for their necessities and fulfilment of basic needs.

4.2 Factors for females illegal emigration to Middle East countries

Table 6 the social factors of respondents

Social factors	Frequency	Percentage
----------------	-----------	------------

Separation of parent	4	8%
Death of family	9	17%
Peer pressure	18	33%
Poor family	12	22%
Divorce	11	20%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As shown above table 6, the majority of the respondent 18(33%) are peer pressure, 12(22%) are the respondent of poor family, 11(20%) are the respondent of divorce, 9(17%) are the respondent of death of parent, and 4(8%) are the respondent of separation of parents

4.2.2 The economic factors of the respondents

Table 7 the economic factors of the respondents

Economic factors	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployment	22	41%
Poverty	21	39%
Low incomes	6	11%
Low living standard	5	9%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As shown the above table 7 the majority of respondents are un employment those 22(41%), 21(39%) are poverty, 5(9%) are low incomes and 6(11%) are low living standard, so from here the respondents said that we are had no employment and we had no enough income for our life so it is better to go illegally out of Ethiopia or to middle east countries and poverty are said we have no money to learn and to buy the material so we must go illegally to that country.

4.2.3 The educational factors of the respondents

Table 8 the educational factors of respondent's

Educational factors	Frequency	Percentage
To fail grade eight	13	24%
To fail grade ten	17	31%
To fail grade twelve	14	26%
To fail university	10	19%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As show above table 8 the majority of the respondents are to fail grade ten those 17(31%), 14(26%) are to fail grade twelve, 13(24%) are to fail grade eight, and 10(19%) are to fail university. All this are educational factors of illegal emigration of females.

4.3 The attitude of surrounds of the Community to Combat Illegal Emigration of women

About 32 (59%) of the respondents agreed that giving awareness about the cause of illegal emigration by religion institution and government bodies is essential for reducing it. in contrary 22(41%). of the respondents said that attempting to protect this illegal emigration is not necessary since they have a good attitude for it . But few of the respondents supported both sides by providing different reasons; for instance the respondents interviewed stated;

"My family were poor I was a family head. We couldn't change our lives. Thus, I obliged to send one of my female girls to Kuwait. But the physical and emotional abuse, she told me, frustrated me, as I decided to not send anybody abroad. The situation is based on the condition."

4.3.1 Information regarding to recruitment process contract and working.

Table 9 you got the information of the respondents

Got the information	Frequency	Percentage
---------------------	-----------	------------

Through family	13	24%
Through kinship	17	31%
Through friend	14	26%
Through agent	10	19%
Total	54	100%

Source, Survey 2020

As show above table 9 the majority of the respondents are through kinship those 17(31%), 14(26%) are the respondent of friend, 13(24%) are the respondent of family, and 10(19%) are the respondent of agents.

4.3.2 The traveler illegal emigration of the respondents

The hundred percent of illegal emigration of females by cojoler.To given by the respondents.

4.3.3 The money you get of the respondents

Table 10 the money you get of the respondents.

You get the money	Frequency	Percentage
Borrow by kin	13	24%
Borrow by friend	17	31%
Borrow by government	14	26%
Borrow by NGO	10	19%
Total	54	100%

As show above table 10 the majority of the respondents 17(31%) are the respondents borrow by friend, 14(26%) are the respondents borrow by government, 13(24%) are the respondents borrow by kin, and 10(19%) are the respondents borrow by NGO.

4.4 Factor of Illegal Emigration on women interviewed from the members of the community

The majority of respondents interviewed 16(30%) stated that poverty is the major factor of illegal emigration. They explained that every individual especially the poor cannot change his/her living standard in Gubre. Thus, the community believed that for the betterment to change our life, sending young female abroad is essential. About 5(9%) of respondents also agreed that family separation is other driving factor of female's illegal emigration. they put as the reason that if the husband or the head of household separated from the family, the rests of family members frustrated and changed their attitudes to send one of their members abroad. About 10(19%) of the respondents also put that some individuals migrate in case of unemployment. The 5(9%) of the respondents economic problem, 5(9%) of the respondent death of parents, and 13(24%) failures in their education poorer families together are the driving factors for illegal emigration of women. The above interpretation is summarized in the following table 11

Table 11 causes of illegal emigration of women

No	Causes of illegal emigration	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poverty	16	30%
2	Family separation	5	9%
3	Unemployment	10	19%
4	Failure in education	13	24%
5	Economic problem	5	9%
6	Death of parents	5	9%
7	Total	54	100%

Source, survey 2020

As shown above table 11 16(30%) of them have poverty, 5(9%) of them have family separation, 5(9%) of the economic problem, and 5(9%) of the death parents, 10(19%) of them have unemployment, and 13(24%) of them have failure in education. Many theories such as neo-

classical equilibrium perspective, social capital, chain migration and network theory. For example, neo-classical equilibrium perspective stresses that people are expected to move low income to high income areas; as such majority of Ethiopian females illegal emigrated abroad to escape from the adverse effects of poverty. While Marxist theory and dependency theory said the causes of migration are social structure. Besides, Zapf's inverse distance inverse law, the graffiti model and Todoro model stresses that potential migrants weigh up both the costs and benefits of moving.

4.5 Factors of Illegal Emigration interviewed from returnees of women

Victims of illegal emigration interviewed for this study identified economic reasons as the number push factor for their migration the purpose of their migration in most cause , is earn better wages so they can send , remittances home to their family in Gubre on returnee from Dubai. One of the informants said that "I am the eldest in the family my father was taking care of us and life was relatively good .however, when my father died the family faced serious financial problem and we worried about our long term survival we agreed that I should use the money we received as a severance pay from my father's employer to migrate and working one of the middle eastern countries we were hoping that I would be able to send money home to support the family. Another returnee from Dubai identified the separation of parents and sub-sequent financial problems in the family as the major reason driving her migration."

"My family had a good life. After sometime .my parents fell in to disagreement upon their separation my father who was the bread winner of the family, Stopped supporting us .since I was eldest of five children. I decided to work to a broad to support my mother, sisters and brothers."

Table 12 Attitude of Respondents and returnees towards Illegal Emigration of Women's

Attitude of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
very bad	10	19%
Good	17	31%
Bad	11	20%
Very good	16	30%

Total	54	100%
-------	----	------

Source, Survey 2020

As shown on the table above 12, 17(31%) of the respondents stated that illegal migration is good due to its positive impact followed by 16(30%) respondents who stated it is very good even if some individuals benefited from about 11(20%) of respondents of the community are said it is bad and followed by 10(19%) of respondents stated that it is very bad by stating many negative sides of its such as physical abuse mental illness death of that person and its hard situations of life. Three of five of the interviewed returnee stated that illegal emigration is very bad by explaining many difficulties that encountered them and that they saw on their friends and other women's. This Include, work load suicide in the form of hanging, jumping from buildings, and using fire arms, physical and emotional abuse but one returnee from Oman stated that this act is essential by explaining different factors.

Chapter Five

5. Summary conclusions and Recommendation

5.1mmary

The illegal emigration of women is indispensable for economic development, About 6(25%) of respondents of the community agreed that illegal emigration is good for poor groups of people generally to escape from poverty in Ethiopia especially in Gubre sub city and it is hard situation of life. Many of women who work in Middle Eastern countries illegally emigrated through their families in Gubre. Factors of illegal emigration interviewed from the community the victims of illegal emigration interviewed for this study identified economic reasons as the major push factor for their emigration. Factors of illegal emigration many theories such as neo- classical equilibrium perspective social capital chain migration and Network theory. Dependency theory and Regenstein's law of migration connected causes of migration illegally or legally or with economy. The majority of the respondents interviewed stated that the existing Government policy frame work does not include a comprehensive national policy on illegal emigration.

Generally they explained that the prevention and suppression of illegal emigration in women has not been given priority at the policy level in Ethiopia in general and Wolkite town of Gubre subcity .The majority of the respondents interviewed 16(30%) stated that the poverty is the major factor of illegal emigration they explained that every individuals especially the poor cannot change its situation of life by living in Ethiopia especially in Wolkite town on Gubre subcity.

5.2 Conclusions

This study focused on the data collected by questionnaire, structured and unstructured interview from the returnees of illegal emigration and members of community at Wolkite town in the Gubre sub city. The demographic characteristics of respondents of the community and returnees of illegal emigration are explained in the form of age, education, religion, occupation and marital status.

The majority of the respondents and returnees interviewed from 36-45 years old (adult age) and from 19-25 years old (young age) illiterate or other government employees and high school dropouts, Muslim and all religious equally self-employee for both respectively. The marital statuses of the returnees interviewed were single and married. There were no Government employee, NGO employee and unemployed from the returnees interviewed. The individuals involved with the members of the community also explained about the factors of illegal emigration in different ways and dimension.

The majority of the members from the community argued that the push factor of illegal emigration , are poverty, separation of family, unemployment, failure in education, death of parents, economic problem, and poorer family. Although the above all are the factors, the next majority of respondents stated that only poverty that causes the illegal emigration of women from Ethiopia in general Wolkite town of Gubre sub city. Besides, most of the victims of illegal emigration interviewed for this study identified economic reasons as the major push factors for their migration followed by a separation of family which effects them in many ways.

As concluded from the study many women who work in middle eastern countries illegally emigrated through their families an brokers recruit women in informal manner using a facilitators in which the contracts of employment are altered without the consent of the employee as interviewed and majority of the returnees stated that, those women illegally emigrated to middle eastern countries suffer from recurrent physical and emotional abuse by employers ,long working hours , sexually abuse , feeling of inferiority and isolation , deny payment of salary and deny of basic necessities.

5.3 Recommendation

- ✓ Awareness creation lack of information and awareness on the prevalence ,process and effects of illegal emigration as well as the laws and other available remedies is one of the main causes of for the wide prevalence of the practice and the poor status of prosecuting illegal emigrants
- ✓ Promoting the rights of vulnerable groups one of the root causes of push factors of illegal emigration is the denial of the rights of the vulnerable groups. Lack of access to education, information, and other social service as well as harmful tradition practices like early marriage and less value accorded to women in the society are among the major push factors.
- ✓ Encouraging different religious institutions; different religious institutions provide information about causes, consequences and its sources, thus in order to protect this illegal act all religious institutions should be supported from different angles and with patterns and situations.
- ✓ Providing assistance and protection to victims' illegal emigration has multiple negative effects on the victim. It usually results in physical and psychologically injuries, displacement financial difficult loss of self- esteem and so forth, providing guidance and counseling housing and medical services, training and skill upgrading etc. Are very important to rehabilitate victims of illegal emigration.
- ✓ Strengthening of diplomatic missions. The establishment and strengthening diplomatic mission in counties where a large number of Ethiopian migrant's workers are found is very important to minimize the abuse and exploitation they are experiencing.
- ✓ Building the capacity of law enforcement and other government agencies; most law enforcement and other relevant government agencies are not well equipped in terms of human and other resources to properly combat the problem of illegal emigration.
- ✓ Collection of data and conducting studies: only a few studies have been conducted so far on the phenomenon of illegal emigration in Gubre, relevant and comprehensive data are not readily available in Gubre and different aspects of illegal emigration. Therefore, irrelevant data on illegal emigration should be regularly and systematically collected and analyzed such information could serve as a baseline to effectively design intervention strategies and implement the same with the desired result.

Reference

- ✓ Abiykifle, (2008). A rapid assessment international labor organization
- ✓ Agrinet (2009) assessment of the magnitude of women and children trafficked with and outside Ethiopia. Part I; in country trafficking Addis Ababa.
- ✓ Agrinet (2001) assessment of the magnitude of women and children trafficked with an outside Ethiopia part II. External trafficking Addis Ababa.
- ✓ Al hayatnews paper (November 4 2007)
- ✓ Bridget Anderson and julliaO'connel (2011). Is trafficking in human being demands driven? a multi country pilot study , IDM emigration research series
- ✓ Claire M .Ronezeti (2009) , African on the move:: urban crisis in the making Ethiopia, child domestic workers in Addis Ababa.
- ✓ George ritzer. (2007). the Blackwell encyclopedia of sociology volume VI <http://class tools. Net /my quiz 40415.html> Sandy Ghandi. (2002). International human rights documents 6thEd.
- ✓ Tewoldehagos (2010).The situation of emigration in Ethiopia with respect to the existing policies and legislation , national capacity building work shop .,IOM and office of the prime minister social , administrative and regional affair section , Mosla :Addis Ababa

- ✓ Steiner henery. (2000) international human right in the context; law, politics, Morals
2nd Ed.
- ✓ www.Geogon line .org. uk /as -92popki 1.3-2 htm
- ✓ www.scribd .com/doc/19260119/ emigration th
- ✓ www.mmo.gr /pdf/publications/mmo-working .../MMo WQP20%
- ✓ www.wikipedia org/wiki /human – trafficking –in –Ethiopia

APENDEX QUESTIONNAIRE

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to access the factors for the continual existence of female illegal emigration to Middle East countries in Wolkite town in the case of Gubre sub city. For the success of the study you are kindly request to put right answer through transparency and honesty. However your information is required for the research work only so your information will be kept.

Direction

. No need have written your name

. Put () this mark your answer

. If have other put on spaces

PART 1

Personal background?

1. Age -----?

2. Educational level?

- A. Cannot read and write B. Read and Writing
- C. Elementary D. High school E. Primary school F. Degree
- G. Master's degree and above

3. Religious background?

- A. orthodox B. Muslim C. Catholic D. Protestants
- E. Other religious -----

4. Marital status?

- A. married B. unmarried C. divorce D. windowed

5. Family household income per month from all source in birr?

PART 2

Information regarding to factors illegal migration to Middle East countries.

1. What is the social factors reason for you illegal migration to Middle East countries?

- A. separation of parent B. Death of parent C. Poor family D. peer pressure
- E. Other

2. What is the economic factors reason for you illegal migration to Middle East countries?

- A. Unemployment B. Poverty C. Low incomes D. Low living standard

3. What is the educational factors reason for you illegal migration to Middle East countries?

- A. To fail grade eight B. To fail grade ten C. To fail grade twelve
- D. Other _____

4. What is the solution and reduces of female's illegal emigration to Middle East countries?

PART 3

Information regarding to recruitment process contract and working

1. How did you get the information about working in the Middle East countries?

