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COLLAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPAERTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**TO INVESTIGATE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF FEMALE MIGRATION
TO MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES; THE CASE OF ENOR ENER WOREDA IN MIKE
TOWN**

SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY IN PARTIAL
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSA Central Statistical Authority

ILO International Labor Organization

IOM International Organization for Migration

UNDESA United Nation Department of Social and Economic Affairs

UN United Nations

UNHCR United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refuge

ABSTRACT

In developing countries like Ethiopia, labor migration affects the socio-economic development of the people. The primary objective of this study was to understand the motivation, decision making, and overall process of migration from experience of female returnees from the Middle East countries. To achieve these objectives, the study were employed qualitative research methods and the researcher was used both primary and secondary data source of information. Primary source were collected mainly by using in-depth interview and, key informant interview. On the other hand, the researchers gather information from secondary sources by using website source, literature, and books as well as from published and unpublished materials. Some certain respondents were selected from return migrants for in-depth interview and key informants and in this study the researchers was used non probability sampling technique. Particularly purposive (judgmental) and gathered information was analyzed by using description as well as narration. The study shows that, most of migrants are from young aged and most of them migrate by their own and few by family decision. The result of the study also shows that lack of favorable job opportunities, peer pressure, lack of skill to create jobs and population densities with agricultural land scarcity are among push factors of migration in study area. On the other hand, job opportunities, better income and social networks are among pull factors of migration. The finding of the study shows that flow of remittance, creation of job opportunities, better life and poverty reduction are among positive consequences of migrations in study area. Whereas, income inequality among peoples and dependency on remittance are among the negative effects of migration, Regarding their attitude towards migration, most of female have negative attitude towards migration in that they migrate because `of the facts raised above. Whereas some of them have positive attitude towards migration in that they perceive it as totally advantageous. Thus, based on these findings, recommendations are; the government as to consider building vocational training institution and agro industrial firms to create various job opportunities for females and adults.

Key words: migration, remittance, job opportunities

CHAPTER ONE

1.1. Background of the study

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The reason for it varies from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision (Adewale 2005). It is also certainly not a recent phenomenon; on the contrary, it has been part of the human history since its very beginning (Elias 2013:8).

International migration is a global phenomenon that is growing in complexity scope and impact (UNDESA 2013).

There is abundant academic literature on the causes, consequences and the overall nature of migration worldwide and also that particularly focus to Africa. However, economic condition and development experience of countries at both sending and receiving end is the core concept that dominates as motivating factor for cross boundary movement of people. To mention few, Castles (2013), states that major factor for the rapid increase of international migration is global economic integration. It further adds to the point that economic integration is not the only factor but other issues such that the growing inequality in incomes; disparity in the level of human security between more- and less-developed countries: uneven economic development; rapid demographic transitions; and technological advances in transport and communication are drivers of global movement of people (Castles 2013). Solomon (2010), entertain the same view saying that international disparities in income levels, living standards, and economic potential across nations “create powerful incentives for international migrations” Solimano (p.10).

Migrants are found in every part of the world, some of them moving within their own region and others travelling from one part of the world to another. The pattern of international migration continues from less developed to the industrialized countries, while flows are also taking place between developing countries. During 2000-2005, 2.6 million migrants from then less developed region have moved to the more developed regions annually (Adamnesh 2006:20). In Africa, international migratory movements become more complex recently. The movement often place migrants in vulnerable situations and expose them to economic exploitation, abuse, physical violence, including gender based violence, detention, destitution and even loss of life. The

international migration from Ethiopia is relatively a recent phenomenon. Currently many skilled and unskilled Ethiopians migrate to different countries legally and illegally looking for better economic opportunities (Desene 2005). The people from Ethiopia which migrate to Middle East countries are mainly the young females and economically active peoples who considered as major source of labor for their countries .As a result Ethiopia lose part their productive population which would facilitate the rapid economic development on the other hand those female migrants facing risk of illegal migration while trafficker or illegal migration brokers are gaining benefit from it (Bamud 2004).

1.2. Statement of the problem

In Ethiopia international migration, particularly to the Middle East countries has become a norm. The major demographic category that commonly migrates to those countries is the youth especially female. For the female both in urban and rural setting, migration is considered as a pathway out of poverty.

The female in Ethiopia migrate to the Middle East countries both through the legal and illegal channel. A study by IOM states that during the course of migration, large numbers of people suffer on the way because of the illegal migration and its consequences. According to report, the illegal migrants are exposed for exploitation, rape, abuse, exertion and robbery, not only by civilian thieves or smuggler networks, but also allegedly by some of the national officials they encounter(IOM, 2006:9; IOM:2009;19: IOM:2013:17).

The female labor migration in enor ener worda mike town to Middle East countries has both positive and negative consequences. However the negative one over weights the positive consequences. On one hand, positive consequence of out-migration is the inflow of remittance from migrants (Abinet, 2001, Teshome et al.2013:7). On the other hand, it has negative consequence on society including; dependence of countries economy on remittance and brain drain Dehaas (2007:10).

Decision such as where to, how to and when to migrate are informed by the economic ability of the individual. However, it is not possible to generalize that the degree of influence an economic condition exerts on migration decision and the experience of migrants is the same everywhere

and to everyone. Besides the economic factor, there also other important issues that one way or another influence migration.

Previously the studies were conducted on researcher is studied about this issue. Example (Mehari Getachew; 2015) at Ambo University and Henok Gizachew; (2016) in Dirredewa University. But they have the following gaps; they were not study the consequence of the female emigration. They studied only on the causes of the female emigration to the Middle East countries study merely on causes cannot solve the real problem's so our study tried to fill the above gaps of the previous researchers.

Thus the study is examine motivation, decision making, expectation and experience of these migrants and summarizes use and consequences of female migration in the enor ener woreda mike town .In addition to their thematic gap, we try to fill geographic and time gap for instances; all of the pervious researches did not study in enor ener woreda mike town , so we are the first to study female migration in this particular area furthermore there are many years countered since they investigate there research so we are recent researchers in female migration to middle east county.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of the study is to investigate the causes and consequences of female migration to Middle East countries in the case of enor ener woerda mike town.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- To identify major the motivation of female migration in the study area
- To explore the different factors that influencing the decision making process.
- To explore the various consequences of migration on the female migrants and their families.
- To investigate challenges the female returnees face in reintegrating to the society.

1.4. Research question

- ▶ What are the major factors that influence the decision making process of migrant?
- ▶ What are various consequence of migration on female migrants and on their families?
- ▶ What challenges face female returnees migrant with in society after returned?

1.5. Significance of the study

The finding of this research is relevance in producing information to local government to identify the major factor that motivates labor power migration from to Middle East countries and to take possible remedial action to minimize its harm on female migrant, families well as community. In addition, it is an essential to identify the impact of migration by creating awareness about the harm. It is also useful to be guide line for policy makers in study area with the same issue.

1.6. The scope of the study

Study on wide Range of geographical area is difficult so the study, used to delimit in Enor Ener worda mike town. Why the researcher was selected this study area, is based on taking some point into consideration like time, the study area is near to the researcher's home and some concerning body that might be give information regarding the topic easily access. And it has various impacts on the Women our study was focused on the causes and consequence of female migration from the experience of female migrant who are currently living in mike town. Furthermore the study is give much emphasized in understanding the motivation for and decision making in the process of the migration.

1.7 Limitation and problems of the study

The major constraints in this study that was encounter, the researchers during the research study were as following. Time constraints to effectively conduct the study because the researchers are regular student and there is overlap of program like final examinations assignment and other task. In addition to time there were financial constraints to conduct the research and some respondents have been low willingness to answer interview questions, finally lack of experiences as the researchers would work in collaboration was the problems on this study.

This study also have its own limitation like it cover only small town and it was conducted on in small sample, additional this study has limitation in creating awareness on local communities about the harms of migration at large.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. The concept of migration

The concept of migration is a very complicated global issue; no one has yet provided any such concept which can be universally applicable in all circumstances or in all situations. Different scholars have adopted migration in different ways although there are some common elements in their definitions. According to the Lee's (1966: 49; 1968: 184) definitions, migration is "a permanent or semi- permanent change of residence".

For (Hagen- Zanker, 2008:5). Migration is permanent or temporary move of individuals or group of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution. "permanent migration is conceptualized as if a person never returns to his or her place of origin, or long term if a person moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months).Whereas temporary migration is defined as a person moving to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but, less than a year (12 months)" UN 1998:95).

In addition, as Kahanec and Zimmermann (2008:4) pointed, migration is a dynamic phenomenon in which migrants may move temporarily or permanently, transnational or nationally and individually or in groups. As commonly known, transnational migration is migrant's movement from one's own country to the other country for various reasons; while national migration is the movement of people within one's own country. It could be rural to urban, urban to rural, rural to rural or urban to urban migrations.

2.2. Theoretical reasons of migration and empirical testing

The research field of migration is multifaceted and offers multiple levels of analysis. Four different questions have been investigated in the field: the origins of migration; the directionality and continuity of migrant flows; the utilization of immigrant labor; and the socio-cultural adaptation of migrants (Portes 1999). Each of these areas can be analyzed at different levels and with different tools and requires individual attention. 'Mid-range' theories targeted on one or two

of these areas have been more prevalent than an all-encompassing statement. However, devising a theory which can explain all these four aspects of migration remains the ultimate goal of migration theorizing (Arango 2000 and Massey 1999). Most disciplinary assessments evaluate migration research as lacking theoretical advancement: while the empirical work is abundant, it is often either disconnected from the theories or used to confirm rather than to test, question or refine the existing theoretical propositions.

In the area of migration determinants research, there are currently a variety of theoretical models or perspectives which employ varying concepts, assumptions, frames and levels of analysis (Arango 2000). Because the majority of these theoretical models - 4 -were developed from specific empirical observations, they often grew in isolation and are separated by disciplinary boundaries (Arango 2000 and Castles 2008). Modern migration literature (Massey et al. 1993) contends that although these theoretical approaches offer different hypotheses, they need not be taken as mutually exclusive, but rather as complementary.

- At present, the dominant theory in explaining causes of migration is the neoclassical theory with its underlying assumption that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological (Todaro and Smith 2006). The theory has been subjected to criticism on conceptual (Arango 2000) as well as on empirical grounds (Massey et al.1998). However, owing to its analytical rigor and its ability to propose a set of testable hypotheses and useful tools for analyzing not only the causes but also the effects of migration, it occupies a prominent position in current academic and policy-related research. The propositions of the neoclassical theory of migration were also used (almost exclusively) in the research which preceded the 2004 Eastern enlargement of the EU.

The newer theories of migration which reacted to the neoclassical theory arose as a response to the changing nature of the world. Since the 1960s a new form of postindustrial migration has emerged as a global phenomenon. While previously dominated by emigrants from Europe to former colonies, both the number and variety of sending and receiving countries increased and the global supply of emigration shifted from Europe to the developing world. Theories of migration, therefore, have to account for very complex migration regimes which encompass migration flows from industrializing to mature economies, reduced costs of transportation,

cheaper and more rapid communication, increasing governmental intervention and a greater circularity of movements in an era of trade interdependence and globalization (Arango 2000 and Massey 1999). Below we will review the main propositions of the existing theories of migration determinants with the goal of identifying their basic tenets, problematic aspects and the way that they relate to each other.

2.2.1 Neo classical economic theory

This theory of migration states that the main reason for labor migration is wage difference between two geographical locations (Jennies 2007). These wage difference are usually linked to geographical labor demand and supply. It can be said that area within the shortage of labor but an excess of capital have high relative wage while area with a high labor supply and death of capital have low relative wage. Labor tends to flow from low wage to high wage area often with this flow of labor come changes in the sending as well as receiving country. This theory is best used to describe transitional migration, because it is not confined by international migration law and similar governmental regulations Tenuse (2007: 67).

2.2.2 Dual labor market theory

Dual labor market theory states that migration is mainly caused by pull factors in more developed countries (Massey et al. 1993: 440). This theory assumes that the labor market in these developed countries consists of two segments: primary, which requires high skilled labor and secondary, which is very labor intensive but requires low skilled workers. This theory assumes that migration from less developed counties to more developed countries is a result of a pull created by a need for labor in the developed countries in their secondary market (Ibid-103).

Migrant workers are needed to fill the lowest range of labor market because the native laborers do not want to do these jobs as they present a lack of mobility. This creates a need for migrant workers. Furthermore, the initial death in available labor pushes wage up, making migration even more entraining Paul(2010:34).

2.2.3. The new economics of labor migration theory

This theory states that migration flows and patterns cannot be explained solely at the level of individual worker and their economic incentives. But, those wider social entities must be considered as well (Shtomo 2012). One such social entity is the house hold. Migration can be raised as a result of risk aversion on the part of a household that has insufficient income. The household, in this case is in need of extra capital that can be achieved through remittances sent to back to family members who participate in migrant labor abroad. These remittances can also have broader effects on the economy of the sending country as whole as they bring in capital. The location specific nature of housing is more important than moving cost in determining labor reallocation (Massey et al. 1993: 436; Kurekova 2011;8)

2.2.4. Relative deprivation theory

Relative deprivation theory states that awareness of the income difference between neighborhoods or other households in the migrants sending community is an important factor in migration (Cezan 2013).

The incentive to migrate isolate higher in areas that have a high level of economic inequality. In the short run remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for workers: they invest in human capital formation and then try to provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families successful high skilled emigrants may serve as an example of for neighbors and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success (Evert 1996).

2.2.5. World system theory

World system theory looks as migration from a global perspective. It explains that interaction between different societies can be an important factor in social change within society. Trade with one country, which causes economic declines in other, may create incentives to migrate a country to a country more vibrant economy (Messay et al. 1993: 445). It can be agreed that even often decolonization, the economic dependence of the former colonies still remains on other countries. This view international trade is controversial, however and some argue that free trade can actually reduce migration between developing and developed countries, decreasing the out flow of migrant workers.

The export of capital-intensive goods from rich countries to poor countries also equalizes income and employment condition, thus also slowing migration. In either direction, this theory can be used to explain migration between countries that are geographically far apart (William N, 2002:39).

The international worker is necessary for the survival of industrialized economies. In turn the conventional view of international migration on its head, it investigates how migration regulates labor markets rather than labor market shaping migration flow (Cairniene and Kumpikaite 2008:42).

Migration in the 21st century has become a popular way for individuals from improvised developing countries to obtain sufficient income for survival. These incomes are sent home to family members in the form of remittance and become an economic lifeline in a number of developing countries. There are a number of explanations for the international flow of capitals and people from one country to another.

2.2.6 Household Theory

In the context of this school an individual's decision to migrate is considered to be taken by the family, not by individual migrants. This is probably true in many developing countries, where members of family play complementary roles in securing living on household basis (Stark and Levhari 1982). To reduce impacts of financial risks, and to diversify sources of income. In many or most developing societies household authority or power to decide rests with the father who has much influence on females rather than (male) family members. That is why some researchers argue that, that could explain why the Philippines generates the highest rate of female international migrants (McKenzie 2008).

2.2.7 The Integrative Approach

In the light of the limitations of these theories to provide a coherent explanation for female migration Nana Oishi proposed what she called "integrative approach" theory on female migration, in an attempt to formulate an inclusive framework to better understand dynamics of female migration. This approach comprises three elements:

2.2.7.1 Macro- level: referring to the role of state which could through emigration policies determine patterns of migration; whether female migration is discouraged or otherwise. This could easily be noticed in cases of major “sending countries” of migrant women, where open emigration policies were adopted.

2.2.7.2 Micro- level: reference here is made to the degree of autonomy individual women enjoy deciding on their affairs. In many cases in developing world degree of autonomy is very limited, considering socio- cultural variation between societies. Contrary to household theorists, recent surveys suggest that majority of migrant women from major sending countries made decisions by themselves

2.2.7.3 Meso-level: This includes societal response to female migration, and whether society recognizes or legitimizes female migration; (rural - urban or international migration), this perhaps determines ability of women veto make such decision. Some societies or even countries discourage or ban female migration, while others are neutral or (open - minded) pragmatic towards the phenomena.

2.2.8. Female Migration in Africa

As more women become engaged in public life (outdoors) in the developing countries, it is commonsense to say that their representation in international labor migration keeps rising. Internationally there is an increasing demand for female labor, as certain jobs are categorized, or reserved for women; housemaids, entertainers, women factory workers etc. This demand faces an equal aptitude on the part of women, to benefit from opportunities to improve family sources of income and/ or achieve economic independence for unmarried single women and girls. As this trend is mounting, terms like feminization of international labor migration are gaining momentum in contemporary/ recent research on cross- border work dynamics. Research on female migration is of special significance among other sub- fields for certain reason. As vast majority of migrant women work at the bottom of occupational hierarchy- unskilled labor, they are extremely vulnerable to so many abuses and violations of human rights; including sexual harassment, rape, non- pay mentor underpayment, and verbal or physical violence. The problem is that victims of such cases can hardly have the ability or liberty to voice their sufferings, to a third party; governmental or non- governmental, simply because their employers or perpetrators can fire them the next day. Legal migrant women can easily assess how hard it is to lose a job in

a foreign country, let alone illegal migrants, bearing in mind that both legal and illegal migrants are predominately unskilled labor. Therefore their suffering persists despite the existence of multitude of national and international laws, treaties conventions and declarations.

The United Nations estimated total the figure of international migrants worldwide to be 191 m. in the year 2005, which is approximately 3% of the world's population. However an earlier figure of international migrant's in 1990 was given to be 158 m. Out of this latter figure more than 50 m. are estimated to be Africans. The feminization of labor migration seems least in Africa, although proportion of female migrants is also increasing-with sub-regional variations; Southern Africa has the lowest percentage of female migrants (Piper & Nicola 2005).

African women are engaged in both national and international migration. National migration could mean rural-urban migration within an individual state, or else it could mean circular migration within the African continent. However both involve cross- border movement, but within Africa many factors combine to influence the process of movement. Of paramount importance in this context is the perception and reality associated with border issues. In many cases in Africa borders cut across cultural units, tribes, and ethnic groups. Apart from that, *the very long borders between African countries are hard and costly to manage in terms of policing, as they lack permanent physical features.* The Yoruba are found in Nigeria and Benin, the Ewe in Togo and Ghana, the Makonde in Mozambique and Tanzania. So movement of a single woman from one side of border to the other where her kinsmen live raises the question of role of border in facilitating or complicating rural life. Across the continent studies on female migration in Zimbabwe, Uganda, Nigerian and Mali indicated that single female migration is directed towards attaining economic independence through self- employment or wage income. (Adepoju 1995). There is no doubt that education among African women is key factor in this affair, paving the way for them to enter organized labor market. In a globalized world it is quite legitimate that every body's expectations rise as high as his knowledge (of available opportunities) permits, African women cannot be an exception. Several surveys indicate that more than half of female migrants have at least some primary level education; 57% in Juba city- Sudan, 54% in Monrovia, Liberia (Findley and Williams 1990). Female migration could be seen to cause some changes on traditional sex roles in society, because migration or the absence of educated women could necessarily lead to a situation where men are left back at home to look after children.

International migrants generally in Africa were estimated to be 16m (2000) among whom 47% are females. In that Africa has more women migrating than Asia whose figure revolves around 43% the same year www.ccsenet.org/jpl Journal of Politics and Law Vol. 6, No. 1;

20131892000, whereas in all other major continents female migrants constitute 50% of international migrant population. (Zlotnik Hannia 2004).

Despite the fact that patterns of migration underwent considerable changes over the last few decades, feminization of labor migration is but one, other elements of migration preserved continuity. Not only that, but that fact is applicable to both internal (rural - urban) and international migration. The indication here concerns the main characteristics of migrants. Age-wise the average African migrant is young 15 - 20 whereas returning migrants after 45 exceed those willing to migrate. However in rural- urban migration representation of men is dominant, recently women counted up to half of total migrants.

Generally migrants belong to the middle class, above poverty level, because (men or women) they are mostly school drop-outs, farmers, self- employed and the like. Some researches even observed a positive co- relation between education and high prosperity to migrate, especially among international migrants (Massey 2011).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at mainly the description of the study area and the methodologies that was utilized in the research. The description of study area part encompasses the geographical location of study area and population of the study area. The methodology section is all about the design of research, method and approaches that the researchers were employed in this study. To reveal the situation the researchers collected data through key informant interview, and in-depth interview.

3.2 Description of the study area

3.2.1 Geographical Description of study area

Major geographic area central to this study was enor ener worda mike town. The town found in SNNP at gurage zone and which located 211 km south from Addis Ababa and south east of gurage zone, which has 56km apart from wolikite town. The total population of mike town are 2320 from this 1254 are women and 1066 are men. Concerning religious back ground were orthodox account 44.48%, Muslims account 31.15% and protestant cover 23.53%.The population of mike town can speak both Amharic and guragigna language and also the major economic activity in mike town were related to trade service, office workers, self-employed, daily labor and small enterprise.

3.3 Research Method

The main focus of this study was to explore cause and consequences of female migration to Middle East countries and describe the motivation and decision making for migration and challenges/conditions after their return. By looking to the lived experience of these returnees it aims at debunking the major causes of migration and factors that affect the overall migration at familial and individual level. Thus, research design was based on a qualitative research that majorly relies on firsthand information from the personal accounts of the research participants, in this case Female migration.

3.4 Sources of Data

The main sources of data for this study were both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include in-depth interview with the migrants, key informant interview with government officials and individuals who are directly engaged on the issue migration. Secondary sources of information, include both published and unpublished, such as articles, journals, books, websites, office documents etc. were consulted.

3.5 Method of Data collection

To collect the data researchers was used qualitative data collection method. From qualitative forms of data collection, the researchers were used key informant interview. This was collected by semi-structured interview.

The researcher was collected data through interview and from that the researcher was used in-depth interview and key informant interview.

A. In-depth interview; In-depth interview was the method of data collection where clear and well defined through asking orally to get adequate information. An in-depth interview in a very suitable setting in order to allow informants feel free and assume that they are in the natural course of interaction rather than serious jobs. The interview was focused on the experience, motivation and decision-making process of return migrants from Middle East (Arab countries) as well as the youth's attitude towards to migration. The interview guide was prepared to female youth return migrants who has migration experiences the researcher was selected purposively 10 informants to interview.

B. Key informant interview: In response to get data on past event in current reality, it was better to conducts key informant interview with knowledgeable individuals. Hence, this study was employed by this method to supplement finding that obtain through other means. . In this case to fulfill the data, from administration of enor ener woreda 3 key informants was selected from officer of labor and social affairs, officer of youth affairs, and officer of public service affairs are key informants of the area.

3.6 Sample technique and sampling size

3.6.1 Sampling technique

The total population of the study was the peoples who return from middle east country and live within Enor ener woreda specifically mike town. For this study researcher was use non-probability sampling technique, purposive /Judgmental sampling technique was used for the key informant. Non-probability sampling technique in order to take 10 females migrant returned who may reflect/ represent large population who can explain the cause and consequence female emigration to middle east in a given area and the study population have no well- known place so it was better to use these non-probability sampling technique to conduct this study.

3.6.2 Sampling size

In this study the sample size was selected from 280 returnee population. From returned 10 migrants females the researchers were use in-depth interview participants. The first for individuals was used to identify from list of returns registered at enore ener woreda labor social affairs of office. The individual was asked to give name and contact of return in their networks.

3.7 Method of data analysis

As commonly known, the processes of data collection were not an end by itself and thus, the culminating activities are data presentation, analysis and interpretation. The data were analyzed and interpreted in the lens of the concept of a theoretical orientations and empirical evidences. As it was employed by qualitative method of analysis, in-depth interview, and key informant interview was analyzed and processed by using description as well as narration.

3.8 Ethical consideration

Research ethics is an important issue in conducting of any research hence in conducting this study. The researchers was including ethical issue during data gathering from respondents and or accomplishing the research process. These were keep the confidentiality of the respondents also the researcher was follow voluntary participation approach to keep the interest of the respondent.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data gathered through in-depth interview, and key informant interview. The chapter consists of three sections. The first section emphasizes on finding of the general motivations and experience of migrants towards to out migration. This section discusses the migration motivation and experiences of return migrants whether it is negative or positive. The second section deals with causes of decision making process female out migration. In this section, both push and pull factors of migration are discussed. Finally, the third section is about the consequences of migration. In this section, the effects of female out migration towards to females as well as their families and society as whole are discussed.

4.2 General motivation of the female Migrants towards migration

A motivation is here defined as the inspiration or out look of a person towards to something through comparison and contrast it's advantage or disadvantage, which mean the desire to do something regarding to its positive and negative impact on actors and their relatives.

Thus, the researchers conducted in depth interview with female respondents to investigate or examine their motivation of migration as the main important part of the study. Hence, the major motivation for migration is economic. Majority of our respondents suggest that there family back ground are poor they unable to escape from low living standard and harsh living conditions. Migrants situation make migrants to take migration as the last option to skip from poverty.

One of the informants, Fedila, stated her motivation for migration as: *“for me, it is like a life in dark and being helpless; especially after I fail in grade 10th matric examination I was unemployed for 1 year so I decide to migrate in order to get job In middle east (Arab) country”* (personal communication with fedila ahmed 29 July 2021). in fact this condition caused to me because of joblessness. Therefore, I perceive migration as solution to my joblessness job opportunity available there is highly motivated me."

All migrants (the researchers find in Mike town) agree that migration causing degradation of human equality dignity, wastage of time and finance and even loss body part and finally life. However the current economic condition is pushing them to migrate with the presence of the hazards .migrant chose to face the risks and harsh situations which occurred in the time of migration.

According to in-depth interview, 4 from the returnees' migrants perceive migration as advantage (positively) as being another way of solving the problem of poverty, unemployment and land shortage etc. They mentioned that " the government cannot provide job to all females in the area, even the government provide some job that is not sufficient to change life and it's no more than daily house hold consumption" These results women decide to migrate either legally or illegally to Middle East countries.

During our interview with Mimi she said that *“when we have been in school, our friends (peers) migrated to Middle East (Arab) countries. After returning to their home land, they have open bars and restaurants, shop, built a good houses and advanced their life as well as their families but, they were unable to cloth themselves before. Then my family saw this situation and began to persuade me to go Arab country unless they told me to marry someone with out of my willing.”*(personal communication with mimi 29 July 2021).

In other direction in much discussion some of informants set in middle position. i.e., they neither positively nor negatively do but, they look it as having both positive and negative impact based on migration condition. The respondents said that "migration have both negative and positive effects towards to migrants as well as to their families and societies."

4.3 Causes for decision making process in the study area

Informants who are female migrant were asked about their reason on the decision making process and who is behind their decision to their migration. As they mentioned, to decide their final decision to migration is primarily motivated by "push" and "pull" factors. "Push" factors are the reason why people leave an area of residence for various reasons. On the other hand, "pull" factors are the reasons that attract people from their residence or country like higher employment opportunities(amount of payment), more wealth, better service and good climate, safe security

reasonless crime (Solimana 2001:7). Such reasons support them to decide and to take migration. The "push-pull" factors of migration in the study area are discussed below.

4.3.1 Push factor of migration

A. economic factors

The result of this study show, these socio- economic 'push' factors do play greater role than the non-economic factors to deciding out migration in the study area. Though there are, according to the respondents, few non-economic reasons like lack of good governance or political factor, social networks and family or peer pressure our one respondent Abebeche say that'' *my elder brother motivate me to migrate Arab country, he was pay all cost which required to flight and for agency to get legal passport''* (personal communication with abebeche melse 29 July 2021) it is due to economic factors like poverty and unemployment that out migration in study area is occurring.

Hence, these economic problems results in bad living condition in the locality as perception of those informants. As Mimi said "*economy is important for all things to lead the life of family". As we interviewed them, some of females don't like in their home land to work different business activities rather than the wage work.*" They have less ability to practice other economic activity like trade in their home land and they decide to migrate by taking credit money from rich person or by promising the broker to pay back with its interest.

This generally indicates that the main factor for migration is searching better job opportunity. If there is good job theme, it results high income and good living standards as well as good quality of life. Therefore, the majority of the migrants were seeking better job opportunity. As Selam said, "*working in Arab countries (middle east countries) for one year is the same as working in Ethiopia for nearly 20 years because there is hand to mouth life even if I have been job having this view in mind me and my family decide for migration"* (personal communication with selam bekele 29 July 2021).

B, Social factors

According to interview, the other cause which can be the cause for female migration, next to economic problem is social problem. i.e., the perception of the community (family, peer and the society at large) is among the push factors that have been contribution to decide for the out migration in the study area. This totally shown in social issues of social position or recognition for female who are jobless is dominant pushing factor. Migrants were migrating by cause of social attitude forwards to female which living in a community.

Generally, this social problem can be considered as lack of recognition or stigma. When someone is jobless in the area of community stigmatized that person because jobless person is highly blamed in the culture of society. From the one one key informant Mr. Henok say that ‘*the guragi society have strong positive outlook and respect for hard work individuals, in reversely stigmatize unemployed peoples especially who are youth and healthy*’ (key in format interview with Mr. henok small scale Enterprise sector officer in 26 July 2021). Community considered such kind of jobless people as that robber and they are in burden of their family and community as a whole.

C. The success of returned migrants

According to interview, competition between family and female is becoming common while living together. It occurs most of time when the time approaches for time of the returning after success. The families have advanced by remittance which sent from their daughters during the holidays. Beyond this, these migrants come up with a wealth and a good success. the respondent nima ‘*say that three was 6 female migrant in our neighbor I observe that they sent money for their family to holiday like meskel, Arefa and they build new house to their family which made me anger and fell the sense of in fearer at that time so I decide to migrate middle east (Arab) country just like my neighbors.*’ (personal communication with Nima faris 29 July 2021).

D. Lack of awareness towards migration and its problem

According to key informant, in the study area most of migrants were not awarded towards migration and its problem behind. They have limited information about negative impacts (hazards) of migration towards themselves as well as their families. From the key Berhanu told us *'we just assume that female migrant live comfortable life in Arab country because they post beauty full photo in social media and they fell cute when they call to their family'*

4.3.2 Pull factors of migration

In addition to above all push factor, there is also some pull factors that attract females to migrate to Middle East countries. Concerning the "pull" factors of migration in the study area, job opportunities, and better income, employment accessibility, and social networks and smuggles were identified as the main pull factors that have been attracting females to Middle East countries. The "pull" factors of Middle East countries as destination are perceived above all greater economic opportunities it provides for migrants. As informants reports *"we have seen the part of countries that we have never seen before; and the former female migrant who migrate from our locality facilitates the process of migration by creating social network and helping us to find job in Arab countries "* (in depth interview with female migrant 29 July 2021).

4.4 Consequences of female migration in the study area

As it has been observed migration has its own impact on both place of origin and destination. It has both positive and negative consequences on study area. This dual effect is described below.

4.4.1 Negative consequence

In the study area (Enor ener woreda, mike town), female migration to middle east country has negative effects on economic, social and psychological aspects of migrants as well as migrants' family and community.

The dominant limitation on international migration is the creation of economic (income) gap between the migrants and non-migrants as well as migrants and their families in the study area. Migration undermines regional and local economies by depriving communities of their most valuable labor force, increasing dependence on core countries (of which remittances are but one manifestation)and stimulating subsequent out migration (DEHAAS 2010;26). In the study area,

the families of migrants highly depend on the remittance that they received from the Middle East (Arab) country. Every there daily consumption related to remittance which gradually made them to refuse to work and affect the habit of hard working and strong desire to participating in various kind of job.

In addition to above economic problems, i.e. income gap between migrants and non-migrants, migration is one of the factors which negatively affect education, brain drain is a special type of international migration of skilled human resource that are different in these resource (Dejene 2000:2). In line with this explanation, some of skilled youth female migrated from Enor Ener woreda, mike town to the Middle East countries by dropping from their job, it has also another negative impact for instance, and the former migrants could be exemplary for other peoples terminating their jobs.

Migration also has an impact on physical and psychological aspect of migrants. According to interview, in some case the death of migrants is common due to unsafe nature of migration route through desert and seas, i.e. when migrant using the way that is located around Mediterranean ocean which has large water body that migrants pass through ships.

In this case, the ship may sink to the sea when it carried above its capacity. Loss of body part of migrants is taken away by illegal human traffickers which are mainly living in Djibouti and Sudan. I.e. on the way of Middle East countries (Arab countries)

Since, the traffickers take the kidney, liver or heart etc. They also arrest migrants for long period of time when they are exposed to governments unless illegal migrants pay required amount of money to illegal brokers. Migrants also face many psychological problems because they live along time apart from their family and relatives. Which lead them feel alone even after they returned they challenged to adapt the environment and the living conditions of community be caused many things were change in a few years. As returned migrant (Hikema) said *“after I returned to my country everything is changed I lost the previous freedom everybody considered me as a rich and they need to receive money from me.”* (personal communication with Hikema kumel 29 July 2021).

4.4.2 Positive effects of female youth migration

The female labor migration have many beneficial gain for both country of sender and receiver as well as on migrant them self. The welfare gain of immigration increases the supply of labor, which increases employment opportunity, production and GDP (ILO, 2006:2). Less educated immigrants increase labor productivity as they balance the local labor force that were better able to specialize in more productive balancing tasks. On the other hand, migration can reduce poverty among migrants through access to better income and employment opportunities in the origin countries.

There is tendency to consider migration as completely harmful as it drains educated human power from the origin states However, It is believed that the Diaspora could contribute to the development of their home states via -remittance, knowledge and technology transfer, investment, etc. Likewise, as one of the key informant (Berhanu) stated ‘ *the mike town and even our country highly benefit from female migration in house hold and community level, for example they build very beauty-full house to their family, which create positive image for the town and many of female migrant in mike town participate in developmental program like road constriction, voluntary organization, and so on..* ’ (key informant interview with Mr. Berhanu he is the vice admenistrator of mike municipal 26 July 2021).

Remittances at the house hold level can help to reduce the poverty of recipients, supplement their income and provide them with funds that can be used for consumption, saving or investment in rural areas relating to development like education, health and entrepreneurial activities (Emerta etal.,2010:15).

Labor migration also has high value to poverty reduction on migrants and their households. They can live better life and manageable their house hold in origin countries. In related to this discussion, one of the returned migrants (FM) said that ‘ *before I went to the Arab countries, I was earning. However, currently, there is a great change in my economic status. I saw my family very improved and live stable life which made me happy. if I were stay in Ethiopia my destiny may the same as my friend who are stayed in home any I may not would able to help me and my family* ’. (in depth interview with one female migrant who is not allowed to call her name in this conation 29 July 2021).

According to other a key informant to female migrants “ *the positive socio economic impact is also common. The people highly benefited form migration now day miki town major economic activity’s lead by returned migrant and their family for example they are the owners of small scale enterprise like restaurant, mini market (shop), bakery and others*”.(Mr. Ashenafi, the admenistrator of women s and youth office 26 July 2021).

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

The study of motivation and decision making process of female migration to Middle East countries was carried out by the researchers to examine the motivation and experience of female migration. It was also aimed to assess information in which disseminate that helps to increase awareness about legal and illegal migration among particular migrants. The investigation was done by employing qualitative research approach with descriptive design. This data were collected via in-depth interview.

Migration is the movement of people in space often involving change in the usual place of residence. It occurs when an individual's moves and take up residence in other country. Typically, in each year millions of people leave their homeland and cross a national border in search of greater economy and human security for themselves and their families.

Migration in Enore Ener woreda around mike town as well as other part of nation is age and sex selective. In the community as it is usually female youth that migrate to other country like Dubai and Saudi Arabia. They migrate due to several push factors like political factor, shortage of farm land, social networks, economic problems like unemployment and poverty, social problems and lack of awareness about effect of migration. Whereas, job opportunity, better life, social network and smugglers at destination country have been identified as among pull factors of migration

The other finding of the study shows that labor power migration from Enor Ener woreda mike town has both negative and positive consequences for migrants, their households and country and even destination country at large. Thus, the flow of remittance, creation of job opportunity, better life and poverty reduction were identified among positive consequences of migration. On the other hand, economic inequality among peoples, dependency on remittance and brain drain were also identified among negative consequences of migration in study area.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

After analyzing major motivation and experience of female migration, effects of migration, attitude towards to migration and socio-economic problems associated with female migration, the researchers set the following suggestions that could be implemented by policy makers, government officials (both at local or national levels) international organizations and as well as the community at large in study area.

- The government as to consider building vocational training institution and agro industrial firms to create various job opportunities for females and adults. Vocational training of people on small scale industrial (non-farm) activities that could generate income for house hold should be introduced as supposed to alleviate the problem of land less and shortage of agricultural land and their total dependency on one source of livelihood i.e., traditional farming.
- The media campaigns have to be done in order to promote public awareness concerning threat of migrations smuggling sufferings of the migrant's deportations from the transit country and human right violation on the ways and destination twitter, Face book, videos and televisions. The government officials at different levels have to take strong action on human traffickers and smugglers.
- The concerned bodies (the government, NGO and community) have to work together to minimize these problems. Otherwise if deprive the country critically reduced working population losing these people would lender the socio-economic development of the country in future.
- The concerned body of government should construct safe migration system and appropriate migration policy to reduce the rate of illegal migrants to Middle East countries and there should be legal framework to protect the right of migrant workers.

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APPENDIX 1

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Interview schedule guide

Dear respondents

The purpose of this interview is to gather information regarding motivation and consequences of female migration to Middle East countries (specifically enor ener worda mike town). This study aimed at collecting related information for purpose of preparing research paper. There are no wrong or right answers, since; the validity of the study depends on your response. Please, provide response for each of the interviews that you are going to be asked. Thanks for your voluntary assistance to participate in our interview. Therefore fell free that you will not be personally identified by name for the information.

Part I. Respondents personal information

1. Sex: male female

2. Age: 15-25 26-35 36-45 above 45

3. Marital status: Unmarried married divorced

Widowed cohabitation

4. Religion: Muslim orthodox protestant others

5. Educational level; 1-4 5-8 9-12 university and college

6. Where was the country you live in?

7. How long you stayed in Arab country; 1-2 3-5 above 5

Part II. Interview questions

1. What is your attitude towards returned female migrants?
2. How would you perceive the problem of migration?
3. Why did you migrate to Middle East countries?
4. Why don't you try to work in your homeland?
5. What do you think about the effects of migration?
6. What are the positive effects of female migration in your area?
7. What are negative effects of female migration in your area?
8. What is your experienced from migration?

Part II: interview questions for key informants (non-migrants)

1. What do you think about push factors that motivate females to migrate to Middle East countries in your area?
2. What are the pull factors that attract females to migrate to Middle East countries in your area?
3. What do you think the effects of female out migration on migrants and their families?
4. What is the problem associated with youth migration in the family?
5. What are problems caused by youth migration in society next by family?
6. What benefit does family gain from youth migrants?

Annex 2: Respondents' profile

Name	sex	Age	Marital status	Education level	religion	Country of migrate	Years of stay away	Current living
Sadia mohamed	F	24	married	10th	Muslim	Dubai	4yr	Mike town
Fedila ahmed	F	22	Cohabitation	10th	Muslim	Saudi	2yr	Mike town
Selam bekele	F	27	married	5th	orthodox	Dubai	3yr	Mike town
Mimi tesfaye	F	20	unmarried	10th	orthodox	Saudi	1,6 month	Mike town
Sifan sultan	F	22	cohabitation	8th	Muslim	Dubai	2yr	Mike town
Hikma kumel	F	23	unmarried	6th	Muslim	Dubai	3yr	Mike town
Betelhem fantu	F	25	married	8th	protestant	Beirut	2yr	Mike town
Abebech melese	F	27	married	3th	orthodox	Qatar	4yr	Mike town
Nima faris	F	21	unmarried	10th	Muslim	Jidda	2yr	Mike town
Zebiba haji	F	22	unmarried	12th	Muslim	Saudi	3yr	Mike town

