



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND THE HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT  
OF CIVIC AND ETHICAL STUDIES

CAUSES AND COSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION TO THE ARAB  
STATES THE CASE OF DESSIE ZURIA WOREDA, SOUTH  
WOLLO ADMINISTRATION ZONE, AMHARA NATIONAL  
REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA

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ETHIOPIA

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The thesis: The Causes and Consequences of Migration to the Arab States: the Case of Dessie Zuria Woreda , South Wollo Administrative Zone, Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia by Melaku Tadesse is approved for the degree of Master of Art in Civics and Ethical Studies.

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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved father, Ato Tadesse Endalew who has been always encouraging me to pursue my education but died unfortunately without looking to my progress. In addition, this study is dedicated to my brother Eshetu Yemir. Without them, I would not have been where I am today. They are the sign of strength for me.

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I Dr. Hailemariam Birke the supervisor of Melaku Tadesse has read his MA thesis entitled as “ Causes and Consequences of Migration to the Arab States: The Case of Dessie Zuria Woreda, South Wollo Administrative Zone, Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia and I have approved that it is ready for defense.

Date-----

Signature-----

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## DECLARATION

I declared that “Causes and Consequences of migration to the Arab States: the case of Dessie Zuria Woreda , South Wollo Administrative Zone, Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia” is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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Signature

Date

MelakuTadesse

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## Glossary of Local Terms

Debt Bondage- is an agreement reached between traffickers or brokers and migrants who have no sufficient cash to facilitate the migration process.

Dega- the area where characterized by low temperature.

Kebele- the smallest political administrative unit in Ethiopia (urban neighborhood association).

Kola- Low land area with high temperature.

Woreda - the second smallest unit of political administration in Ethiopia, which consists of different Kebele under it.

Woyna Dega- area which has moderate temperature.

Zone- the third unit of political administration in Ethiopia, which consists of different Woredas under it.

## **List of Acronyms**

CEA -	Council of Economic Advisory
CSA-	Central Statistical Agency
FDRE-	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD-	Focus Group Discussion
GCC-	Gulf Co-operation Council
GCIM-	Global Commission on International Migration
HCIDC-	House of Commons International Development Committee
ICMPD-	International Center for Migration Policy and Development
IFAD-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO-	International Labor Organization
IOM-	International Organization for Migration
KII -	Key Informant Interview
MOL SA -	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NELM -	New Economics of Labor Migration
NGOs-	Non Governmental Organizations
OSCE-	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Ethiopia
UAE-	United Arab Emirates
UNDESA-	United Nation Division of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP-	United Nation Development Program
UNESCO-	United Nation Education Science and Cultural Organization
UNHCR-	United Nation High Commission on Refugees
UN-	United Nation
USD-	United States Dollar
WB-	World Bank
WHO-	World Health Organization
WMR-	World Migration Report
WWII-	World War Second

## ***ABSTRACT***

*Migration is a term that shows the movement of people from their country of origin to different destination countries due to various factors. It is also the part and parcel of human life since people migrate to cope up with different economic, socio-cultural, and political crises. Currently, migration and migration related topics have a prominent place in many disciplines. Among a range of topics, many researchers are involved in the study of areas such as migration and identities, religion, family and kinship, remittances and development. This study is also made to understand the ever increasing phenomenon of migration in cultural consequences of migration to the Arab World.*

*Dessie Zuria Woreda: one of the areas where a significant number of people migrate to different Arab states in particular. The objective of this study is to address the Causes and Consequent of Migration in the case of Dessie Zuria Woreda Selected Five Kebeles. The study also dealt with issues related with the abusive and exploitative nature of work in the destination countries. Moreover, the economic significance of emigrants to families and the community itself and the impact of migration to the Arab states on the indigenous cultural values of the society, is taken into grants. To accomplish the above objectives of the study, the required data was collected from different 35 informants in different Kebeles of the Woreda by employing qualitative data collection techniques like interview, focused group discussions and observation. The findings of the study showed that poverty and low economic standard is highly related with lack of employment and low payment for domestic works made many young Ethiopians to look for opportunities in foreign lands. In addition, other socio-cultural and politico-legal issues were found as causes of migration in the Woreda. Based on the findings, the given recommendations are implementing different strategies to secure the economic welfare of citizens in the country at large and in Dessie Zuria Woreda in particular; expanding domestic job opportunities; creating awareness on the psychological, social and cultural consequence of migration to Arab world*

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

As ICHRC, (2010) define the term ‘Migration’ it is a phenomenon that is as old as mankind. Though in earlier times the level of technological advancement highly restricted the degree of movement, humans have always moved away from their original locality either temporarily or permanently. However, with the advent of modernity and the occurrence of the industrial revolution in the West, sophisticated means of transport such as ships and the airplane were invented. Man’s mobility could no longer be hindered due to geographical barriers. In parallel, the political and economic systems of societies became complex as various cultural groups joined to form or came under nation-states. With these developments, the issues that arise with human migration also became more complicated.

According to ILO, (2011) Africa mentioned as current era of high mobility: spurred on by steady economic growth in many parts facilitated by global revolutions in transport and communication. As a result, migrants of African origin have increasingly spread across the world.

In this relation, Adepaju (2001) added that migration in Africa: south of the Sahara has always been an essential element in the historical processes of social, political and economic change by putting that it is difficult to fully understand the processes underlying the phenomenon in part due to problems with definitions and concepts and partly to a lack of reliable data though mobility and migration in the continent seem to be increasing.

According to ILO, (2014) and Farnsen (2009) in 2013, it was estimated that 31 million African people lived outside their place of birth due to the main driving forces of migration like civil war, economic problems and nonexistent of birth registration systems.

Similarly, there is no accurate statistical data about the number of Ethiopian who migrates to another country where as Yohannes, (2006) cited in Adamnesh, (2006) reveals that more than

500,000 of Ethiopian work in North America representing the significant proportion of the immigrant community. In this regard, ILO, (2011) and Abdella (1995) codified that in several regions of the world the need of domestic workers has been increased in recent years by mentioning that major influx of foreign workers into the Middle East began following the oil price boom in 1973, which resulted in an enormous surge of wealth for the Arab Gulf states. The Gulf States were faced with grand development plans and the funds to pay for them, but with a totally inadequate workforce their combined workforce totaled only 1.36 million by giving demanding migrant domestic workers in Kuwait has increased since 1965, when Kuwait saw a huge increase in its oil revenues in the mid-1970s. By the 1989, the number of domestic workers had increased from 1,000 in 1965 to between 100,000 and 130,000. By 2009, the number had exceeded 660,000. Accordingly, Kuwait was the second consumer of domestic worker migrants in the Middle East next to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia had approximately 1.5 million migrant domestic workers, while in Lebanon it was estimated about 200,000 migrant workers primarily from Ethiopia and Sri Lanka as instance.

In regarding to this, Regt, (2007) stated the Gulf States, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon, at the present time, are becoming the common destination countries for Ethiopian migrant domestic workers in search of better future. According to Fernandez (2010) from 2008 to 2009, only two Arab states (Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) received 63 percent and 33 percent of the recorded Ethiopia migrant workers respectively and Regt, (2007) also put that the number of Ethiopian migrant domestic workers in Yemen alone reached 6000 to 8000.



## 1.2. Statement of the Problem

The movement of people from place to place is an important component of population change which has its own spatial and temporal characteristics. This movement results in a distinct manner but not an easily explicable flow pattern over the time and space spectrum (Adepoju, 1995). Human beings primarily move from one area to the other for several reasons. Historical evidences have pointed out that people were forced to move due to war, trade, pilgrimages, drought and famine, development programs, land tenure system, and because of natural and man-made calamities. The destruction of the environment has influenced out migration decisions either through decreased food production or through decline of an area's desirability or attractiveness as a residence. In 2005 Ethiopia had an emigration rate of 0.6 percent, which is low in comparison to Africa as a whole. In Ethiopia, massive movement of people from place to place has been caused by both natural and man-made disasters. Earlier researches highlighted that landlessness, agricultural policy, land fragmentation, environmental degradation, population pressure, recurrent drought, famine, war and political crises were the major factors responsible for spatial mobility. Keeping in mind the pros and cons of migratory movement of people within and outside the countries territory, it is important to note that the cause of migration should be identified. In the era of globalization, an improved and sophisticated means of transportation and communication are playing a key role in facilitating the interaction of people around the world. As a result, the rate of migration is alarmingly increasing both at national and international level legally and illegally. In developing countries, like Ethiopia, the recent increase in migration is more persistent.

According to reports of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) registered 460,000 legal migrants between September 2008 and August 2013 of whom 94% were women domestic workers, 79% travelling to Saudi Arabia, 20% to Kuwait and the rest to Dubai and other countries. A number of 60-70% of Ethiopian migrants were estimated as irregular, either trafficked or smuggled (MoLSA, 2013 cited in Kelemework et al., 2017). Later, 1.5 million irregular migrants who left the country between the year 2008 and 2014 has been calculated (MoLSA), and the US Department of State reports confirms that around "200,000 regular labor migrants who travelled in 2012 represent just 30-40% of all Ethiopians migrating to the Gulf States and Middle East, implying that the remaining 60-70% (between 300,000-

350,000) are either trafficked or smuggled with the facilitation of illegal brokers' (US Department of State, 2013, cited in RMMS, 2014, p. 3511).

The Ethiopian Diaspora wave entered a new stage after 1999, largely comprised of semi or unskilled labor migrants as a domestic worker in the Arab and Gulf countries. During the last five years, this wave to the Arab and Gulf countries has shown a tremendous increase in the out flow and the return socio-economic impact in the country (ILO, 2006). However, limited information is available regarding the Ethiopian migration pattern to the Arab states. Most studies in Ethiopia are concerned with internal migration and human trafficking not done much on the international migration. Relevance of the topic is unarguable because the causes and consequences of migration are debated on. Though migration is part of the people's livelihood strategy, it is determined by contexts (Haan, 2000). Number of studies that assess migration has been conducted in Ethiopia (Birhan,2011; Adamnesh 2006; Emebet, 2003; Abye, 2003; Semalegne, 2011; EAMRI, 2008; Lisa, 2012; Fransen, Katie(2009) But most of them are concerned with internal migration and less is done on international migration. The last four deals with migration and development broadly and Lisa (2012) has tried to assess migration and effects at household level but none of them refer to the particular study area albeit causes and effects differ across societies, cultures and migration patterns.

South Wollo Zone is one of the administrative units of Amhara Regional State that significant number of people has been migrated to the different Arab states. According to South Wollo Zone Social Affairs Bureau, about 15,054 migrants were returned from different Arab countries in 2014. This shows how the extent of migration is severe in the zone. As of Dessie-zuria Woreda, so far, no more has been investigated on international migration despite of its being an attention demanding issue. As a result, the patterns and intensity of out-migration and the main deriving factors as well as the effects of migration on migrants and its impacts on the community at large remain undermined. The cause and the impacts of migration at Dessie- Zuria Woreda also remains unstudied both at local and national levels. This is the research gap that is devoted to be filed with this research paper.

## **1.3. Objective of the Study**

### **. 1.3.1. General Objective**

The general objective of this study is to understand the possible causes and consequences of migration to the Arab states in Dessie Zuria Woreda and to offer possible remedies for the problem.

### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

The following are specific objectives;

- To examine the causes of migration in the study area.
- To explore the consequences of migration that migrants faced in the destination countries.
- To assess the impacts of migration on migrants and the community at home.
- To assess the most vulnerable part of the society in migration.
- To examine the role of parents, community and local brokers in migration.

## **1.4. Research Questions**

- To achieve the research objectives, the following main research questions are formulated to be answered
- What are the causes for peoples' migration from Dessie- Zuria Woreda to the Arab states?
- What are the consequences of migration that migrants faced in the destination countries?
- What are the impacts of migration on migrants and the community at home?
- Who are the most vulnerable parts of the society to migration?  
What are the roles of parents, the community and local brokers for migration?

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The information generated from this study provides valuable information for concerned government and non-government bodies about the seriousness of the problems. Meanwhile, it also contributes to create awareness and to share information on the social and the psychological challenges migrants face both at home and at the destination countries. Stakeholders might also be encouraged to develop intervention programs to address migrant's needs. The study is also expected to provide base line information for further research work and for stakeholders who might be interested in conducting advanced research at a large scale on the area of psycho-social wellbeing of migrants. Finally, the research result can be replicable to other areas having similar problems.

## **1.6. The Scope of the Study**

This study was conducted at Dessie- Zuria Woreda: South Wollo Administrative Zone in Amhara Regional State in five purposively targeted selected Kebeles in 2017. In these Kebeles, there are many returnees come back to their home land from various Arab states. In addition, the scope of the study was also delimited to the returnee migrants' life experiences before; during and after migration due to the fact that the researcher thought this to be helpful to achieve the research objectives by examining the migrants' previous life with the life after migration.

## **1.7. Limitation of the Study**

In conducting this study, the researcher faced with some limitations. The major limitations are: inability to cover the all geographical areas and population of the Woreda due to limited time and lack of available resources; scarcity of internet access; the silence trend of migrants or their being hidden to share their familiar information. Not only migrants but also some responsible people were not willing to cooperate with the researcher. Lack of current and well-organized data showing the full portrait of migration patterns in the study area was another constraint. Furthermore, difficulty to get documents and records: related to migration disclosed was another limitation the researcher faced. Investigator made effort to establish a

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good interaction with the leaders of the selected Kebeles, with different target migrants and with their friends and family members to make them more comfortable and confident to course about their migration experiences it was exhaustive though.

## **1.8. Organization of the Research**

This thesis is organized into five chapters. In the first chapter, an introductory part, background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance, limitation, scope and organization of the paper are comprised. Chapter two is made up of the review of related literature. In chapter three, the research methodology is widely discussed. The results and discussion of the study is incorporated in chapter four. Chapter five is the summary, conclusion and recommendation.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1. The Concept of Migration

Migration is not a simple, one cause-effect movement; rather, it is a multifaceted and complex global issue which involves many countries and millions of people across the globe, in which each of all the countries is an origin, transit, destination or combination of all at a time. Regardless of the difficulties involved, the term migration connotes a form of population movement that takes place when people change their place of residence either temporarily or permanently.

As Mendel, (2007) defined, migration is an economic, social and political process that affects those who move, who stay behind, and the place where they go. Dejene, (1990) and Lalem, (2002) in expressing this phenomenon, put its doggedness in developing countries like Ethiopia by revealing its being quite common especially in areas where drought and war are frequent. In this regard also put that the increased number of movement is covered with vulnerable women and young people who are with little education and few job skills, with a high proportion being domestic or service workers.

In a review article of Massey *et al* (1993) the complexity of international migration is stated as:

*“...remains mired in nineteenth-century concepts, models, and assumptions . . . . a full understanding of contemporary migration processes will not be achieved by relying on the tools of one discipline alone, or by focusing on a single level of analysis. Rather, their complex, multifaceted nature requires a sophisticated theory that incorporates a variety of perspectives, levels, and assumptions”*; (Haas, 2007: 9, cited in Massey et al, 1993).

As to Fransen, (2006) migration involves not only a spatial or geographic mobility of a person but also changing one’s social environment as well as time and distance. Migration may be

within one's own country or across borders of two or more countries: the main focus of the research; however, the length of time and distance to be covered by migratory movements is determined rather arbitrarily.

## **2.2. Theoretical Framework**

Even though there is no single theory that accounts for the emergence and perpetuation of international migration and though the current patterns suggest that the full understanding of the subject cannot be reached by relying on a single discipline, tool and level of analysis, social anthropologists, sociologists, economists, demographers, geographers and other social scientists have developed tools and levels of analysis to try to explain the initiation and perpetuation of international migration. Massey et al. (1998) So, one has to take into account the complexity of the subject by opening up for a multi-disciplinary approach in order to explain the phenomenon instead and it has to be noted that these theories developed to explain international migration are meant to give account of international migration in terms of labor migration.

Different theories are designed to address the reason why people break up and leave their country of origin either temporary or permanently to improve their economic and social situation at home. It can be noted here that in the recent years, scholars of migration have started to put focus on the immobility paradox. Malmberg. (1997). Their interest shifted and started to include people who stayed at home even though they had out of a scholarly perspective, the perfect pre-conditions to move. As one of the main actors in my analysis is the migrants that actually did the move, the researcher chose not to go into the immobility paradox any further.

In this chapter, the researcher first presented over view of migration. This is to get general knowledge about popular migrant distinction, types of international migration and their definition. In addition it offers different international theories in the present context, analysis and classification of theories based on different perspectives. Different theories focus on different issues presented include: Neo-Classical Theory, Dual Market Theory, the New Economic of Labor Migration Theory and other related theories explained to capture more of the complexity of the issue at stake. Further-reaching questions are addressed, such as: who

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takes the decision to migrate (the individual him/herself, the family, household, head of the household etc.), who migrates (father, son, daughter, mother, single young male/female. poor/middleclass/ upper class, rural/urban, high-skilled/low-skilled etc.), and why is that (cultural feature in country of origin/destination, demand-led migration, supply-led migration etc.).

Second, the researcher presented the contemporary models of the perpetuation of migration. These models try to explain why migration continues even when labor in the country of destination is not desired anymore, or when the country of origin undergoes development. These theories reveal the importance of the social networks among migrants. The following theoretical overview on these models is predominantly based on the massive and detailed research of Massey et al (Massey et al., 1998).

### **2.3. Overview of International Migration**

Moving people from place to place for living or working purposes is referred to as migration (Huzdik, 2014, UN 2016). As per the UN (2016), international migration at present has become a global phenomenon where its complexity and impacts are largely felt. When analyzed from the development perspective of a country, international migration has both its advantages and disadvantages. It is argued that migration is a positive force for development since it facilitates development for the receiving country, as the country is able to obtain the required knowledge, expertise and services of skilled and unskilled labor. However, the receiving country may also suffer due to unwelcome migrants moving into the country as refugees. On the other hand, the sending country may suffer from brain drain due to the heavy outflow of skilled labor, despite the receipt of remittances.

Economic and political factors, family reunification and natural disasters sometimes cause migration to happen. In relation to the present global setup, it can be observed that internal and external conflicts of sovereign states compel people to leave such countries. The best example would be the moving of people from Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Syria due to civil wars. On the other hand, poverty and lack of decent jobs have become reasons for leaving countries, which is considered as economic migration. This is often seen in inter-country migration, especially in migration from developing countries to developed countries. There is



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a global tendency for people of developing countries to move to developed countries in search of more comfortable lives. Further, more travel options and a speedier flow of information have made migration easier to happen around the world. Migration therefore has emerged as a major demographic force throughout the world in the past few decades, especially with globalization.

It was estimated in 2015 that the total number of migrants in the world is 244 million it is 3.3% of the total world population (UN, 2016). Europe, East and West Asia stood on top as the most popular migrant destinations. In 2015, the total migrant population in Europe was estimated at 76 million and in Asia, it was 75 million. The United States of America hosted international migrants totaling 47 million, which was the largest number hosted by an individual country. Northern America became the country hosting the third largest number of international migrants, which amounted to 54 million (UN, 2016).

When examining the countries of origin of international migrants, it may be observed that Asia accounted for the highest number amounting to 104 million, which was 43 per cent of the total international migrant population in 2015. Europe was in the second place having 62 million migrant origins, while Latin America and Caribbean were in the third place having 37 million migrant origins in 2015. India accounted for the largest diaspora<sup>2</sup> in the world amounting to 16 million, and Mexico accounted for 12 million of migrant origins (UN, 2016).

## **2.4. Types of International Migration**

International migration is split into different categories based on the factors influencing migration.

In the study of Jennissen (2004), four main types of migration are identified, namely: 1) Labor migration; 2) Return migration; 3) Chain migration; and 4) Asylum migration. Labor migration is defined as cross-border movement for employment in another country. It involves high-skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled migrants.

Wimalaratana intend to return to their country of citizenship after living as international migrants in a foreign country, and stay in their own country for at least a year, they are called

as return migrants. Individuals who are moving from one country to another for family reunification and family formation are considered as chain migrants. Asylum seekers who visit a foreign country seeking refugee status are considered as asylum migrants. Bell, Alves, de Oliveira and Zuin (2010) identify three main types of international migration, namely: 1) Labor migration; 2) Forced migration; and 3) International retirement migration. Labor migration involves the migration of high-skilled, unskilled low wage, and temporary labor. Forced migration includes refugees and asylum seekers who cross borders due to conflicts and political uncertainties, and the displaced who have lost their settlements due to natural disasters and construction projects (Bell et al., 2010; Castles, 2003). International retirement migration is when the retired purchase property abroad for their residence (Bell et al., 2010). The other common categorization in the literature is Forced and Voluntary migration (Hugo, 2008; Koppenberg, 2012; Zetter, 2015).

People who move from one country to another as asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons are considered as forced migrants, while others who move for different purposes, including those who supply labor are considered as voluntary migrants. The former group has no other option than migrating to a different country due to the struggles they face in their home country, but the latter voluntarily migrate in search of personal gains. In addition to the above, different terms are used to identify different types of migration. The most popular term is economic migration. It is defined as the decision to move from one country to another in order to improve one's living standard through better paid jobs and better facilities. This is very much similar to the concept of traditional labor migration. In economic migration, priority is given to economic benefits. The other term found in the literature is political migrants, who are the people moving from one country to another due to civil wars and political discrimination in their home countries. At present, environmental migration has also become a popular term in the migration literature (Laczko & Aghazarm, 2009). Environmental migrants are the ones who move out from their home country due to environmental conditions like desertification, rise in sea levels, and droughts. In view of the above, it may be observed that types of international migration are continuously changing over time. The reason is that researchers identify new categories of migration based on

emerging push and pull factors. Therefore, it appears that migration is a subject which continuously changes along with changing socioeconomic and geopolitical conditions.

## **2.5. International Migration Theories**

There are a number of theories in the literature related to international migration. Therefore, researchers tend to classify migration theories according to various factors such as the origin of such theories, migration patterns, relevant disciplines, and application of such theories in the present context.

### **2.5.1 Classification of Migration Theories**

Migration theories are classified based on different perspectives as mentioned above. Many contributors have made attempts to classify the theories under different headings, which are briefly discussed in this section

Hammar, Brochmann, Tamas and Faist(1997), attempt to classify theories by using levels of migration. As per Hammar et al. (1997) and Faist and Faist (2000), migration theories are divided into three main categories as micro-level, macro-level and meso-level of migration. Micro-level theories consider migration decisions from an individual's perspective, i.e. a person's desires and expectations. Macro-level theories consider migration decisions from an aggregate point of view, i.e. the economic structure of the country. Meso-level is where migration decisions lie in between the two former theories, i.e. family bonds, social networks, peer groups and isolated minority communities.

Researches related to migration have been conducted by the academia in various disciplines such as Economics, Sociology, Geography, and Demography with the aim of theorizing the causes and effects of migration (Prakash, 2009). Accordingly, several migration theories have been developed with special focus on economic, sociological, cultural, and geographical factors. Hagen-Zanker (2008) has categorized migration theories into two sub-divisions as 'initiation of migration' and 'perpetuation of migration', in relation to theories analyzed by Massey et al. (1993) Theories related to the first type are based on causes of migration while the second type is based on the continuity or universality of migration. Kurekova (2011) follows a similar approach. By analyzing previous migration studies of eminent researchers

such as Massey et al. (1993) and Arango (2000), Kurekova classifies migration theories into two divisions, namely, 'determinants of migration' and 'perpetuation of migration'. In short, this classification is based on the subject of analysis. Theories such as Neo-classical Theory, Human Capital Theory, New Economics Theory, World System Theory and Dual Labour Market theory are categorized under determinants of migration, while Network Theory, Migration System Theory and Transnational Migration are considered under perpetuation of migration. Huzdik (2014) pays special attention to theories which explain the migration process in the 21st century. He divides such theories into four categories namely, 1) Behaviorist and Equilibrium Tradition, 2) Historical Structural Approach, 3) Theory of Segmented Labour Market and 4) Migration Systems. These are driven by factors such as wage differences, labour market imbalances, regional differences in the demand and supply of labour, economic culture, past trends, development of institutions to assist migration, economic globalization, and individual factors. As evidenced the authors have divided the same set of theories into different categories based on their level of analysis, their disciplines and relevant factors under consideration (i.e. economic, sociological, cultural, geographical and unifying), and initiation, perpetuation and application of the theories. It has to be noted that various models developed by the above contributors to the literature reflect different research objectives, focuses, interests, decomposition of analysis, assumptions and hypotheses. The end results therefore are generally unconnected theories, models or frameworks which are developed largely in isolation of each other (De Haas, 2010b; Massey et al., 1993). Therefore, it requires a sophisticated theory on migration which incorporates these various perspectives to build a single comprehensive, over-arching theory on migration. However, Arango (2000) argues that a general theory that rests on a sound conceptual framework, backed by empirical evidence is yet to come into existence.

## **2.6. Analysis of Migration Theories**

Migration theories are useful as they provide theoretical guidance to understand the movement of people in a wider perspective. This may be related to economic, social, legal, political, cultural, ethnic or other phenomena. Theories on international migration provide scientific knowledge on international migration, and bring to light systematic and specific regularities related to migration and the relationships between them. Therefore, it is deemed

useful to briefly analyze popular theories on international migration under which the above mentioned theories can be subsumed.

### **2.6. 1. Neo-classical Theory**

The oldest and best known theory of international migration is Neo-classical Theory. It explains the impact of labor migration on economic development (Arango, 2000; Lewis, 1954; Todaro, 1976; van Naerssen, Spaan, & Zoomers, 2008). According to this theory and its extensions, the cause for international migration is the geographical imbalance between demand and supply of labor. In regions where the supply of labor is elastic, but the labor is paid low wages and their marginal productivity is low, workers tend to migrate to a high-wage country (Massey et al., 1993). As a result of this trend, remittances generation has become a powerful incentive for labor-sending countries to encourage outmigration. In addition, migration contributes to the labor-receiving country's economy by fostering production, and the remittances receiving country could ideally reduce its income inequality and wage differentials (Prakash, 2009). However, the implicit idea behind this theory is that the elimination of wage differentials would end labor movements and labor migration would reach its minimum. Harris and Todaro (1970) have pointed out facts which are supportive of this argument. They emphasize that the decision to migrate is heavily influenced by job opportunities available to the migrant at the initial stage and expected income differentials. Another major assumption made under the Neo-classical explanation is that the international flow of labor primarily happens in labor markets and that other markets do not have a key role to play with regard to international migration (Massey et al., 1993). When these assumptions are considered, it could be argued that the Neo-classical approach is optimistic about the impacts of migration on labor-sending countries due to high expectations of reduced poverty, unemployment and overpopulation. Further, Constant and Massey (2002) have fostered an assumption of Neo-classical perspective where the immigrant would not return to the home country as long as h/she benefits from wages, education and prestige in the host country. This would typically lead to wages of the unskilled labor force being reduced in the host country due to migration, and producers there would employ more unskilled labor than skilled labor, and capital intensive production. Then again, this depends on the scale of migration and minimum wage regulations. According to empirical evidence, there is not much proof that

there is a significant decline in local employment along with a considerable reduction in wages as a result of migration. If anything, the human capital of migrants is the deciding factor that contributes to the growth of migrants (Friedburg and Hunt 1995). According to the Neo-classical Theory, it is further assumed that labor market rules and controls could regulate international migration of both sending and receiving countries (Massey, Durand, & Malone, 2005). This assumption appears to be true in the present context, since many regulations are in place that effectively controls the export of labor. One of the best examples is the restriction imposed by the government of Sri Lanka on mothers who have children below the age of 5 years to accept overseas jobs in the capacity of housemaids. In most developing countries, the first migration is not necessarily voluntary. Many factors like poverty, civil conflicts, and restraining state policies play an important role (UNESCAP, 2007). Thus, the assumptions of the Neo-classical approach could be challenged particularly in the context of developing countries. Though the household conditions are not very favorable and greener pastures available abroad, non-migrants may sometimes stay at home for socio-cultural reasons such as hierarchical power relations within the family, kinship systems, and gender. Females may stay at home because gender norms prescribe that leaving the family behind is inappropriate, while males may be forced to stay behind to fulfill a perceived security function in the household. Also, parents might decide against out-migration in the interest of their children's education, security, mental health, etc.

### **2.6.2. The New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM)**

New Economics of Labor Migration has been developed recently with the purpose of challenging the assumptions and conclusions of Neo-classical Theory. NELM focuses on migration from the micro individual level to meso units such as families, households or other culturally defined units. In other words, a key insight of this new approach is that the decision to migrate is not merely an individual decision, but is a collective decision of households or families where their aim is not only to increase income, but is also a risk management strategy in Wimalaratana the context of market failures, in addition to failures in the labor market (Stark, 1984, 1991; Stark & Levhari, 1982; (Massey et al., 1993; Taylor, 1999). However, the theory suggests not to ignore individual behavior, but to study it in the context of a group (Stark, 1991). When a group is considered, households are in a position to diversify risks of

economic well-being by utilizing labor resources in different ways. Massey et al. (1993) argue that family members could be made to earn an income in order to minimize risks of job insecurity and income fluctuations by assigning them economic activities both in the country of origin and in the hosting country. Through this, deterioration of local income could be compensated by migrant remittances and vice versa. Furthering the argument, Cassarino (2004) opines that the return of migrants to the country of origin after achieving such targets as savings, insurance, household needs, acquisition of investment capital and skills is logical. A number of improvements in NELM could be observed in comparison to the Neoclassical Theory. The emphasis on wage differentials in the Neo-classical approach is outperformed by the group role of households in NELM, challenging the assumptions of the former. However, it should be noted that wage differentials and household decision making are not mutually exclusive or antagonistic categories. Families are very likely to consider wage differentials to be a strong, though definitely not the only factor, when choosing a work destination for their family member abroad. Therefore, it can be said that NELM challenges the neoclassical approach only to the extent that it pays attention to the structural conditions of the individual, and not just the labor market. The conceptual framework built around the role of families and households under NELM has highlighted that remittances act as part of a mutually beneficial arrangement between the migrant and the migrant's family (Lucas & Stark, 1985). Therefore, NELM's focus on labor as a pooled resource of a household has become a vital criterion when compared to the individual role played by the migrant in the Neo-classical explanation.

### **2.6.3. Dual Labor Market Theory**

In 1979, Michael J. Piore introduced the Dual Labor Market Theory which is a divergence from micro-level models. The model shies away from viewing migration as a consequence of decisions made by individuals, and argues that international migration is the result of intrinsic labor demands of industrialized societies at present (Massey et al., 1993). Michael (1979) points out the permanent demand from industrialized and developed nations at present to facilitate their development propagandas as the cause of international migration. In other words, international migration happens not due to push factors seen in sending-countries, but due to pull factors seen in receiving-countries. According to Michael, push factors are low wages and high unemployment, while pull factors are essential and unavoidable needs

expected to be fulfilled by foreign workers in receiving countries. Further, this theory emphasizes on four core features of industrialized countries that explicate the pulling of labor from other countries, namely structural inflation, motivational problems, economic dualism and the demography of the labor supply (Massey et al., 1993). The Dual Labor Market Theory suggests certain implications which are in contrast to macro level models, even though it does not clash with Neo-classical Economics in its basic concepts (Massey et al., 1993). One such implication in contrast to the Neo-classical and NELM approaches is the demand-driven nature of international labor migration. The theory says that the demand for migrant workers is generated from structural needs of the economy, rather than by wage differentials or wishes of households or families.

#### **2.6.4. Network Theory**

Labor migration can happen for various reasons. Some of them are: a desire for high individual income, an attempt for risk diversification of household income, an international displacement with a market penetration strategy, and as a program of recruitment to satisfy employer demands for low-wage workers (Massey et al., 1993). Even if several reasons could be observed as above, they alone cannot explain actual migration patterns. Other factors like geographical proximity to nation states, availability of social networks, institutions, and cultural and historical factors should therefore be focused on (De Haas, 2010b). Migration network is a contemporary concept linked to the concept of social capital. Arango (2000) defines migration network as a “set of interpersonal ties that connects migrants with relatives, friends or fellow countrymen at home who convey information, provide financial backups, and facilitate employment opportunities and accommodation in various supportive ways”. These networks reduce the costs and risks of movement of people, and increase the expected net returns of migration (Massey et al. 1993). As a result of these networks, subsequent migrations have positively contributed to enhance opportunities for other migrants in their decision making process. Further, Vertovec (2002), and Dustmann and Glitz (2005), state that the diaspora and other networks have the ability to influence migrants when the latter select their destinations. It is revealed that network connections are a form of social capital which grants wide access to employment abroad (Massey et al., 1993). Correspondingly, positive effects from the network migration mechanism have influenced the development aspect of the



sending country, while generating considerable levels of legal, political and financial obstacles on immigration related matters in the receiving country. Van Naerssen et al. (2008) have identified “transnational communities as mechanisms which reproduce their own sociocultural practices abroad, forming an extended national market; penetrating the development of migrant businesses in both origin and host countries”. Therefore, these multinational or transnational businesses have created a variety of commodities, capital, ideas and skill, thus contributing to the fostering of social, political, and cultural ties in addition to economic ones (Prakash, 2009).

### **2.6.5. Migration System Theory**

The core assumption behind this theory is that migration contributes to change the economic, social, cultural and institutional conditions in both the receiving and sending country. De Haas (2010) has identified that the Network Theory is closely affiliated to the Migration System Theory. Further, the focus of the System approach is both on the macro and micro linkages of places linked to the migration process (Fawcett & Arnold, 1987; Kritiz, Lim, & Zlotnik, 1992). Micro level factors include kinship and friendship systems, while macro level factors focus on economy, dominance, political systems, national policies of immigration, and cultural and social systems. Unlike other models, the Migration System Theory emphasizes on the mutual link between migration and development (De Haas, 2010). Therefore, this theory is relevant for developing a theoretical framework that considers migration in a broader development perspective. Not only economic development, but migration also supports social development. For instance, remittances sent back to family members could alter the social and economic context of labor-sending countries. Hence, it could be argued that migration has the ability to influence socio-economic development of the Wimalaratana country of origin and encourage subsequent migration both at macro and micro levels.

### **2.6.6. Institutional Theory**

With the origin of international migration, a number of institutions and organizations were set up to capitalize on the imbalance between the employers of labor-receiving countries and potential migrants of labor sending countries. There is a considerable mismatch between the

large number of people seeking employment opportunities in industrialized countries and the limited immigrant visas available in these countries (Massey et al., 1993). As a result, many profit seeking as well as not-for-profit organizations have been established in order to address issues of migrants and employers. Most not-for-profit organizations place emphasis on the humanitarian aspect of the migrants, while profit-seeking organizations along with private entrepreneurs facilitate the crossing of borders, counterfeiting legal and travel documents, arranging marriages between migrants and legal residents/ citizens of the destination country, and providing credit facilities at high rates in exchange for fees (Massey et al., 1993). As profit-seeking organizations often engage in illegal behavior, most not-for-profit organizations provide relief to the affected migrants by means of counseling, social services, legal advice, awareness on immigration laws etc. The Institutional Theory is important especially in today's context in order to create a more favorable and a strong policy framework for both labor-sending and receiving countries.

### **2.6.7. Cumulative Causation Theory**

The Cumulative Causation Theory was developed by Gunnar Myrdal in 1956. It was further developed by Douglas Massey and his colleagues (Massey, 1990; Massey, Goldring, & Durand, 1994). The theory explains as to why a migration flow begins and continues to grow (Fussell & Massey, 2004). In short, it describes how the number of outgoing migrants increases over time, since the first migrant provides social capital to relatives, friends and others in the country of origin, which ultimately encourages them to find jobs easily and face minimum risk in destination countries (Jennissen, 2004). This situation stimulates and influences people to migrate more and more.

### **2.6.8. Meta-narratives of Migration theory**

According to Jurgenson (2008) migration by its nature is very diverse and complicated to study. Theories of migration are oversimplified in explaining migration issues. However, if we look at the meta-narratives of migration, they outline certain motives and causes of international migration. In this section, I provide an overview of the meta-narratives of

migration, which include dual and segmented labor market theory, dependency theory, and world systems theory.

For several scholars understanding the reasons of migration is effective only in a worldwide context. In his study, Piché's (2013) noted that migration flows are hypothesized in a systematic and global context. Decisions for migration can be influenced by personal, communal, social environment, political and technological factors. He understood migration in a systemic perspective. The meta-narratives identify migration in the context of globalization.

Dual and segmented labor market is one of the meta-narratives. It advocates that the main roots of migration are unemployment and meager economic conditions in the home country. McGovern (2007) noted that migration flows are mainly based on wage differences. Wage difference at home and the country of destination motivates people for migration. The difference in wages also depends on labor surplus and capital scarcity and vice versa.

Alongside the above factors, migration is also dependent on push and pulls factors. King (2012) noted that labor force is divided into primary and secondary labor force. While the primary labor force includes those natives who have good opportunity for employment in areas that need specialized knowledge, the secondary the labor force are expected to enter into the labor market with low wages and poor working conditions. Those who engage in secondary labor force have little bargaining power to leave the deteriorating working conditions. The condition is severe if they are undocumented migrants. They have a fear of deportation to the home country, which they left because of poverty and unemployment.

Unlike the above perspectives, dependency theory views migration as a flow from the subordination of the developing world to the core industrialized countries. According to this theory, the world economy is distinguished by uneven distribution of resources. It also argues that migration is a result of the uneven geographical location of resources. More importantly, dependency theory views migration as interims of development. For these theorists, migration is the byproduct of the essence of the world economy. As a result, migrants are urged to move internationally towards the capitalist states.

Contrary to this, world systems theory views the world economy from a historical perspective. It also argues that the colonial legacy remains intractable in a newly independent country. This fosters the global flow of people. In addition to this, the conditions have been linked to the presence of linguistic and cultural hybridity, transport and communication systems. So, it views migration from the systematic linkages of the world economy (King, 2012).

Contextualizing these meta-narratives, I discuss migration network theory and gender approach, which are more explanatory for this study. These derive from a micro level perspective and help to analyze the study context. As I am going to discuss the effects of migration on the country of origin, the social-cultural, political and economic effects of migration are discussed in the last part of this chapter. The analytical focus presented at the end questions the causes of migration in the study area and the effects the migrants pose in the local community.

### **2.6.9. Lee's Theory of Migration**

In 1966, Lee revised the basic push-pull concept. He developed a “general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed” (Lee, 1966). He also tried to figure out a number of conclusions with regard to the factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants. With regard to the factors in the act of migration he divided into “push” factors (factors associated with the area of origin), “pull” factors (factors associated with the area of destination), intervening obstacles and personal factors (Lee, 1966). Lee also hypothesized that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area, and zero forces which has no effect (Ibid). Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. These factors associated with the areas of origin and destinations are governed by personal factors which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration (Lee, 1966). The final element in Lee's model is the notion of “intervening obstacles” interposed between origin and destination. These constitute “friction” in the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc.) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it

altogether. Lee's conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow:

- The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory.
- The volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles.
- Both the volume and rate of migration increases over time.
- Migration tends to take place largely with in well-defined streams
- For every major stream, a counter stream develops.
- The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of "push" factors at origin.
- Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin.
- Migrants responding primarily to the "pull" factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), whereas migrants responding primarily to the "push" factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the "push" factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all.

In general, the push - pull theory may be considered as an off-spring of the neo-classical economic theory and basically associated with the 19th century European Economic Development (Monstead and Walji, 1978). Most of the theoretical formulations of it have been applied to urban-urban migrations in the developed countries of the world. But it has little or no application to the rural-urban migrations in the underdeveloped countries (Mabogunje, 1975). Although the push-pull concept is appealingly simple, it is a useful framework for categorizing a range of factors encouraging migration (Gmelch and Zenner 1996).

## **2.7. Causes of Migration**

Most studies have shown that the decision to migrate is generally made by the individual or household making the move (Clarke, 1986). However, many migrants especially wives and children, do not actually make the decision (McGee, 1975). The decision to migrate depends on a wide range of factors (UN, 1980; Bilborrow et.al, 1984; Gmlech and Zenner, 1996). The continuing flow of migrants to increasingly densely populated areas has generated considerable interest in the study of those factors (Oberai, 1978). However, it is not easy to assess the influences of the complex factors affecting the decision to migrate and the choice of destinations (McGee: Ibid and Jansen 1970) because migration occurs in a variety of development contexts and varies in type, composition and direction (UN, 1984). In spite of their complexity, the factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into 'push' or 'pull' factors. The 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (for example demographic, social, natural and political). Push factors are associated with the conditions in the place/area of origin of migrants and seem to be more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination. War, drought, poverty, unemployment, growing materialism and desire for a better life, family situations, lack of educational opportunities, gender discrimination and deep rooted inequalities, economic crises natural disaster, political conflicts, and ineffective legal and regulatory frameworks, and other catastrophes could force people to migrate (ILO, 2003). In rural areas land degradation and deforestation are directly correlated with their productivity and life condition. When they are not in a position to sustain their life through agriculture, where it is highly affected by environment condition, then they would prefer to migrate to other countries and engage in different activities (Dereje, 2002 & Kinfе, 2003).

### **2.7.1. Income Generation**

A person economic power and labor opportunities and rewards in the sending areas influence their incentive and capacity to migrate. Migration may be the only option for people in the face of family poverty, or the best option for personal or family betterment. The desire is often to send remittances money earned or acquired by immigrants that are sent back home to their country of origin.

According to World Bank (2013), there has been an exponential growth in remittances but transfer costs remain high. The link between rising remittances and the relatively stable stock of migrants needs to be explored. The World Bank estimated that remittances to developing countries amounted to 404 billion USD in 2013, up by 3.5% relative to the previous year. Growth in remittance flows to developing countries is expected to accelerate at an annual average of 8.4% per year over the next 3 years. Remittances to developing countries are projected to grow by 5% and reach 435 billion USD in 2014, and increase further by 4.4% to 454 billion in 2015 (Ibid.).

However, recent research suggests that much of the recorded increase in remittances to developing countries is due to better reporting systems and changes in the ways remittances have been measured over time, and might therefore not be as high as often claimed (McKenzie and Clemens, 2014).

The global average cost of sending remittances fell to 7.9% of the value sent in the third quarter of 2014 from 8.9% in the same period last year. Efforts to reduce the cost of remittances have resulted in estimated savings to migrants and their families of 42.5 billion USD over the period 2009-2013 (World Bank, 2013). Yet more remains to be done: in 173 corridors (78% of those surveyed), average costs of transmitting remittances are above 5%, while only in 47 corridors remittance costs are below 5%. Sub-Saharan Africa is the costliest region to which to send remittances (11.3% of value sent) (Ibid).

### **2.7.2. Trafficking**

The main international legal framework of trafficking, the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Isabel and Flynn, 2009) defined trafficking as follows;

“trafficking in person shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of apposition of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the

exploitation of the prostitution of others or other form of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organ.”

There are estimated about 2 million people mainly women and girls trafficked annually for either sex work or other exploitative labor purposes.

*An estimated 20.9 million people are victims of forced labor globally (ILO, 2014). This is twice the 2004 estimate of 12.3 million people (ILO, 2005). ILO estimates include victims of human trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation. The actual number of trafficked victims remains unknown. 11.4 million Victims of forced labor are women and girls, 9.5 million men and boys. 4.5 million are victims of forced sexual exploitation, 98% of which are women and girls. The percentage of detected child victims has increased from 20% in 2003-2006 to 27% in 2007-2010 (Ibid.). Forced labor in the private economy – concerning 19 million individuals – generates 150 billion USD in illegal profits annually (ILO, 2014). UN estimates for 2005 suggested the total market value of illicit human trafficking was around 32 billion USD.*

The root causes of migration and trafficking greatly overlap. The lack of rights provided to people especially women serves as the primary causative factors at the root of both peoples migration and trafficking. While such rights inevitably find expression in constitutions, laws and policies people nevertheless continue to be denied full citizenship because governments fail to protect and promote the rights of people especially women. The failures to protect and promote people’s civil, political, economic and social rights create situation in which trafficking flourishes (Jolly, 2005).

### **2.7.3. Family Re-Unification**

Family re-unification right to migrate to join family members in the destination country is possible. It is in general women who appear more likely than men to migrate to join other family members because of marriage. In Europe, North America and New Zealand, migrating under family reunification category is still dominated by women and there is evidence that women encounter difficulties in finding work which matches their qualifications once they have entered as dependent spouse (Jolly, 2005)



Unskilled regular migrants among whom women are more highly represented are less likely to be entitled to family reunification and irregular migrants have no privilege. This encourages permanent settlement and family separation due to the difficulties of returning home or family visiting. While family unification is often an important demand, this is not the demand of all migrants. Some communities hold on more firmly to the expectation of returning to their community of birth and therefore are more resistant to family regrouping. Some individuals migrate to escape the constraints of family life particularly gender roles. Contemporary communications makes easier to allow frequent interaction and return visits to maintain transnational family life without necessitating reunification (Franses, 2006).

## **2.8. Consequences of Migration**

Migration has been practiced since human beings started changing locations in search of food and escape insecurity (HCIDC, 2004). Now days however, there is much swelled international migration than before (Yeganyan, 2009; WMR 2010) and worldwide about 3 per cent people live outside their country of birth (HCIDC 2004; UNFPA 2005).

This is attributed to the world's natural increase of population size, faster globalization and social networks, technological advancements and effects of environmental change as well as mass-media. As a result, international migration has been swelling and it is likely to continue. WMR further states;

*“214 million according to UN DESA (2009) – and their number have increased rapidly over the last few decades, up from 191 million in 2005. If the migrant population continues to increase at the same pace as the last 20 years, the stock of international migrants worldwide by 2050 could be as high as 405 million”*(WMR, 2010 P.1).

International migration has both positive and negative implications for sending and host countries and communities. At micro level for instance, it may diversify income source and improve livelihood status of the migrants themselves and their households while strengthening economic and political ties between countries is typical one at macro level. As a negative aspect, migration exposes migrants to grave challenges and deplete active workforce

at the place of origin and/or increase unemployment at destination thereby causing other social problems.

According to World Migration Report, despite migration seems to get increasing attention from international community, many countries still lack the capacity to manage migration effectively. Thus, countries are not taking full advantage of migration and may experience its more negative consequences. Moreover, migratory movements are posing new challenges to countries. To help prevent such challenges and enhance existing capacities, taking early action, partnerships between governments as well as State and non-State actors and coherence policy are vital measures (WMR 2010). In general, migration has a number of economic, cultural, mental and demographic impacts to both receiving and sending countries.

### **2.8.1. Economic Impact**

In many cases of migration economic gain has been the primary objective of migrants. Migration has its own positive effect in the economic areas of origin. One such aspect is remittances which migrants send home (Dasgupta and Adepoju, 1981). Hence, migration of a family member is used as a means of income diversification against risks (Lall, 2006). According to Brière (2002) female migrants make remittances to their parents households if the latter experience income shocks; men insure parents only if there is no other migrant in the household. In general, migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs mostly in the service and informal sectors. They are mainly engaged in the 3-D jobs – difficult, dirty, and dangerous (Ma & Xiang, 1998) – jobs that the destination population does not want because they are too hard or disgracing.

### **2.8.2 .Demographic Impact**

On the other hand, migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As standing (1984) pointed out, an increase in migration is expected to the reduction of population at the origin and the increasing of population at destination because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending areas (Khinchuk, 1987). The UN (1991) reported that the migration which is caused by

population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population. Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of migration supplies with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in receiving areas (Montgomery et al, 2004, UNFPA, 1996).

### **2.8.3. Cultural Impact**

The other consequence of migration is the change of culture especially in the home countries. When people migrate to other countries they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if not immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits, etc (Anderson, 2002).

## **2.9. The Middle East: The New Destination for Ethiopian Labor Migrants**

The Middle East countries, especially those in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) including Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) currently accommodate large numbers of foreign laborers. Such immigration is historically recent and unprecedented. It is principally a result of increased purchasing power by these countries, which are getting increased oil revenues and enjoying stable economic development (Beydoun, 2004). The importation of labor that came alongside the increased household income of the GCC countries at the beginning was focused on men-dominated work of construction. However, in the past two decades, there has been an overwhelming increase in inflow of women domestic workers. For example, women migrants in 2000 represented almost 30% of all laborer inflows in the GCC compared to 8 percent in the early 1980s (ILO, 2004).

Numerous interconnected factors can be accounted for in the high demand and the subsequent influx of domestic workers in the Gulf region. One of the major factors is related to the way in which economic development in the Middle East has changed family dynamics and gender roles. Such social change created an increased demand for labor work especially the gendered domestic and care work (ILO, 2004). The oil boom transformed these countries into some of the wealthiest nations in the world, bringing about higher standard of living and improved

infrastructures of education and health services. Such development increases the involvement of many people in the market creating a gap in the household work where local people are not willing to take up paid domestic work. In addition to this, the development and emergence of new cities change family structures. Previously, most young families stayed with their parents, who provide traditional care system for the new born children. Currently, young couples tend to live far from their families, and thus hiring domestic workers and care givers for children and elders is becoming necessary (Beydoun, 2004).

Another important element in this issue is how hiring domestic workers has always been a symbol of status, prestige, and wealth in the community of the Arab world (Sabban, 2002). Now being the main exporters of oil, almost all households in the Middle East are able to hire one or more domestic workers. Such new potential has paved the way to redefine class in relation to having domestic workers in the Arab world. Middle East countries other than the oil rich countries like Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Yemen are also becoming the major importers of Ethiopian migrants especially women. It should also be recognized that the growing trend in these countries places household work within a so-called “culture of shame” whereby women nationals are not willing to perform it (ILO, 2004). Such phenomenon increased the demand for foreign domestic workers and accelerates their importation. Following these many causes, the number of domestic workers has increased steeply each year since it started in the 1970s (ILO, 2004). On the report, ILO estimated 2.1 million workers were employed as domestic workers in 2010. In Lebanon alone, there are some 200,000 foreign domestic workers, hailing primarily from Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Nepal (HRW, 2012). The regional office of the International Labor Organization estimated, in 2009, Saudi Arabia to be the largest employer of domestic workers, with the approximate number of 784,500 persons engaged in domestic work, of which two-thirds were women (ILO, 2004).

The source countries for the domestic workers in Middle East countries were mainly the Asian countries of Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Indonesia. However, in the past decade, African countries like Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, Egypt and Kenya are participating in such labor export. In fact, in 2008/2009, the top two destinations for Ethiopian domestic workers were Saudi Arabia and Kuwait (Fernandez, 2010). The influx of Ethiopian migrants into the

GCC specifically increased at an unprecedented rate, faster than the increase among domestic workers of other nationalities entering, including those of Sri Lankan, Filipino or Indonesian origins. This is attributed to the effort of the national governments of the latter groups of source countries in improving protection and monitoring, while the same cannot be said of Ethiopia whose legal-bureaucratic structure of labor migration is relatively in its embryonic stage (Jureidini, 2002).

By the end of 2009, over 30,000 Ethiopian migrants were recorded as legal migrants to the Middle East, accounting for 96% of the total recorded labor migrants from the country. However, unofficial estimates claim that at least the same number of Ethiopians migrate through illegal brokers (Fernandez, 2010). Currently, the government is facilitating legal migration of Ethiopian domestic workers to the Middle East. This trend is even more substantial today considering the state-sponsored immigration of tens of thousands of Ethiopian domestic workers to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) alone. As a result, it has been reported that the Saudi Arabia Department of Economic Affairs and committees from the Ethiopian Ministry of Labor reached an agreement to facilitate the travel of 45,000 Ethiopian women housemaids per month to the KSA. When calculated yearly, this will be about half a million immigrants and accounts for 0.06% of the total Ethiopian population (ILO, 2004).

## **2.10. The New Migration Wave**

The Ethiopian Diaspora wave has entered a new stage post 1999 largely comprised of semi or unskilled men and women labor drain as domestic workers to the Arab and Gulf countries. During the last five years, this wave to the Arab and Gulf countries has shown a tremendous increase in the out flow and the return socio-economic impact in the country. In some part of the country, it even leads to formation of "a transnational community" i.e. communities that transcend the socio-cultural boundaries of the surrounding community and resemble the Arab or Gulf countries culture more so than the surrounding Ethiopian culture in so many ways.

Unlike the previous waves of migrants, the new wave is far more economically motivated i.e. searching for jobs and less politically fueled. For this reason, they are less involved in the politics of the sending country even though they are economically powerful. The new Diaspora wave is different from the previous waves in its selective nature of 'who can migrate and their involvement in the home country' so that it needs more migration network and impact analysis.

The Ethiopian emigration patterns that were described in previous time represent a substantial outflow of human capital from the country. This might have a negative impact on Ethiopia's development processes. There are positive consequences of emigration as well, such as remittances and the return migration of Ethiopians with a productive skill and educational training from abroad i.e. social remittances (Fransen and Kuschminder, 2009). For example, the annually remitted money to Ethiopia by migrant domestic workers in the Arab countries is an important source of foreign exchange for the country and equals or exceeds the dollars generated by some exports and foreign tourism (Bariagaber, 1999).

Even though the net costs of emigration for migrant-sending countries is difficult to quantify, many authors agree upon the fact that Ethiopia has suffered significantly from "brain drain", or the out-migration of 'highly-skilled' Ethiopians over the years (Fransen and Kuschminder, 2009). Young Ethiopians often dream of a better future and leave their country in pursuit of this dream. It is difficult for a poor country such as Ethiopia to create a stable and work-friendly environment for 'highly-skilled' society members. This, together with swelling opportunities elsewhere in the globalizing world, leads to drainage of skilled people (Reinert, 2006 in Fransen and Kuschminder, 2009).

What has been overlooked here in the discourse of the transnational migration impact in Ethiopia is the most evident and recent fact that not only brain drain is affecting the country but also transnational labor drain as it results in the buying out of labor force from the rural agricultural sector.

## 2.11. Brief Migration History of Ethiopia

Although international migration has a centuries old history that is motivated by, among other things, the slave trade, urbanization and industrialization, it is a relatively recent phenomenon in Ethiopia. Before the 1974 revolution that overthrew Haile Selassie I, the last of the Ethiopian monarchical rulers, very few Ethiopians migrated internationally. The only notable form of migration involved the limited number of people from the elite group who either did their studies abroad or served internationally as diplomats. For example, Levine (1965) estimates only 35 Ethiopians went to live in the West (USA and Europe) between 1876 and 1922. Between 1922 and 1935, the Ethiopian government attempted to modernize its administration and sent 144 individuals to study abroad in Western universities. Upon their return, these individuals occupied positions of high responsibility in the government. According to Levine (1965), migration trends accelerated between 1941 and 1974 when an estimated 20,000 Ethiopians from about a population of 22 million left to complete their higher educations and fulfill diplomatic missions. A vast majority returned not because the economic prospects in Ethiopia were so attractive, but because the Western-educated were so few that they were guaranteed positions of power and authority (Terrazas, 2007). In addition to formal education, military trainings were also part of Ethiopian nationals' migrations.

According to Chacko & Gebre (2013) some 2,500 Ethiopians received military training in the United States between 1953 and 1968 and then returned home. The deposition of the monarchy and the introduction of a socialist regime in 1974 marked a shift in the pattern of migration. In addition to the political turmoil, parts of Ethiopia experienced a devastating famine between 1973 and 1974 that resulted in the displacement of an estimated 250,000 individuals internally. In the beginning years of the *Dergue*, emigration involved people who were fleeing from the government as a result of their political ties with the monarch. These emigrants also had to change the route of migration as a result of the migration policy of the *Dergue*. Immediately after seizing power in 1974, the *Dergue* made emigration illegal and closed Ethiopia's borders. Emigration from Ethiopia between 1974 and 1991 involved illegally crossing borders and getting into refugee camps in the neighboring countries to be eventually resettled in countries like the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Germany (Terrazas, 2007).

In spite of the ban on emigration, the flow of Ethiopian migrants kept rising during the *Dergue*'s regime. The main cause of such increase of migration at the time was political instability and conflict. The political instability was related to the period of what came to be known as the "Red Terror," a violent political campaign of the *Dergue* against oppositions between 1977 and 1979 (Fransen, &Kuschminder, 2009). The country also was involved in the ongoing independence struggle of Eritrea that led to violent clashes in the north, which mainly affected rural areas from the year 1961 until 1991, the year in which Eritrea became independent from Ethiopia (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009). In addition to the internal politics and conflict, the Ethio-Somalia war over the Ogaden region in Ethiopia in 1977 and 1978 created a security threat to citizens.

According to Terrezas (2007), at the time international relief agencies estimated that more than 1,000Ethiopian refugees were entering Somalia daily. Such internally and externally instigated political instabilities and conflicts generated massive refugee flows in the late 1970s and early 1980s, which at the time were the only route for emigration. Migration with such cause also changed the probability of return migration. After the 1970s and 1980s, many Ethiopians, including approximately 5,000 Ethiopian students, diplomats, tourists and businessmen residing in the United States decided to stay in their host countries (Getahun 2007 quoted by Chacko &Gebre, 2013, p. 497). With the fall of the *Dergue* regime in 1991, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a coalition of Ethnic based parties, has been in power for the past 23 years. Through this time, a relative peace was achieved with the exception of the two years' war in 1998 with neighboring Eritrea. The war lasted for two years, resulting in, among other things, refugee influxes between the two countries (Terrazas, 2007). In addition to the early push factors in the 1970s and 1980s including political instability and conflict, the past 20 years of Ethiopian migration were driven by concurrent famine and poverty (Chacko &Gebre, 2013; Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009).



According to reports of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) registered 460,000 legal migrants between September 2008 and August 2013 of whom 94% were women domestic workers, 79% travelling to Saudi Arabia, 20% to Kuwait and the rest to Dubai and other countries. A number of 60-70% of Ethiopian migrants were estimated as irregular, either trafficked or smuggled (MoLSA, 2013 cited in Kelemework et al., 2017). Later, 1,5 million irregular migrants who left the country between the year 2008 and 2014 has been calculated (MoLSA), and the US Department of State reports confirms that around “200,000 regular labor migrants who travelled in 2012 represent just 30-40% of all Ethiopians migrating to the Gulf States and Middle East, implying that the remaining 60-70% (between 300,000- 350,000) are either trafficked or smuggled with the facilitation of illegal brokers’ (US Department of State, 2013, cited in RMMS, 2014, p. 3511).

Poverty, injustice and armed conflict displace millions of people across the globe. In the past 30 years, the number of international migrants has more than doubled to an estimated 191 million worldwide. These include economic migrants compelled to move to provide for their families, refugees and internally displaced persons fleeing persecution and victims of human trafficking. The vast majority are economic migrants who have few options to remain in their countries of origin. There are roughly 30 to 40 million undocumented migrants worldwide, comprising around 15-20 percent of the world’s migrant population. An understanding of the forces that favor or necessitate migration is necessarily if we are to maximizing benefits and minimize harm to migrants, their families, and sending and receiving nations (Global Commission on International Migration, 2005).

People cannot live with bread alone rather they need political freedom. Nowadays, good governance is becoming the concern of many governments at least in principle. In the absence of popular democracy, political security, and rule of law, people may feel insecure. Thus, they would prefer to migrate to areas, where the political consciousness might be better in relative terms. Political factors such as the prevalence of civil war, conflicts among ethnic groups, discriminatory government laws etc. are important factors producing much migration in the third world (Cox, 1970; Aklilu and Tadesse, 1993). Moreover, people living in border areas and other political strategic places usually flood to other areas due to the frequent war and unrest in the area. Similarly, Kebede (1994) argued that land scarcity due to increasing

population pressure, unfavorable land tenure system, agricultural stagnation caused by faulty government policies, poverty, environmental crisis and the consequent famine and a set of many other related factors have in single or combination acted as forces pushing people from one areas to another areas in poor countries. Apart from push factors discussed above, pull factors are also responsible for the flourishing of migration of human beings. Pull factors of migration are reasons for being attracted to the recipient area because of something desirable such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, good economic opportunity, etc. (Lee, 1966). These factors include the attractive things which increase the will and motivation on the part of migrant to migrate to the place of destination. The main sources of demand and the pull factors in destination countries can be traced to: “ Cost competitiveness in labor-intensive, export- oriented production, growth of informal economy, expansion of lucrative sex and entertainment industry, and a burgeoning marriage market and bride trade” (ILO, 2003). As Cullen-DuPont argues economic promises, the demand for consumer sex; and the need for profit maximization, minimizations of expenses, and other motivations of employers in the destination countries are among the major pull factors of human migration that draw a large number of persons in to place of destinations (Cullen-DuPont, 2009). Among the potential destination countries there is a high demand for cheap labor and paid sex work. These demands of labor and sexual service create opportunities for migrants to improve their income and survival. Demands for laborers and prostitutes in countries of destination, therefore, pull individuals from developing countries to migrate towards income opportunities, to get away from economically desperate circumstances. Here we will practically focus on the following combinations of factors: seeking economic betterment for self-family (income); family re-unification and trafficked.

## **2.12 The Empirical Framework**

Despite divergence on the theories of migration, the tide is still happening in many developing countries. In this sub-section some of the common causes and consequences of migration observed are outlined in light of empirical findings in different literature.

## 2.13 Conceptual framework of migration

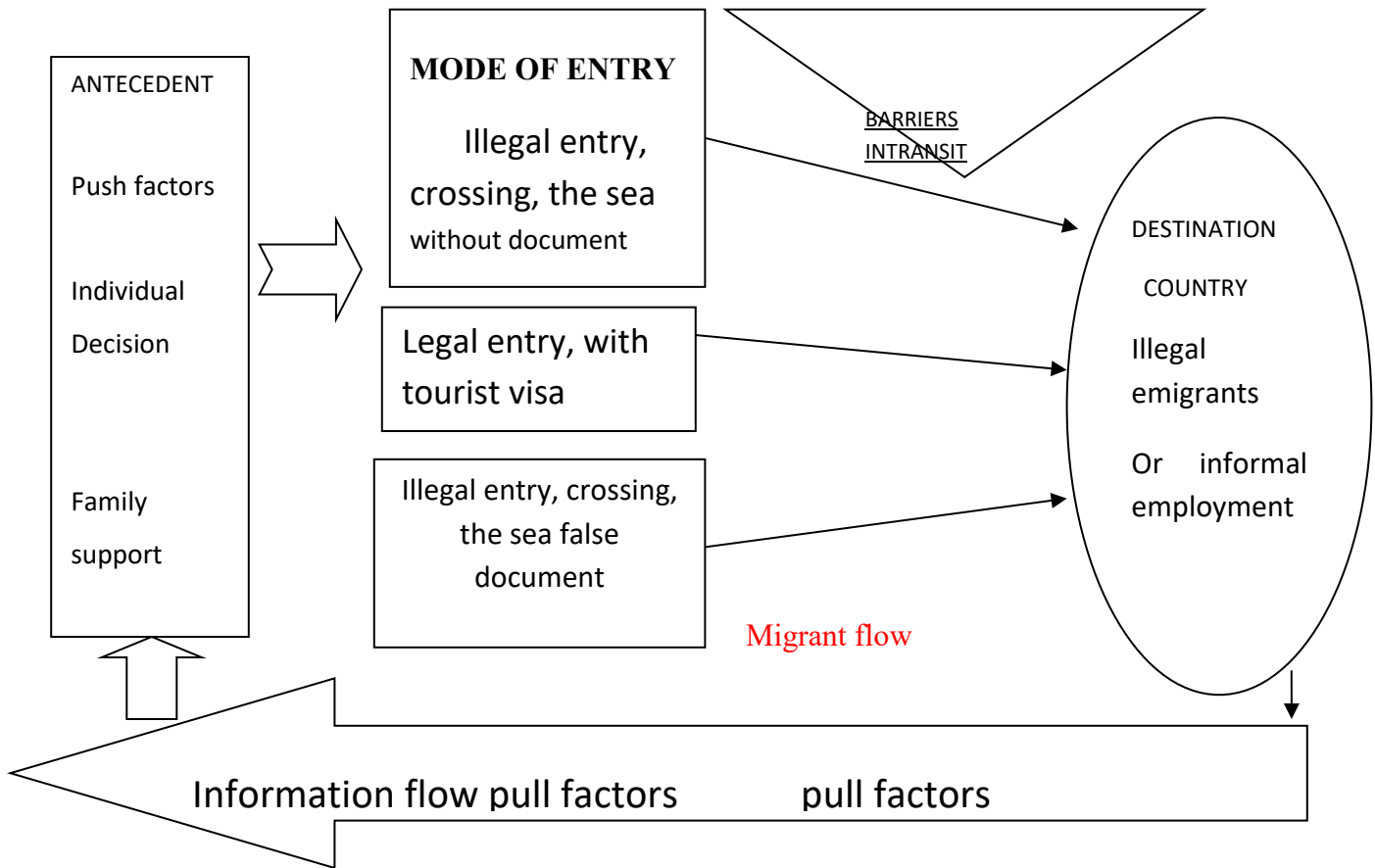


Fig.1. Conceptual framework for the study

### Components of the framework

**1. Antecedents of illegal out migration low skilled labor migration Push Factors:** Emigrants are forced for migration mainly due to Poverty (poor living conditions) and unemployment in domestic country.

**Pull Factors:** are the economic opportunities presented in destination countries. Emigrants are motivated by job opportunities in the destination country and attracted by individuals who

previously migrated thus people make a decision to leave their home and rush illegally by crossing international border.

- 2. Mode of entry in the destination country:** Legal entry, but illegal work: Emigrants move to destination country legally but the visa issued for other purposes such as medical treatment, Hajji or contractual agreement or anything else doesn't permit visa holder to join the labor market of the country of destination.

**Illegal entry:** Ethiopian emigrants cross Red Sea with the help of brokers through Yemen to the country of destination (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Dubai, etc) without Documents

**Legal entry with Tourist Visa:** Emigrants directly move to destination country, via air with appropriate documents required by the destination country but when their tourist visa expires, they will be illegal

- 3. Barriers in the Transit Countries:** According to Gashaw and Kassgen (2017) researches, when Ethiopian migrants rush to destinations countries they face physical abuse and suffering of torture. They are forced to pay USD 1,500 for smugglers. If they are arrested, they will be deported home without repaying the money they borrow. People select such a mode of illegal entry because they believe this is the easiest for them. They perceive they need little money and will reach their destination shortly. However, interviewees raised the opposite "Some migrants fail to land on their feet at the destination, some are detained at the border, some fall victim to unscrupulous smugglers, and some succeed in migrating but fail to remit" UN Secretariat (2006). The researchers confirmed this issue in focus group discussion that some emigrants sold their land for a year while others sold their cattle in the intention to resend remit, but these illegal emigrants each paid USD 1400 to smuggles, money sent from their families, but were detained at Saudi border and sent back home, a futile attempt.

- 4. Destination Country:** Emigrants pushed by poverty in Ethiopia and attracted by job opportunities from destination countries cross borders suffering too much in the transit country, Yemen. In the destination country, most emigrants experience sufferings Conceptual framework Implications. The above framework gives direction for data both individually and group for returnee migrants, emigrant families and community leaders keeping procedures.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Research Methodology and Design

To achieve the principal objective of the research, a qualitative approach was selected. HesseBiber and Leavy (2010) argued that a qualitative research approach helps to give critical insight into the meanings that people point to their circumstances, social phenomena as well as expectations and experiences of migration and the impacts it poses on the migrants' sending community, both when they depart and when they return to home. Qualitative research approach, unlike the quantitative approach, deals with the existing social world. Its results cannot be measured in an objective manner, but depending on the researcher's ability to interpret the meaning of words and actions. It is a study of a dynamic social world, where economic, social and political events are interacting with each other (Limb and Dwyer, 2001). This research approach provided me with a good insight in reflecting on the intension, motivations and goals of research participants towards migration. So, as this research was designed to investigate the causes and consequences of migration to the Arab States in Ethiopia, and since it focused on the incidents of migration taking place in Dessie Zuria Woreda as well as for its having the objectives and research questions to be achieved through investigation of causes and consequences of migration especially to Arab states as well as through exploration and dissemination of the views, the feelings and the experiences of migration involved participants, the research is mainly qualitative.

The study is also descriptive in nature and contains analytical ethnography. Ethnography, in this strategy the researcher studies an intact cultural group in actual sitting over a prolonged period of time by collecting primary data (reswell1998).

### 3.2. Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted in Amhara National Regional State: South Wollo Zone: Dessie Zuria Woreda. Dessie *Zuria* Woreda is one of the administrative units of South Wollo Zone. It is located at the eastern edge of Ethiopian high lands in the zone. It shares border line with Dessie and kutaber in the north and in the south, Werelu and Alebeco. Legambo and Teneta are its boarders in the west. Kombolcha as well as Kalu are found in its East. It has the total area of 405.37 km<sup>2</sup>. It takes up 2.37% of the total area of the Zone and divided with 32 rural Kebeles; 1 sub municipality and 4 developing rural town Kebeles. The capital city of the district Dessie is located at 400 km from Addis Ababa and 475km from the capital of the Amhara Regional State Bahir Dar. Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA) this Woreda is expressed to have a total population of 178,368 of whom 91,719 are men and 86,649 are women. The majorities (97.67%) of the inhabitants are Muslims and the rest (2.33%) are Orthodox .CSA (2007)

According to Dessie zuria Woreda Finance and Economy Office, 97.25 % are living in rural area unlike with 2.75 % who are urban settlers. As the Office stated, geographically, 47% of the Woreda is highland, 47% Weinadga and Werche 8%. Its altitude ranges from 1480-2900 meter above sea level. The average temperature of the Woreda is estimated to be 15-21<sup>0</sup>c and the average rain fall is to be 1000-1500ml. Creels, Teff, Barley, and Wheat are mainly produced in the Woreda and these are the staple food crops in the area. Barley is highly produced in the high land of the Woreda. Dessie Zuria is also one of the most notable areas Wollo Zone. In general, live stock is one of the main sources of income for the residents in the Woreda. with Livestock especially with sheep. The sheep of Chircha and Guguftu are known in South wollo zone. In general, live stock is one of the main sources of income for the residents in the woreda.

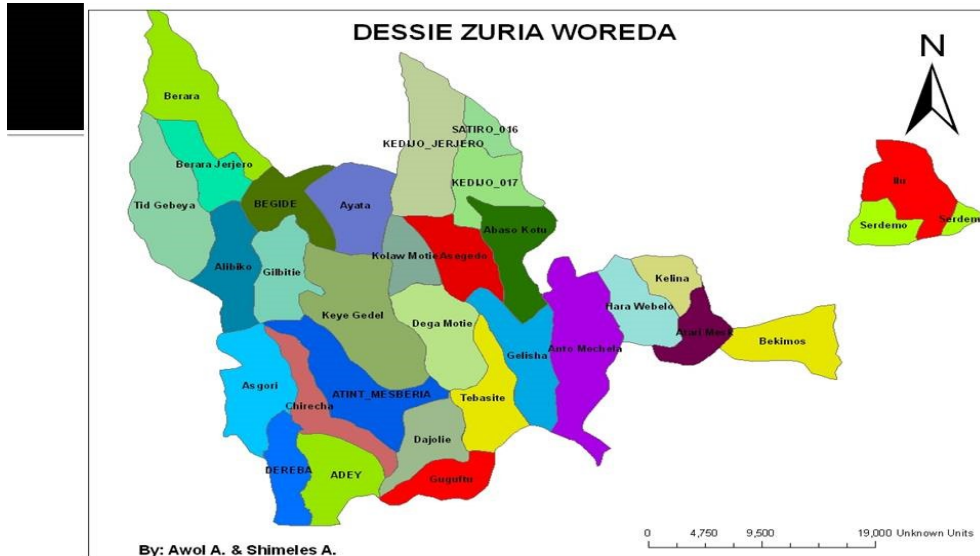


Fig.1 map of Dessie Zuria Woreda ; source Dessie zuria woreda Government communication office(2014)

### 3.3. Data Gathering Procedure

Before starting to collect data from the informants, the overriding objective of the study that was investigating the major causes and consequences of migration and thereby writing a valuable account of migration in the Woreda mainly based on the gathered data was briefly explained to the informants. Then they were asked whether or not it was good enough for them to participate in the study. Informants who did not wish to participate were not compelled to do so. After having the consent of the informants to participate in the study, the researcher arranged convenient meeting places and other necessary suitable equipment's like Digital Video Camera (for recording photographic information), voice recorder, notebook (for documenting different interview and FGD sessions as well as for taking important notes from those discussions) in regard to the nature of the used data collection technique.

### 3.4. Sample and Sampling Procedure

#### 3.4.1. Sample size

The participants are five more migration prone rural Kebeles. Again, from each Kebele two villages which are far each other were selected purposively because purposive sampling used to get respondents which give relevant information to succeed the research objective. In addition

the researcher selected from each village, two return migrants, who have two and above year experience in Arab states were chosen. Because the researcher believed that those who live less than two years in Arab state they couldn't give sufficient information why because some migrants return back after a week or month. Also the researcher included five leaders of the selected Kebeles, five migrant's family and five Dessie zuria woreda public officials from different government sectors as participants so as to collect reliable data. These sectors were, women and children office, administration and security offices, small enterprise office, police office, and Government communication office. This is because these bodies are thought to have relation with migrants which enable them to get detailed knowledge and to witness different things about the issue like the causes, the consequences, the extent and even both the legal and the illegal processes and to have a lot to say about the issue since they have lived in an area where migration is repeatedly done.

Hence, from about 35 participants, 20 (57%) of them were returnees from Arab States, while five (14.2%) of them were the leaders of the selected Kebeles, five (14.2%) migrants' family unlike with the other five (14.2%) who are Dessie zuria woreda public officials.

### **3.4.2. Sampling Techniques**

The sampling technique employed to select the participants from each Kebele was snow ball sampling procedure. This technique used to the researcher those rare cases when the population of interest cannot be identified other than by someone who knows that a certain person has necessary experience or characteristics to be included. The snow ball sampling technique is essential for this research in obtaining the primary informants. When the researcher commenced to interview the researcher selected potential returned migrants by using snow ball sampling to finding research participants through a chain of one member of the community.

The researcher met at first one woman through the local people and then she helped the researcher to further reach other potential migrants who intended to migrate to the Arab states. The purposive sampling and snowball sampling helped to in reaching and covering the relevant participants during the fieldwork.



### **3.5. Data Gathering Tools**

The researcher collected data from respondents by using in- depth interview, focused group discussion, observation and document analysis.

#### **3.5.1. Observation**

As Mack *et al* (2005) stated in their book entitled as '*Qualitative Research Methods*', using observation in combination with other qualitative methods such as interview and FGD is an integral part of the research process since helps and enables the researcher to facilitate and to develop positive relationship among the key informants and stakeholders whose assistance and approval is needed for the reality of the study. Data gathered through observation is also placed as precious one in determining whom to take on as an informant for the study and to ensure how it is good to recruit them.

Hence, observation was used as one data collection tool in this research. The observation was made in different natural settings where the informants were seen interacting with one another. It was done formally and informally.

Here, observation was systematically made by the researcher to acquire information about the causes that forced the participants to migrate and mainly the consequences of migration on individuals and the community. In addition, it was undertaken to observe the different challenges that migrants face at their homeland. In general, this tool was employed in terms of two rationales. On the one hand, as a data collection tool, it helped to collect real and observable information about the activities and behaviors (emotions and feelings) of the informants under investigation of their real life in their working places as well as homes. On the other hand, it served as a mechanism to check the validity of the information collected in other data collection tools.

#### **3.5.2. Interview**

Interviews are a type of survey where questions are delivered in a face to face encounter by an interviewer. The researcher used unstructured and semi structured interview. The interview questions prepared in English and translated in Amharic language for clarity of the respondents

in addition beyond the face to face interaction the researcher can gathered more information from the respondents' facial expression, tone voice and nonverbal words.

### **3.5.2.1. Ethnographic Interview**

Ethnographic interview an interview that is with an optimal value in for collecting data on individuals' personal biography, perspectives, and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics like migration are being explored Mack *et al* (2005).

So among the different data collection tools used in this study, the researcher heavily relied on ethnographic interview to gather in the required data. In doing so, both semi- structured and unstructured interview, was made with different informants. The interview was made in an intensive in-depth for about six weeks with the aim of collecting data on the informants' personal histories, perspectives, experiences, and attitudes towards the causes and consequences of migration to the Arab States.

### **3.5.3. Key informant interview**

Key informant interview (**KII**) is one type of interviewing where by the researcher will be able to generate rich and all rounded information about a particular topic. As Bernard(2006) stated interviewing, particularly unstructured in depth interviewing, can be used for studying sensitive issues, like sexuality, hot political topics, racial or ethnic prejudice. For migration is one of the sensitive issues in our time, applying this type of interview was found to be useful. The detail information about Key informant interviewers would be shown in the following table.

**Table 1 key informants**

	<i>Country</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
Returned emigrants	Saudi Arabia	14
	Kuwait	2
	Dubai	2
	Qatar	2
	Kebele	Numbers
Emigrants family	Illu, Gelisha, Abaso, Harawobelo, & Nebarhager,	5
Kebele leaders	Illu, Gelisha, Abaso, Harawobelo ,& Nebarhager	5
Small enterprise office	Dessie	1
Woreda police	Dessie	1
Women and children affairs office	Dessie	1
Government communication office	Dessie	1
Administration and security office	Dessie	1
Total		35

### **3.4.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

According to Bryman (2004) developing an understanding about why people think the way they do by providing members of the focus group with the possibility of bringing forward the unseen ideas and opinions to the researcher; creating interactions which are closer to the real life process of “sense making”; acquiring understanding among the group members are advantages of focus group discussion.

Therefore, considering the advantage of conducting an FGD and the time given for completing the research, different focus group discussion sessions were conducted with various categories of informants with the aim of accessing a broad range of views about migration and collecting a large amount of data pertaining to the issue under scrutiny relatively over a short period of time.

As a result, the focus group discussions were made with the selected participants. In conducting so, two separate focus group discussion sessions were carried out with the intention of getting richer information than what was obtained from individual interview and to crosscheck its reliability. The Participants for the focus group discussion were selected from three different sets of informants. Of the two focus group discussion sessions, one consisted of five returnees from different Arab states (who were the participants of interview) and five leaders of each selected Kebele unlike with the other which comprised of five representatives of government officials from the above listed sectors.

## **3.5. Data Collecting Procedures**

Pertaining to above proposed the research design, different qualitative data gathering techniques were used to obtain the primary or firsthand information directly from the informants. In order to collect reliable data and check the validity of the data collected by each data collection techniques, a combination of the mentioned qualitative data collection tools were employed. The data was collected from the informants in Amharic and later translated in to English. In regard to the data sources, both primary and, to some extent, secondary sources of data were consulted to obtain the required data. Primary data about the causes and consequences of migration towards Arab States was directly collected from returnees and other members of community who have adequate knowledge about the topic. Most of the information pertaining to the secondary data

sources was obtained from literature related to migration, Ethiopian legislation related to migration and literature related to trafficking documents used to gather secondary data.

### **3.6. Methods of Data Analysis and discussion**

After collecting the qualitative data through the help of the above data collection tools, the data was analyzing through descriptive method. In this process the data was gone under categorizing, combining, synthesizing, and thereby analyzing. Before the actual analysis of the data, the collected data was sorted and categorized in accordance to its source and type. For the purpose of clarity and convenience, some selected, data collected by each data collection technique, was transcribed, compiled and further elaborated in to meaningful and patterned information soon after the completion of that particular data collection session. Above all, the whole collected data was analyzed and organized thematically in way of following the original descriptions of the field notes so as to infer meanings and generalizations.

### **3.7. Reliability and Validity of the Research**

Validity referees how better the data collection and data analysis of the research captures the reality of the problem under the investigation .the researcher used observation, interview, and focus group discussion data collection instrument the above help to triangulate the research result. Data triangulation has to potential to address construct validity as a multiple sources of evidence essentially multiple ways to look the cause and conscience of migration. During data collection and analysis phase the researcher to be neutral and in a anyway not inclined towards his intention but only to the data collected through different tools.

These elements helped in testing whether the data collected during the fieldwork were appropriately analyzed. Validity and reliability has to do more with the consistency and credibility of data with the findings, hence, the researcher analyzed the data gathered during the fieldwork.

### **3.8. Research Ethics**

The ethics of the research could not be achieved by passively following one code of ethics. It depends on thinking through what the research means for the participants with relevant and ethically sound decisions (Webster et al. Cited in Ritchie, Lewis and Ormiston, 2013). This implies that the focus is on the meaning, intentions and consequences of the research. It is also about being cautious during the whole research process. As a result, since the research per se and the knowledge production process in the field are sensitive, in turn the information provided by the research participants is kept at a secret place and is hence trustworthy. To keep the information, they provided secret, the researcher placed all information in his hand. It remains closed for any other scrutiny while the researcher uses data only using their mutual agreements.

In light of this, Brun (2013) underlined that conducting ethically sound research during the fieldwork needs a careful understanding of the silence of the research participants and research environment. During the fieldwork, in the study area, the researcher tried to consult with research participants with respect. The researcher has also made a mutual consent in keeping their information anonymous. During fieldwork and in the whole process, the research is accompanied with the above mentioned ethical principles.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This part of the thesis describes the result extracted from the sample respondent through the used data gathering tools. As a whole, this part is broadly categorized in to four sections. The first section focuses on the socio demographic characteristics of returnees (sex, age, education, religion, marital status and host country) while the second broad category explains the driving forces for migration to the Arab states and the working conditions of the migrant workers. In the third part, the consequences migrants encountered as the result of their migration to the Arab States both at the destination and after return was presented. Finally, the fourth section shows the impacts of migration on the community.

## 4.1. An Overview of Participants Profile

**Table 2: Profile of the Respondents Socio-Demographic Analysis**

S/N	Participants	Age	Sex	Kebele	Village	Education	Religion	Marital Status	Host Country	Way of travel
1	Participant 1	27	M	Harawblo	Kuru	Grade 9	Islam	Married	Saudi Arabia	illegally
2	Participant 2	18	F	Illu	Ades	Grade 10	Orthodox	Divorce	Kuwait	legally
3	Participant 3	32	F	Gelsha	Mserta	Illiterate	Islam	Married	Saudi Arabia	Legally
4	Participant 4	23	F	Nebarhger	Jewaager	Grade 8	Islam	Divorced	Saudi Arabia	legally
5	Participant 5	25	F	Kelina	Karagura	Grade 10	Islam	Divorced	Saudi Arabia	legally
6	Participant 6	32	M	Harawblo	Kuru	Grade 10	Orthodox	Divorced	Saudi Arabia	illegally
7	Participant 7	25	F	Illu	Ades	Grade 5	Islam	Single	Kuwait	legally
8	Participant 8	35	M	Gelsha	Mserta	Illiterate	Islam	Married	Saudi Arabia	illegally
9	Participant 9	24	F	Nebarhager	Jewaager	Grade 10	Islam	Divorced	Qatar	legally
10	Participant 10	26	M	Kelina	Karagura	Grade 10	Orthodox	Married	Saudi Arabia	illegally



11	Participant 11	19	F	Harawb elo	Muse Ager	Illiterate	Islam	Single	Qatar	legally
12	Participant 12	20	F	Illu	Gergero	Illiterate	Islam	Divorced	Saudi Arabia	legally
13	Participant 13	22	F	Gelesha	Gergneme da	Grade 8	Islam	Divorced	Dubai	legally
14	Participant 14	20	F	Nebarha ger	Bekmelo	Grade 8	Islam	Married	Saudi Arabia	legally
15	Participant 15	25	F	Kelena	Worrnga	Grade 9	Islam	Divorced	Saudi Arabia	legally
16	Participant 16	17	F	Harawo blo	Muse Ager	Illiterate	Islam	Single	Saudi Arabia	legally
17	Participant 17	19	F	Illu	Gergero	Grade 9	Islam	Married	Dubai	legally
18	Participant 18	19	F	Gelesha	Geragnem eda	Grade 7	Islam	Single	Saudi Arabia	legally
19	Participant 19	24	F	Nebarha ger	Bekmelo	Illiterate	Islam	Divorced	Saudi Arabia	legally
20	Participant 20	21	F	Kelena	Wore Ruga	Illiterate	Islam	Married	Saudi Arabia	legally

The above table shows the socio-demographic background of participants. Here, it is shown that the age of respondents is tend to be considered under the category of youth according to the country's youth policy which is highly related with what is stated UN-DESA (2013) that is migrants in the North are on average older than migrants in the South: (42 years as median age in the North and 33 in the South), and most international migrants (74% of the global migrant stock) are at working age. Similarly research conducted by Tukhashivili in Georgia (2012) revealed that from the migrants particularly among the labor migrants were people at working and middle age.

In accordance with the data collected and showed in the table, most of Dessie Zuria woreda migrant workers who moved to the Arab states are mainly at their productive age. As the information from MOLSA (2012) revealed, those who migrate to Arab states are unable even to complete grade ten In the case of Dessie zuria woreda among 20 returned migrants only five migrants completed grade ten. In addition, data from Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs also shows that of the migrants of the year 2012, more than 85% are female students who either dropped or quitted schools at primary or secondary level. From this, it can be understood that migration is one of the main factors for the dropout of students from the school. When the data is looked from sex perspective, it can also be considered that female students are more exposed to this phenomenon since most of the respondents, 16 were female. When we see the way of travel among 20 migrants four male migrants travel through Bati –Djibouti line illegally without legal document. The other 16 Female migrants travel through Bole Airport with legal document.

When the marital status of migrants is taken in to look, the data showed that 9 of the respondents are divorced. So, what can be understood from this data is that people migrate to different Arab countries in order to have better life after they returned since they have poor living condition in their home land. But, they are obliged to divorce and to live separately from their partner when their goal of migration was not achieved. This enabled the researcher to say that this condition has its own role in increasing the number of divorces.

Moreover, in the table, it is shown that among 20 migrants, the destination country of 14 was Saudi Arabia since they thought to be highly paid there than other countries. In terms to religion, most of the respondents 18 were Muslims. This is because the people of destination countries are

the followers of Islamic religion and being Islam seems to be better to adapt their cultures. Hence, it can be stated that these all socio demographic characteristics of the respondent have a direct link with migration.

## **4.2. Major Causes of Migration**

A combination of different economic, social and other factors operate behind human migration and are responsible for the migrating of thousands of individuals from less developed countries to the developed ones. This part of the thesis presents accounts of informants who participated in this study especially in relation to various factors contributing for their migration.

Identifying the causes is a prerequisite to understand and to find the solution of human migration. As it has been presented under chapter two, migration researchers attached different push and pull factors to migrate in human beings (Gurnam and Harbilas, 2013; Cullen-DuPont, 2009 and Shelly, 2010). These factors will be discussed in the following sub chapter giving due emphasis to the experiences of the informants.

## **4.3. Factors That Lead to Migration**

Several reasons are forwarded by researchers for the existence and rise of migration in Ethiopia. Migrants who participate in this study also mentioned multiple reasons. The causes mentioned by the informants include unemployment and under employment, the existing poverty, rampant rural impoverishment, economic uncertainties and decline, worsening living standards, low payment for domestic work, dislodgment of family and collective social organizations, ecological degradation, discriminatory labor practices, lack of educational opportunities, lack of social and welfare services, loose border controls, lack of good governance, and false or forced marriage.

Migration in human beings is caused by a variety of factors operating both in the sending and receiving countries. According to literatures, push factors constitute different issues which force individuals to seek another way of survival in other countries. Although they differ from one individual to another, these factors create and exert pressure on individual's decision to move away from their country in search of a better way of survival and other opportunities. In other

words poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunity push individuals to migrate to other places. On the other hand, better payments, access to job, and employment opportunities for unskilled laborers in destination countries are among the factors that attract individual migrants to the destination countries. Researchers categorize these factors as pull factors of human migration. As the collected empirical data clearly shows, the decline in social services and economic sectors which is caused by the economic transition, unemployment, increasing rate of poverty and failure in education have created a strong force which push vulnerable individuals to opt for migration. The findings of this study shows that majority of the informants are forced to leave their birth place as a result of poverty and economic vulnerability.

Frequently, research in the area of migration also makes the traffickers and brokers the centerpiece and principal subject of migration (Beydoun, 2006). Nevertheless, the problem of migrating begins not only with the traffickers and brokers themselves, but also with the conditions that caused the victims to migrate under circumstances rendering them vulnerable to exploitation.

Majority of the informants contacted in this study mentioned poverty, unemployment and other economic factors as a main cause for their migration, but it is also undeniable that social, cultural and political factors played an important role for the migration of many individuals especially women and girls. In most parts of Ethiopia, the societies are male dominated and patriarchal. In these communities, women are given low statuses and are dispossessed of their basic rights. These kinds of treatments towards women are among the major risk factors which expose women to migrate. The empirical data collected shows that migration is a complex phenomenon which is often influenced by economic, social, cultural and other related factors. Many of the factors which are mentioned by the migrants are unique to each individual migrant and to the place from which they come. From the collected data it is easily understandable that migration is a sign of rampant poverty, widespread level of unemployment and lack of opportunities in places of origin. These factors, combined with other related conditions, will force individuals to look for a better way of living by moving far away from their homeland.

In general migration in human beings can be caused and facilitated by a variety of economic, social, cultural and other related conditions. In the coming sections these conditions will be discussed in detail depending on the experiences of the informants.

### **4.3.1. Economic Causes of Migration**

It is argued that inequitable resource allocation and the absence of viable sources of income are among the main economic factors that push people to become victims of human migration (Shield 2003). Nowadays, families in Ethiopia: mostly the rural ones have no assets to support their children's education and their incomes are inadequate to have a better living. In the countryside, agriculture becomes less profitable and land has become increasingly scarce. (Fransen and Kuschminder,2009). As a result of this, households become increasingly vulnerable economically and women, children, young boys and girls are therefore compelled to contribute their own share towards the family's subsistence. This kind of economic situation by itself paves the way for migration; traffickers and brokers also use this opportunity to recruit their victims by deceiving those economically desperate persons with attractive economic opportunities in other countries.

Varieties of conditions have also been identified by key informants as a cause for migration in an interview conducted with migrant informants, kebele leaders as well as in an FGD made with government officials in Dessie Zuria Woreda. Poverty, unemployment, and other related economic conditions such as the ambition to improve one's own and ones families economic life, a desire to escape poverty and lack of economic opportunities are among the major economic factors mentioned by the informants as a main economic causes of migration. In this section of the thesis an attempt is made to discuss and shed a light on some of the economic conditions which exert pressure on young people of the woreda to think of migration.

In regard of the above idea, Gasshaw and Kassgne (2017) demonstrated various interrelated factors in South Wollo putting that:

*“According to resourceful informants, the average plot of land worked per family in the three woredas is inadequate because of its low productivity. The majority of land is used for self-sufficiency, and in some areas, cash crop production for export is insignificant. Moreover, the*

*increasing population puts further pressure on the land, making attainment of self-sufficiency more challenging. It is claimed that most of the grandsons and granddaughters, who are house holders, do not have plots of land and are dependents of their parents' small size of land. Generally speaking, shortage of cultivable land due to rapid population growth; lack of adequate rainfall and decline of the productivity of the arable farmland are among the peoples' most serious challenges. These environmental hazards create conditions of insufficient resources or income that bring about impoverished life of the local people."*

#### **4.3.2. Poverty and Desire to Improve Economic Conditions**

Experts and advocates in the field of human migration often emphasize poverty as a main cause of migration. As poverty has unbearable negative impact on the economic and social life of individuals, it is not surprising that poverty is one of the determining factors behind human migration. In this relation, IOM, (2004) expressed many young men and women in the developing world like Ethiopia as ones being politically, economically, and socially marginalized and trapped by poverty.

Migrants even reported that they borrowed money from relatives, usurers, different saving and credit institutions in their surroundings to cover the expenses incurred for their migration. Moreover, some migrants engaged in a contract agreement called '*debt bondage*': an agreement reached between traffickers or brokers and migrants who have no sufficient cash to facilitate the migration process to pay the migration cost after they reached the destination place. In this agreement the traffickers or the brokers agree to facilitate the migration of the individual migrant/s and the migrant/s in turn agrees to pay all the expenses back on his/her arrival to the destination country.

Thus, as it is discovered in the study the migrants are economically powerless due to poverty. The informants participated in this study maintained that poverty accompanied with other poor economic conditions is an influential factor behind their migration. They also expressed that having recognized how poverty is rampant in the country; they thought migration as the only chance to escape from this condition and to change their life.

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In an interview conducted with the informants, the researcher understood that poor people would not necessarily opt migration as the only means of economic sustainability if other ways were provided to escape poverty which was to mean that a desire to improve their economic conditions combined with lack of economic opportunities at home was one of the main reasons of migrants who seek work abroad. Due to this, lack of economic opportunity and access to public services or generally the obstacles hindering one from escaping poverty were blamed for the existence of migration rather than poverty itself.

On the other side, the informants exposed that; there are also many migrant people, who migrate to improve their economic conditions and to increase their material wealth rather than not having enough money to feed themselves or their family,

Interview with both potential migrants and returnees in Dessie Zuria have also indicated that economic hardships were main reasons they entered into migration. For example, when one informant: a migrant from Kelena Kebele , was asked about the causes of his migration,

*“He said that their farm land had been taken for investment and added that although the government had paid the compensation for the land: 7Birr per care meter, the money was not enough even to buy one year food for the family. Because of this, he and his families faced poverty and economic hard ship which made him to decide to migrate to Saudi Arabia illegally through Bati to support his family by paying more than 10.000 birr for the journey. When he expressed about what he had faced in the destination country, he alleged that he had lived there for about two years and six months and unfortunately he was caught, arrested for a month and sent to Ethiopia by the Saudi police before he had returned his families’ birr. Coming to his home land, he said that he had no farm land to plough and became daily laborer in Dessie and Kombicha to support his old families.”*

From this, the researcher thought what the informant was trying to say is that he was forced to migrate because of having desire to improve his economic conditions and to be able to help his families which implied that such desire is of many needy young Ethiopians.

As the empirical data collected in the field demonstrated, poverty is not the only factor that makes Ethiopian women and men vulnerable to migration. There are also indications that lack of employment alternatives and opportunities in home village that lead people to migrate.

From the collected data, it has been documented that poverty leads to a lack of education, to unemployment and to be labor migrant. In addition, migration is inextricably linked to poverty. Wherever neediness and economic hardship prevails, there will be those destitute and desperate poor people. This creates opportunity to traffickers or brokers to get benefit from those who are seeking a better life in a different country but don't have the capabilities to travel and find work as a result of poverty. In general, poverty and economic exclusion are the common cause for the migration of the migrants that are participated in this study.

In this relation, similar research conducted by kassegne and Gashew (2017) revealed that push factor (unemployment, land scarcity and poverty) are more significant than pull factors in explaining drivers of migration using the regression analysis. Meanwhile, Mohammed:(2016) argue that the causes of illegal out migration differ from individual to individual and from community to community. The reaserch done by (Gebrehiwot and Fekadu: 2012; Al Arabiya: 2016; Fransen: 2009;Schlein, 2002) also strengthen this idea. According to them, however, in the case of migration have no substantial difference because it predominantly involves around economic hardship and a lack of job opportunity. Even most of the written sources agreed on the two issues to be considered as key factors for legal and illegal out migration.

### **4.3.3. Unemployment and Lack of Economic Opportunities**

From the gathered data, poverty, unemployment, lack of employment alternatives and economic opportunities in many rural and semi urban areas were other major factors stated by many of the informants as causes for migration. Besides, economic necessities, the desires to improve one's economic conditions and escape poverty were also considered as the primary motivations of migrants who seek employment abroad. In responding, the participants expressed their view that were ere employment and alternative economic opportunities in their home village or country these migrants wouldn't be moved to other countries. Unsettled economic condition, high rate of unemployment and low payment for domestic works were also cited as the main deriving



economic factors for the migration and the trafficking of many young people of the Wereda to the Arab States.

Owing to the fact that majority of the migrants which participated in the study were from impoverished rural and semi urban villages where agriculture and related activities are the only available means of employment opportunities, they could witness that in that semi urban and rural villages or towns agriculture is the dominant livelihood strategy and source of employment for limited number of individuals and beyond agriculture, there is a chronic absence of industries and service sectors to absorb the increasing number of unemployed youths in many rural villages of the country. Nowadays as youth unemployment is increasing in Ethiopia, particularly in many small towns and rural parts and as the labor market for young men and women is very restricted, women are found not to be as highly valued in terms of their labor as men in such sectors of agriculture and they are, therefore, restricted to domestic works and other service jobs in the informal sector where the payment is insufficient to cover their needs. Consequently, migrating to a different country becomes a wide open option for unemployed youths to get employed and improve their life. In conclusion, all the migrant partaker in the study considered unemployment as a core factor for them to migrate to the Arab Middle East to be employed as housemaids, drivers, and construction workers by mentioning that undoubtedly, they would not try the dangerous journey across the boundaries of their country if jobs were available to them at home.

The statement of participant 5 from Illu Kebele is an illustration of this. She said

*“I completed grade 10 last year. My parents helped me financially and morally during my education. It is my part to help them. However, I have not got a job till now. Consequently, I choose to migrate to the Middle East”*

The same conclusion is indicated by kelemwork etal (2017). The study was done in Tigray Region. This research underlined the criticism of migrants on the government’s efforts to address economic problems. In this research it is also expressed that the respondents considered the support of the government as minimum for the returnees; bad governance on allocation of land, loans and real services as the reasons to exacerbate the problems of unemployment and underemployment.

In an interview, another female migrant informant from Nebar hager Kebele, also evidenced that, lack of employment and economic opportunities motivated migrants to search for job opportunities in other countries. In mentioning the condition, she said

*“I am from poor family I learned my elementary education by the support of school feeding program. When I passed grade 9 I must go to Dessie to continue my high school but my families could not pay house rent, expense for uniform and to send food per week. Because of these I dropped out my education and decided to migrate.”(Participant 4)*

From the above speech, the interplay between poverty, lack of employment and economic opportunities to lead migrants to seek employment opportunities in a different country is clearly seen. The stories of the informants also revealed that there was a strong motivation on the part of the migrants to improve their economic conditions and to support their family despite of the fact that they were without the need to go far away from home.

#### **4.3.4 .Low Payment for Domestic and Informal Works**

Among the economic causes of migration that the study identified, low payment for local workers who involved in different domestic works and informal sectors was another main economic factor behind the migration of many individuals in Ethiopia.

As the findings of the study indicates many of the migrants tried to improve their life and to escape poverty without leaving the country by doing some domestic works and by involving in the informal sectors like domestic works as daily laborer in construction sites, pity traders; housemaids in local households; janitors in hotels and small firms before their decision to migrate to the Arab States. However, the low payment which characterizes the informal labor market sectors and domestic works in the Woreda and on the contrary, thinking that one can earn a high amount of monthly salary by doing the same kinds of domestic jobs in the Arab states or Middle East countries make them to look for other well paid job opportunities in different countries. In this relation, most of the migrant participants mentioned that they had a previous work experience on the informal labor market and other domestic works. For instance, one of the migrant informants participated in the study from Kelena Kebele, mentioned that:

*“Before I decided to go to the Saudi Arabia via Afar, I had worked for three consecutive years in different construction sites as a daily laborer with a minimum wage. The wage I earned was very low to satisfy my needs and to support my old parents who lived in the small rural village. Having spent such a long time as a daily laborer in those construction sites, the wage was 70 birr a day it was impossible to eat three times a day the price of one enjera was 20 birr in the construction site. Finally I realized that I couldn’t improve my life with this wage and decide to migrate illegally through Djibouti to Saudi Arabia.”*

A female migrant whom the researcher interviewed in Illu Kebele mentioned the following about her previous work experience:

*“My mother died at my teen age. My father married after a year. I couldn’t agree with my step mother I drop out my education and I went to combolicha to be a house maid but the wage was 150 birr per month it was not enough to support myself and my family. After two year I saved some money and borrowed six thousand birr and migrate to Dubai.”*

As it is clearly stated above, the migrants had worked in different informal and domestic works before their migration. But because of the low payment of domestic works, the migrants were forced to quit those jobs and to migrate to Arab countries in search of a better payment.

Generally, it is evident in the study that the interplay between such economic conditions as poverty, lack of employment opportunities, and low payment for available domestic works leads the Woreda migrants to opt for migration as a means of improving their economic conditions and changing their life.

Data on the different salaries Ethiopian workers earn in the local labor market in comparison with Saudi Arabia reveal the opportunity to migrate. Henok et al. (a, 2017) indicate that in Bale zone: “The average value in Birr was found to be 1,078 ETB per month and standard deviation of 1,258.00 for returnees. For potential migrants the average monthly income in birr was found to be 992 ETB and standard deviation of 1,273.00. (...) Interviewed returnee and potential migrants expressed that because of high costs of living in Ethiopia and lower income from their current occupation, they have higher intention to migrate.”

The above analysis also supported by the following empirical researches which was done by (Kelemework et al., 2017) in the case of the Tigran Region:

*“...the survey result shows that the average monthly income of returnee emigrants is 1,876 Ethiopian Birr. It is difficult to consider that returnees had good economic condition. Similarly, effort was made to measure the monthly income of potential migrants and the finding shows that the average monthly income is 1,754 ETB the majority of the respondents earn very low amount of income.”*

On the contrary, even if the migrants were employed in low skill and low wage jobs, their earnings in the destination countries are three or four times higher on average than those in Ethiopia: “ average monthly income returnees earned at country of destination was 5,890 Ethiopian birr (ETB,) with maximum and minimum 50,000 and 400 respectively.” (Kelemework et al., 2017)\

#### **4.3.5. Ecological Degradation and Lack of Farm Land**

According to Berhanu & White, (2000); De Waal, (1991); Ezra (2001); Ezra & Kiros, (2001) apart from war and political violence, ecological degradation is historically one of the major causes of migration in Ethiopia. In addition, Wouterse & Taylor, (2008) put migration as a result of low opportunities or poor living conditions which is often seen as a form of household income diversification. In accordance to UNDP, (2009) some household members migrate to areas with better opportunities while other household members stay at their original location and benefit from, for example, remittances. This has also been the case for some Ethiopian households in drought-prone areas.

Since the largest share of the Woreda’s economy is based on agriculture, the Wereda is highly vulnerable to ecological factors such as droughts. The drought took place between 1964 and 1965, and in the period 1973-1974 created a large famine and affected the whole Wereda. Over the years, many peoples of the Woreda responded to these ecological changes by moving from their birth place to different parts within the country as well as outside the country.

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As the respondents mentioned, this ecological problem is still the main driving force for their migration to different Arab states. Beside the ecological influence, scarcity of land in the Wereda was stated as the other precipitating factor for leaving their home and moving to the Middle East. This is mainly the influential cause for male migrants in the study area.

As male Participant from Hara wobello Kebele mentioned:

*“At the beginning, I did not have interest to migrate to the Arab countries. But when I got married, my parents did not have a piece of extra farm land to give for me. Because of this factor, I decided and went to Saudi Arabia illegally via Ethio-Djibouti border and stayed there for about three years. Besides me, there are others who still are ready to migrate to the Arab states because of ecological degradation and shortage of farm land in the Kebele*

Similar data have been collected by Kelemework et al (2017). In accordance to him, shortage of land and inability of youths to get land for farming unless their relative is died are the main factors that create poverty and cause immigration in Tigray Region.

#### **4.3.6. Socio Cultural Causes**

As ILO, (2004) put, impoverished life conditions and economic necessities are the leading responsible factors behind the migration of large number of individuals from poor developing nations, including Ethiopia. This is true for many migrants migrate to escape poverty by having better job opportunities abroad. However, this does not mean that poverty itself or economic neediness is the only factor for migration. Rather, cultural values, social values and practice which are embedded in the cultural constructions of the society, and the culture that embraces and even promotes sexual and labor exploitation are to be blamed for the ongoing atrocity of human migration around the world.

For it is important to study the socio-cultural conditions of migration in order to understand the problem clearly within its social and cultural context, the data of the study showed that there are a number of socio cultural causes why people move from their home country to other countries of destination. But largely it is seen that due to the broad variation in culture, there are some root causes of migration.

In fact the factors that makes Ethiopian migrants vulnerable to migration are quite varied and complex, but there are some major and often interrelated socio-cultural factors that render migrants vulnerable to migration. In this aspect, migrants, concerned government officials and local community members of Dessie Zuria Woreda , which participated in this study, had identified pressure from family and friends, success stories of previous migrants, failure in education, low level of education, forced marriage and presence of deceptive trafficking brokers as social and cultural causes which cause vulnerable individuals to migrate.

#### **4.3.7. Pressure from the Society**

Pressure from family members and friends is the main social condition contributing to migration in Ethiopia. In societies where migrating to Arab countries become a culture, pushing and motivating children to go to those countries is becoming a common practice for many family members in Ethiopia. According to most female informants of this study, this kind of pressure from families is making many individuals vulnerable to migration. One of them said:

*“I had never dreamed to go to Arab countries for a minute in my life. But a strong pressure from my family pushed me to migrate to the Arab countries because some of our neighbors’ daughters were in Dubai and Qatar. My parents especially my mother wanted me to go to one of the Arab countries and to send financial remittances and other things such as clothes and jewelries like our neighbors’ daughters do”. (participant3)*

The aforementioned saying was recorded in an interview with other informant from Illu Kebele of the Woreda. As it is clearly seen in the above interview, parents push their children to migrate to Arab countries with the hope of getting financial remittances and other supports. Poor families, who live in areas where the culture of migration is adopted as one means of survival, want to have one of their children to go to Arab countries for varieties of economic reasons. In some cases migrants, who can be friends, neighbors or relatives, who returned from migration also contribute for the migration of other individuals in their locality.

Similar research conducted by Besirat et al. (2017) indicated local communities as those who believe in migration as a way to make the difference because they see ones reaching well-being through having migrant family members and as those who push other families to take the same decision. In addition, Kelmework et al (2017) also indicated that:

“Despite the anti-migration sentiment by returnees and those who have already made their way abroad, the temptation to migrate remains very strong because families of migrants demonstrate better economic position (e.g. better housing and alternative livelihood strategies) in the villages of origin conveying the message that it is still advantageous to migrate despite the challenges.”

#### **4.3.8 .Low Level of Education and Illiteracy**

Low level of education among many rural individuals contributes much to migrating. First it hampers individuals from getting employed in formal labor market or to find alternative employment or other ways to help them and support their families, second it makes them unemployed or obtain only low paying jobs in the informal sector, mostly as housemaids and waitresses, and then aggravates the impoverished life they already leading. The impoverished life itself pushes the people to migrate.

The migrant: participated in the study mentioned that their being uneducated let them seek for employment opportunities in informal and low paying sectors, mostly in larger cities and other countries. Some of the returnee informants who mentioned failure in education as a reason for their migration were students in senior secondary schools and higher learning institutions before their migration. Particularly university students do not want to go back to their family when they get fired from the institutions because of low academic performance.

The following expression, taken from an interview with a returnee migrant and former student in Dessie Hotie Preparatory and Secondary school showed how failure in education contributes to the migration of many desperate students saying that:

*“My academic performance was not good. When I took grade 8 regional exam, the school director and the examiner gave answer and I got 80% and passed. But when I joined high school, I could not understand everything what the teachers said. I hate learning. I repeated twice in grade 9. Finally, I forced my family to borrow money from the user and migrate illegally.” (Participant 1)*

Furthermore the empirical data collected in this study demonstrated how gender based discrimination, patriarchal values and attitudes, and the low social status of women in many societies are among the basic causes for the growth of migration in women mainly for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

#### **4.3.9 .Forced Marriage**

Unwanted or forced marriage was the other cultural condition identified in the study as a contributing factor for migration in the Woreda. In many rural parts of Ethiopia, girls are often married at early age. In some instances, young girls are compelled to marry to a man that they barely only just to strengthen the relationship of their parents or to economically subsidize the family. This leads women to suppression and leading unpleasant life situations, which in turn leads to migration.

Among the migrant informants who participated in the study, there was one female migrant who was forced to migrate because of the bad marriage relationship she had with her spouse.

*“I was active in my academic performance and always I wish to be a teacher like that I saw in my school. But one day my mother told me to drop out my school and to marry a gay. I cried I said to my mother I will leave your house. I will go anyplace. But my mother told me if you do such your father will curse you wherever you go you will not be happy said my mother. I afraid of the curse and the marriage conducted but I couldn't agree with my husband because I was not interested at the beginning. I divorced him and decided to my grate. My ambition was to accumulate some money and continue my education. Unfortunately I couldn't succeed my ambition. Now I return back and born two sons. The main reason to migrate was forced marriage.” (Participant13)*



Although it is hard to conclude, but is possible to say that forced or unwanted marriage also contribute for the migration of many women in Ethiopia by exerting pressure on them to migrate to another place not only to improve their life economically but also to escape from the harms and the controls of their spouses.

#### **4.3.10. False Promises of Steady Employment in Arab Countries**

False promises of steady employment in Arab Countries are another issue identified in the study as a factor that contributes to the migration of innocent individuals. Brokers use different methods to encourage destitute individuals to migrate to another place and to improve their life. They often promised the people that they would get them employed in hotels and other service offering industries. Such false promises of steady employment as housemaids, nannies, car drivers, and hotel service positions or attendants, motivate individuals to migrate to those places and this become a very common method of taking migrants from their homeland to a place that they know nothing about.

Thus, poor individuals who sought work abroad are often misled by false promises of steady employment in developed countries. In certain cases, success stories told by formerly migrated persons have tended to encourage young women and children to attempt the same. Sometimes, formerly migrated people tell good stories and pressurize friends, neighbors and relatives to do the same.

As some of the participants of the study proved, false promises and the success of former migrated persons motivated them to migrate to the Arab states: especially female informants from Gelsa, Hara wblo, Ilu, and Nebar Hgre Kebele.

The following table showed this cause of migration

**Table 3: Summary of Causes of Migration for the Twenty Migrants Participated in the Study as Key Informants.**

Factors that Lead to Migration		No. of Informants (20 migrants)
Economic Factors	Poverty and desire to improve one's life	17
	Unemployment / lack of economic opportunity	16
	Low payment for domestic work	10
	Ecological degradation and lack of land	4
Socio-cultural Factors	False promises of employment	7
	Forced marriage	2
	Failure in education and illiteracy	5
	Pressure from the society	16

#### 4.4. Other Contributing Factors

Numerous root economic and socio cultural causes that existed for a very long time have been identified through the gathered data. But, according to different scholars, these factors cannot alone explain the phenomenal growth of migration since there are also other contributing factors such as globalization, the internet and the rise of free market economy. So, in addition to the economic and socio cultural factors which are presented above, the study also identified some political and legal conditions as factors contributing to migration especially for human trafficking. This is to mean that things like the migration policies and laws of both origin and destination countries, loose border control and protection, and presence of corrupt border securities are the main contributing factors identified in the study. Next, an attempt is made to present these contributing factors by giving due emphasis to the accounts of the male informants participated in the study.

#### 4.4.1. Loose Border Protection and Control

Of the surrounding neighbor countries, Ethiopia shares 342 km border with the Djibouti. As the collected data indicated, almost all of male informants passed through the border between these two countries. In expressing this phenomenon, male respondents said

*“We entered to Djibouti easily and went to Yemen illegally. There was no strong control in this area. In addition to this, the border area was environmentally characterized as arid and covered with densely grown bushes which are very conducive for traffickers to transport us easily unidentified by the border securities who sometimes patrol around that area.” (Participant 6)*

In addition another male participate that gone through Djibouti express what he faced during his journey saying:

*“I faced physical abuse and torture when I arrived Yemen. The smuggler asked me to pay more than 10,000 birr and told me if they arrested me they will be deported to my country without repaying the money that I borrow. When I choose the Djibouti line, I expected the money that I spent to be less but I paid more than 29,000 birr with unbelievable suffering. Many Ethiopians lose their life being thrown from boat and being tortured. I eyewitness the journey of illegal migration’s being extremely bad”. (Participant 10)*

From this, it can be understood that, because of the lack of tight control and checking systems, different migrants went to this area to use it as the most important gateway. In addition the journey of illegal migration was full of accident and danger.

#### 4.4.2. Corruption in Government Officials

Corruption is increasingly cited as a key reason for why trafficking continues and traffickers remain free. According to one report released by OSCE, (2006) there is a very strong correlation between corruptions and trafficking. The trafficking in persons also flourishes in part through the corruption of public officials. This shows how trafficking relies on corrupting Kebele Officials, police officers, judges border securities and ministers at all levels to function and how corruption is also a responsible factor for the flow of large number of people from their original place. In

this relation, the gathered data divulged how corruption or corrupt officials help traffickers facilitate their operations around the border. According to male participants, some Kebele officials, police men and border guards are involved in the trafficking business by forging identification cards for migrants and leaving wide border areas unprotected for the traffickers to use as passage ways during border crossings.

#### **4.4.3. Lack of Awareness about the Difficulties of life in the Arab States**

Among the factors that make individual migrants to migrate to the Arab states is lack of awareness about the difficulties life in the Arab countries. These people merely did it depending on the wrong and appealing information they had received from the society and brokers. As studies indicated majority of migrants in Ethiopia are from country sides or remote rural villages where access to modern technologies that disseminate information about migration are rare and limited. On top of this, majority of the migrants are illiterate who cannot acquire information by themselves since 97.25% of the people of the Wereda are living in the rural areas. Therefore, for these poor individuals, the only source of information about the migration process is the local brokers that they found in the nearest post. Thus, they become misinformed about migration and life in Arab states.

The following case clearly shows how lack of awareness about migration is serious in the area. One of the women informants whom the researcher contacted in Abaso kebele said that

*‘ My friend at school always talked about her sister that she lived Saudi Arabia always talked about the amount of money and the type of materials that her migrants sister sent to her families when I go their house the blankets the mats motivated me. Their house was not as a farmer house it was beautiful I became eager to make my house like their house, immediately I decided to migrate. I did not receive any bad information about the life of migrants in Arab States. I discussed about my migration with my mother this issue become our house agenda finally I convinced my father and migrate to Saudi now I return in my country things were not as I expected. The main thing that I told you is, if I work my country as I work 16 hours at Saudi really I can get more than I get in Saudi Arabia.’(participant5)*

#### **4.5. The Abusive Nature of Work in the Destination Countries**

May be, some migrant domestic workers can be satisfied with their employers and working conditions; however, numerous studies have consistently reported high levels of exploitation and abuse by employers. The exploitation includes non-payment or under-payment of agreed wages, over-working domestic workers beyond the hours specified in the contract without compensation, and coercion to undertake work in more than one household or work not specified in the contract: agricultural work.

As to Fernandez, (2014) the source of this exploitation is in part attributable to the power over migrant workers that employers exert as Kafuels (sponsor) and to the high cost of hiring a migrant domestic worker. ILO, (2011) also estimated the full cost of employing a live-in migrant domestic workers including recruitment fees, work and residence permits, and the cost of food and accommodation to be two to three times the annual salary of the migrant domestic workers. This high cost covered by employers is then socially perceived as a power giving them the entitlement to command the labor, time, and even the wellbeing of the migrant domestic workers. As Fernandez, (2014) put the employer's power over the migrant domestic workers can also be exerted through physical: depriving the migrant domestic workers of food, health care, and adequate rest time; verbal: insulting and humiliating; and psychological abuse: forbidding communication with families or friends, restricting mobility outside the household by mentioning the alarming reports of migrant domestic workers being beaten, tortured, and sexually abused regularly appear in the media as illustrations.

The suggestion of the informants proved this. They expressed that they were expected to work with a break; however, they were forced to stay in the work environment until midnight passes. They also pointed out that they had to get up early and had been obligated to finish all the house works without break from 18- 20 hours as well as to serve two employers living in different locations with no rest at all. In this regard one female participant: Saudi Arabia migrant, for instance expressed the work condition in this manner.

*“The task I perform in my employers’ house was endless. Having finished cleaning rooms, I would begin washing the cloth, preparing food. Having finished the tasks of my employer, I had been obliged to work in the house of the parents of my employer. The whole day passed through*

*working and standing. After one year stay, I totally lost my potential. But the entire task, I covered alone was never visible for my employer; rather, they arrange another task for me. It was a difficult task for domestic migrants especially for those who were not matured and young, because tasks need both patience and energy.”(participant14)*

The other participant also expressed her feeling about the exploitative nature of the work as follow:

*“I had lived for 8 years in Arab States (4years in Dubai and 4 years in Saudi Arabia). The type of work and the way my employers treat me was the same in both countries. I always woke up at six in the morning and worked until ten in the evening [sixteen hours] restlessly. I sometimes worked longer hours when I had to serve guests who visited late at night and stayed until three in the morning. But no matter how late I work the previous night, I had begun work by six in the morning the next day this was my rotten activity.” (Participant8 )*

The same conclusion is made by Henok et.al (2017) is that the exploitation could continue also in the destination country, after the journey, in terms of physical and psychological violence, absence of right to change employer, heavy work load and plundering of properties.

In relation to work load, the information gathered from one of the male respondents of the study showed the load of work on male is relatively less than females in different Arab countries.

The following saying by male participant divulges this.

*“I went to Saudi Arabia 2 times and lived there a total of 6 years. I was working both in construction and as shepherd. Of course, working in construction was very difficult but caring animals was relatively better. The boring part of this work was the hotness of the area, the types of food I ate and the long journey I did with animals in search of food and water for them.”(participant10)*

Additionally, participants of Saudi Arabia emigrants explained the burden she shouldered like this:

*“I had lived and worked in Saudi Arabia for two years. Cleaning house preparing food and ironing clothe were my common tasks. But what was more difficult for me was the bad behavior*

*of the children of my employers. Their interest was nonstop which was very difficult for me to treat them accordingly. They were not in a position to listen me rather they expressed their feelings and interests. They make the house dirty after I cleaned the rooms. Even they did not allow me to pray by telling me I was going there to serve them rather than praying.”(participant 6)*

As Sabban, (2006) in her study put, migrant female domestic workers in the United Arab Emirates face variety of problems while they are in the UAE as domestic household servants. According to her, apart from the sexual and psychological abuses female domestic workers are subjected to exploitative and over loaded work. She also argued that racial discrimination and symbolic forms of prejudice against the migrant worker are also common. Additionally, Jureidin (2003) put that migrant workers are viewed by their employers as racially inferior and lower status individuals. Even though most migrant domestic workers live in luxury apartments, employers prefer to let the workers have their own bathrooms since it is considered unseemly that they share something with family members. If the employee has to share a bathroom, she is required to clean it immediately after use. However, most accommodation facilities are substandard. The maids often do not have their own room, and there are many instances in which they sleep in the laundry room on a mattress on the floor, or in the living room which means they cannot retire until the whole family has gone to bed or they may be required to sleep in the kitchen or even on the balcony.

One of the informant, in this regard mentioned

*“My employer did not treat equally those who work in her house. She always insults and contempt me because of my skin collar .whereas the other worker from Pakistan that work in the house had closed relation with my employer. I always feel angry I can perform more than Pakistan worker. But she never thanks even one day.” (participant 14)*

In defining the term ‘abuse’, Jureidini, (2003) put it as demeaning or degrading treatment is a particularly insidious form of abuse. Aggressively delivered orders, shouting and constant belittling criticism contain an underlying threat of violence or may be seen as violent. Abuse also includes withholding of food, not allowing the worker to prepare her own food and relying on “handouts” from the mistress of the house, which may be leftovers from the family meal. There

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have been cases where locks were put on refrigerators and in one case an alarm was installed. Employees may be belittled on a daily basis, such as with name-calling “*Hmara*”, or “*donkey*” is the most common term used. Sometimes, names are changed to suit the employer.

On the issue of violence and abuse, participants of the study were subjected to physical, sexual, psychological and/or emotional abuses. One of the participants of the study, in this regard, expressed

*“I had lived in Dubai for 3 years. The husband of my employer sometimes treated me well but his wife became angry and shouted at him because of envy. One day, when the husband talked to me, his wife threw a dish and broke my head. Though he tried to take me to the nearby hospital, she was not voluntary and I was bleeding for about two days. Later, they took me to the hospital when I was ready to report to the police starting from that day my life was full of suspect and return back before I completed my contract.”( participant 4)*

As to the collected data, almost all participants explained that they experienced similar living and working conditions despite of the fact that they migrated to the different destinations of the Arab states. Generally, none of the participants explained the work condition and the treatment provided for them as conducive.

#### **4.5.1. Wage Withhold and Variation of the Emigrants in the Host Countries**

Another common migration related practice is to withhold wages. There have been cases reported in which maids have worked for up to six years without being paid. Though some wanted to return home after expiration of their two- or three-year contracts, they have been prevented from doing so by virtue of the fact that they have not been paid.

As Gulf News, (1999) codified in the UAE in 1997, for example, there were some 1,600 complaints from Sri Lankan maids, ranging from non-payment to harassment, lodged with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and added that it is uncommon to find employers being compelled to pay wages owed, although some actions taken with the more recent intervention of diplomatic representation are having an impact.



In this connection, as informants mentioned, though there is wide range of wage variation with in countries, they could not get their salary on time. Especially, as Saudi Arabian migrants explained the first three months' salary was not allowed to them with the pretext of probation period for them. According to ILO, (2014) the first three months of employment for domestic workers are generally considered as probationary period during which an employment or employee can terminate if the employers become unsatisfied with the working condition or work performance. In this case, the response of one participant is gained to be important for the illustration of this argument.

She said:

*"I had gone to Saudi Arabia through the help of the broker by borrowing 10.000 Birr from him and lived there for 3 years. When I was living with my employer, I did not know the amount of my salary. While I was asking for my salary, they said that I had no right to know the amount of the money I earned. The only person who had the right to know my salary was my sponsor. They also said they were sending the money to my broker per a month because they had an agreement with him not to pay any fraction of money for one year to me. When I asked him my salary he said I have taken the money that I borrowed. Look he borrowed 10, 000 birr but he took my one year salary . After one year I had decided to leave the house. Then after, my employers promised me to pay my salary hand to hand up to the end of the two years contract. Lastly, I had lost 20,000 birr by the fake between my employers and the broker."*(participant12)

Fernandez, (2010) put that currently, Ethiopian domestic migrant workers in the Middle East are paid \$100 to \$150 per month—a dismal sum that is low by all standards. In relation to the idea of wage variation, the other participant mentioned in the following:

*"There is wage variation among the domestic migrant workers of different countries with the same type of tasks. For instance, there was one employee who came from Philippines and work with me in the same house. They paid 600 Riyadh for me but 1200 Riyadh for her. That was two wice me. They treated her as a family member even she can prepare her own food and sometimes she ate with them. But this was always torched me"*.(participant14)

For the interviewer asked the respondents the reason for this variation of wages and the special treatments given to the domestic migrant workers of other countries, he got the following response.

*“There were Indian and Pakistan women working with Ethiopians. They were not different from us in terms of economic status or qualification. However, it was obvious that they were more paid and respected than us. They had also better rights and contracts compared with us. Their agency, embassy and consulate fought for their rights case-by-case. The weakest and the most unconcerned embassy that did not stand the right of its citizen was the Ethiopian Embassy.”*  
(participant 3)

## **4.6. Consequences of Migration on the Emigrants and the Community**

Since the thesis is aimed at pointing out the economic, social, communication and health related consequences of migration and the different challenges that migrants experienced after they returned to home country and at exploring the impacts of migration on the community of the study area, the collected data was in this concern and the following responds were gained.

### **4.6.1. Economic Consequences**

The consequences of migration can be either positive or negative depending on the way the individual countries manage it. UN, (2006) that work migration can benefit both labor sending countries and host countries if properly managed. On the one hand, it provides employment opportunities for emigrant people and remittances for family left behind; on the other hand country of migration meets the local demands for cheap domestic work. Sethurman, (1976) also mentioned in many cases of migration, economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by migrants from the other countries could be an important asset to be transferred to the home area in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc.

The survey for Jakarta shows that almost two-thirds of the male and female migrants reported to be better off after migration than before; and their success increased with the duration of their

stay. According to those participants who stayed abroad for certain years reported that, their living standards after their migration is better than pre migration. These participants stated that wage which would not be obtained within four to five years in home country was accumulated within one year from foreign working. Even though there is a chance in which besides wages, extra economic benefits in the form of generosity at the end of the contract can be gained, most participants explained on the other side they returned back to the home before completing their contract due to facing economic difficult.

A participant who was emigrant of Saudi Arabia narrated the importance of her migration by comparing life before migration and after migration as follow:

*“I was in Saudi Arabia for four years as a housemaid. I spent not more than 8000 Ethiopian birr for the whole process of the migration. But within one year stay in Saudi Arabia, I paid back the debt that my parents borrowed from others and accumulated 5000 birr. Within the lengthy of four years, I built and fulfilled the house of my parents and had 35,000 Ethiopian birr in my account. I would not have this money even with ten years if I were in Ethiopia. It was enough to be there, and then I was ready to return back to Saudi Arabia within one month.”(participant 17)*

The same conclusion is indicated by Henok et al. (2017). In the Bale zone, returnees and migrant families buy cattle, houses, furniture and appliances, arable land and pieces of land in cities and start job in line with their preferred businesses like “Small Scale Enterprise based Cafeteria and Restaurant Service, followed by poultry farming and investing in modern agriculture that is supported by machinery respectively with currency of their immigrant families.

On the other hand migrants will not be successful and achieve their goal of migration due to different factors such as health problem and the problem within the employers and other related factors.

The other participant: one of the migrants who failed to achieve the goal of her economic desire of migration noted the grievance of emigration as follows:

*“I migrated to Saudi Arabia after I had completed grade 10 to support my family. The total money spent for my emigration was about 10,000. The money was obtained from usurer and was expected to be paid back with high rate of interest. However, life in the host country was not as the same as my expectation. My total life in Saudi Arabia was 26 months as housemaid and 2 months in prison. At the end of the two years contract, we I agreed with new salary and I continued to work with the employers. But when I asked them to pay my salary, they reported to the police and I went to jail for 2 months and later I returned back to Ethiopia without getting my salary.”(participant19)*

The above evidences show that though the participants of the study moved to different Arab states to solve their economic problems and for the betterment of life, most of the migrants are not successful in achieving the initial objective of migration, though migration is considered to have both benefits and risks.

Despite of having been harmed with migration, the explanation offered by some of the participants exposed that they have desire to re- arrange their migration again as domestic migrants to the Arab states. Especially unsuccessful returnee migrants have a plan to re- arrange their migration to the Arab states. This proved what ILO, (2003) put that is many returnees from domestic work assumed that their migration for work is continuous process in which the livelihoods of others are depending on it.

#### **4.6.2. Social Consequences**

Almost all respondents realized that social segregation and isolation are the unique characteristics of life in all Arab states. Even most recruitment agencies advise their clients not to allow domestic workers to leave the house unaccompanied. The argument is to maintain control over them so that they will not speak to other maids and then demand higher wages. It is also assumed that they may be engaged in sexual relations, possibly got pregnant and thus sent home. In this regard, according to Jureidini, (2001) some maids are actually locked in when the family is absent. Few are given a key. Few are allowed to make telephone calls. Few are allowed to move in freedom and to form social relations outside the employment relationship.

As Sabban, (2006) stated the social interaction of migrant domestic workers and their movement is highly scrutinized by their employers. What respondents explained ensure this. As

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to the migrant workers, they put that they are viewed by their employers as racially inferior and lower status individuals as well as are denied freedom of movement. Their social interaction with friends and neighbors and physical existence is also controlled and seen with a great suspicion because of the dominant stereotype which results in experience of miss treatment. This brings about isolation which is a dominant feature of migrant domestic workers in the UAE. Similarly, the report of migrants realized that their employers restricted their movement and forced them to remain confined in the house of employers. They were not allowed to communicate with their families as well as other peoples.

### **4.6.3. Communicative Consequences**

Communication difficulty is expressed by ILO, (2008) as the first problem for most migrants to be faced at the destination countries. This problem is the most common setback for Ethiopian domestic migrant workers in the Arab states. The inability to speak Arabic or English language is seen when it has a great impact even on the salary paid for migrants.(see video)

Salaries of Ethiopian workers who have the ability to speak Arabic or English language is usually better than what is paid to migrant workers who cannot. As Fernandez, (2006) witnessed, in Lebanon, Ethiopians who speak English are paid USD150 while those who do not are paid USD100.

The narration one participant explains the impact of how language difficulty.

*“I had lived in Saudi Arabia for 2 years. My task was shepherding goats and sheep in the desert area which was very far from my employer residence. In the early stage of my emigration I was silence. When the employer came, he told me what I had to do for the safety of animals. But I could not understand what he had said and stayed him without performing the work that he had ordered me. This language barrier upset my employer and always told me that he would not pay my salary properly.”(participant6)*

The other participant also expressed the problem she faced because of the inability to speak Arabic language as follow:

*“As soon as I arrived Saudi I was seriously sick with head ache I could not tell my sickness because of lack of language I suffer more than a month without treatment they .They could not understand me what I have said such problem is common with Ethiopian migrants including my friends.”(participant14)*

The history of these participants is not far from this reality. That is to mean migration for domestic workers to the Arab states is disadvantageous through communication difficulties.

#### **4.6.4. Health Related Consequences**

The consequence of migration related to health is the most common and sever problems for all migrants. This problem is not limited to the destination countries even after migration. According to (WHO, 2003, as cited in Waddington, 2003), health related problems arise from different conditions such as over work load, harsh weather condition, lack and low quality of food, beating and punishment etc. The information gathered from most female informants is interrelated with this. In giving respond for what they asked, they said that their employers denied their right of getting adequate food and medical treatment and they experienced health problems due to this.

In addition, these participants claimed that they were also denied the right of getting medical treatment when they fall sick and in some cases health treatment was delayed until they collapsed or less weighted.

In this link, one participant said:

*“I had pain in my head and I was unable to pick up things from the ground. I had no medical treatment and enough food to eat. After that, my employers took me to the agent for the second time, the agent returned me to another employer without giving me medical treatment. But the new employers had seen that I was bleeding and took me back to the agent and explained that I need medication before being hired. Imagine! It had been three days without food and then the Ethiopian agent came and tried to convince me that my employers’ behavior would be improved and gave me a tablet without prescription but was getting weaker day after day.”(participant15)*

The other participant also expressed the health related consequences of migration in the following manner.

*“I had lived in Saudi Arabia for 3 years. My employers were used the so called shisha every night. I was eager to test the shisha sometimes they give permission to use it. Gradually I become addicted with that drug when I return back in my country using that drug is illegal. I couldn't stay even one day without shisha. I spend more than 200 birr per a day to get the shisha. I lost what I have in my account I couldn't exist more than three month in my country, as the result of addiction. Now I am ready to go to Saudi again. The thing that I have gotten was addiction. This leads tome health problem.”(participant19)*

As it is discussed above, most of the participants of the study reported that, in addition to health related problems, addiction, verbal; physical; sexual abuses and ill-health treatment are the major challenges for domestic migrant workers in the Arab states.

According to (IOM, 2001, as cited in Waddington, 2003) high number of Ethiopian domestic workers die while working and entering to the Arab states as temporary or they return home with broken limbs, acid burns and other physical abuses.

With regard to this point Dubai emigrant participant presented the act of physical abuse like this:

*“I had lived in Saudi Arabia more than eight years when I was Rayed, washing clothes, cleaning rooms cooking and ironing clothes were my routine activity to be done every day .the baddish condition more than the work load for me was sexual abuse of my employer .One day when his wife went to ask her relatives suddenly re tureen back and forcedly made sex with me. Un fortunately I became pregnancy after stayed six months I return back in my country and I grow my daughter alone without father”.(participant19)*

This indicates that there is great variation of treatment among foreign domestic workers of different countries in the Arab states and Gulf region based on the origin of the domestic states. Of course, there is discrimination and racism for all foreign domestic migrant workers, but it depends on the country of the emigrant origin and this is severer on Ethiopian domestic workers.

#### **4.6.5. The Impacts of Migration on the Community**

Migration has its own positive or negative impact on both the sending and receiving countries. The FGD conducted with selected participants found out four main impacts of migration on the local community. These are the impact of migration on economic conditions, education, cultural and religious impacts and the impact of migration on marriage.

#### **4.6.6. The Impact of Migration on Economic Condition**

As the Kebele leaders and migrants' family mentioned in FGD, they agreed on returned emigrants' extravagant character and health condition that contribute nothing to the development of the community. According to the view of these respondents, most of the returned emigrants consumed their money within a short period of time; become jobless and dependent of their family; still pay debt borrowed from usurers; have poor social relationship and fail in health problems. It also becomes clear from the respondents that the psychological and mental disturbances of returnees were troubled by a nickname called '*tiriz*' (i.e. captured and deported by the Arabs).

Regarding the information collected through interview, the researcher met with twenty (20) returned migrants of whom 10(50%) came back due to capture and health problems. Although their health conditions vary from individual to individual, most of the returnees confirmed that they were suffering from persistent headache and kidney problems purportedly caused by restlessness and heavy domestic chores.

With respect to the economic condition, eighteen out of twenty interviewees confirmed that they have no personal assets or enough money to lead their life. This has been confirmed by looking at the returnees who have been engaged in different activities, such as selling onion and vegetation along the roadside. Therefore, the reply and the justification of the majority respondents as well as the data collected through observation assert the inability of the returnees to contribute on the socio-economic development of the community. Concerning this one returned migrant what told she faced as the following.



*“I had lived in Saudi Arabia for 5 years. Before I went to Saudi I promised to marry my boyfriend. After I went Saudi, we talked with WhatsApp phone. One day, when I phoned, he told me that he got a land to build house by being organized in cooperative of house building in Dessie and told me to send what I had. I believed him and sent more than 100,000 birr which I had gained through a long period of time. He always sent photos which showed the process of construction and he asked me for money again and again. For the finishing parts, I sent 50,000 birr by borrowing from my friends. Suddenly, I deported and returned back to Ethiopia. I was eager to live with my fiancé with the new house. But, all things were untrue. I was cheated. The photos sent for me were the photos of another person’s house. He used all my money for chewing chat, drinking alcohol with different women. Now, I am null. Because of this, I faced psychological and economical problem. At this time, I am dependent on my parents who I didn’t help before. (participant5)*

The above discussion shows most of migrant’s money cheated by different individuals including their couple because of this migrants faced economical and psychological problems.

#### **4.6.7. The Impact of Migration on Education**

The other issue raised by the Kebele leaders was the impact of emigrants on the educational development of the Woreda . With respect to this issue, the researcher collected data through interview from Kebele leaders in FGD session and some residents: including my staff members informally). Regarding this point the respondents agreed on emigrants’ influence on the increasing number of students’ dropout from the school. Surprisingly, there was no substantial difference in the response of all participants and of the Woreda education and other officers. According to the Woreda public officials, the chronic cause for the increasing number of dropouts is young students’ inherent aspiration to work in the Arab countries. This is why most of the respondents of this study went to the Arab states before completing their education.

According to the given data, most of them dropped out after they reached grades eight and ten. Therefore, it is possible to generalize that migration has significant influence on students in particular and on the society in general. Here, the collected data also revealed that not only the students in Gelsha Kebele Primary school but also the female teachers ceased their job and migrate. This brings obstacle for the teaching learning processes which harm the community at last. (See video)

#### 4.6.8. The Impact of Migration on Culture

Culture is defined by Bodely, (2008) as a term that includes rules of behavior, styles of dress, religion, language, rituals, and the like. Connected to this, issues related with the cultural and religious impact of migration on the community was the other main problem discussed by the Kebele leaders deeply in the FGD. When people migrate to other countries they tend to adjust their habits and belief system. According to Anderson, (2002) these changes include changes in religion, language, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits, etc. As the purposes of the research was to find out the consequences of migration on the community, the prepared inquiries were related to this issue and the replies of the respondents showed that emigrants had great influence on local culture. (See video)

To illustrate this, regarding dress style and fashion, the respondents described that almost all female returned emigrants are mostly wearing very long dresses which cover even their hands, and used cloth to mask their face; young emigrants working there also send Arab made clothes to their family members as well. They also added the returnees' habit of using Arabic words together with Amharic as emigrants' influence on the traditions and culture of the locality. In religious regard, respondents also ensured the religious influence of young emigrant on the local people. In order to crosscheck the reply of the respondents, information was gathered from 20 interviewees of whom 2 were formerly Christians and later turned to Muslims.

The other issue raised by migrant's family was the culture that migrants show Arabic culture after returned back. One is family marriage. In Ethiopian culture, especially in the high landers including the study area, it was curious to be married to cousin. But, today in the study area, it becomes usual. One of the migrant's families aggressively complained this by preferring death to see such thing in his life for it was not our culture.

In addition, other migrant's family said:

*“Today the other thing migrants perform is distance marriage. That means the woman lives in Saudi or Duba while the man is here. The wedding ceremony is celebrated by family of both with the presence of the representative of daughter's father and*

*Religious leaders. Such type of marriage is not real the man wanted this to get money from her.”*

One Migrant’s family explained this in such way.

*“Even if our daughters work Arab states, we are not beneficial from their money. Today the beneficial are the young men who talk with mobile telephone with them.”*

The same conclusion is given by Bisrat et.al (2017). He said that, other social and cultural consequences of migration comprise religion and life styles. Some Christians migrated in Arab countries and converted into Islam, influencing the behavior of their families once back. The Arab way of life (dressing, drug, language) is hybridized in local communities.

#### **4.6.9. The Impact of Migration on Marriage**

Marriage is commonly defined as a partnership between two members of opposite sex known as husband and wife. However, studies by (Ismail, 1989; Dumon, 1989; Kamiar and Ismail, 1991) pointed out that labor migration has contribution to family disorganization, instability, and dissolution. In relation to this issue, the responses of respondents agreed that most female emigrants divorced their husbands after they arrived in the Arab countries. This is because husbands have the opportunity to get more money than wives for the cost of migration. From the participants nine of them divorced with their husbands. Further, the respondents were also asked to describe factors that contribute for the annulment of marriage alliance between emigrants and their husbands and mentioned husbands’ extravagance of emigrants money and property; couples’ cheating; emigrants’ disloyalty to their husband due to the beginning of a new affair with other; emigrants’ despise of feeling as a result of the money that they earned broad; the families’ catalyst role against the harmonious relationship of couples and their disagreement with the use of money sent by emigrants; husbands’ guilty of bigamy; and emigrants’ religious conversion as the major factors of the problem.

The other related critical issue was that young emigrant women’s marriage condition after they returned from the Arab countries to their local areas. In this case, respondents mentioned that religious differences between couples; returnees’ misconduct such as hot-temperedness with

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husbands' minor faults; returnees' health problem; husbands' having children from concubines; husbands' wastage of returnees' money sent before; and husbands' upper hand on property management were among the causes of divorce after return from Arab countries. This was also cross checked by the responses of returnees and found in the socio demographic analysis that more than half of the informants are divorced which is a serious problem for community.

Similarly to the above idea, conclusions made by Kassagne and Gasshew(2017) showed that in South Wollo both returnees and community leaders affirm that children do not get enough guardianship. But also children born in Arab countries and returned in Ethiopia suffer social marginalization. "Children born in the Arab world are called "yeareb ager diqaloch" (illegitimates, or bastards of Arab countries) and are socially segregated."

A correlated effect that could jeopardize family care is the separation and divorce between migrants and their spouses. Important percentages of returnees, family respondents and community leaders agree on the perception that migration is conducive to divorce after going and return back to families. This effect has been emphasized also in the research carried out in Tigray by Kelemework et,al (2017). In the research, he codified:

*"It was also reported that migrations often resulted in the disintegration of family ties, divorce, and deterioration of parents' health conditions following anxieties and worries emanating from not knowing/not having enough information on the fate of a migrating kin."*

The last, but not the least, issue raised by the discussion was the increasing of dependency rate in the community. According to observation made and the information obtained from Kebele leaders, most people became dependent on the remittance of migrants. Many individuals were expressed as ones to refrain from working because of the expectation of money from people who are abroad wife or husband. Thus, the overall findings presented above assured that the negative impact of migration is not limited to the migrants themselves; rather, on the community itself. As it was observed in observation and heard from Kebele leaders' focus group discussion, in South Wollo including Dessie Zuria, there is a shortage of girls to marriage because of high number of migration. One young farmer explained his feeling about migration with the two line Amharic verse.

“ነ ጭ ጠፍ ቢያ ማር ቱ ማን ጋር ይበ ሉታል  
 ማኛ ጠፍ ቢያ ማር ቱ ማን ጋር ይበ ሉታል  
 ይሄን ጠያ ይምሴት አረብ ለቃቅ ሞታል  
 ይሄን ቀያ ይሴት አረብ ለቃቅ ሞታል : : ”

The above verse showed to what extent it is difficult to get a woman who is not the migrant of Arab states for marriage.

#### 4.7. The Life of Migrants after Return

As most respondents mentioned, the difficulties of migration in the home countries are equal with that of the destination countries. One of the main problems that migrants faced in the destination country is the difficulty to adapt the new environment and realities especially for migrants who stayed for more than three years. On the other hand, some other participants of the study explained that they lead the same life as before migration because the money they sent for future purpose is already either consumed or owned by their families.

According to Anbesse et al. (2009), cultural transformation, enforced cultural isolation, pervasive exploitative treatment, and disappointment in not achieving expectations were the prominent self-identified threats to mental health by Ethiopian women domestic workers returnees from the Middle Eastern countries. Saudi Arabia emigrant described what she faced after the return as following.

*“I lived in Saudi Arabia for four years. My elder brother paid every expense for the journey. He paid around 10,000 birr after I went to Saudi I return back within three month by adding 2000 birr for him. I continue to send money through my elder brother when I Phone he told me as his open account to save my money but after return back in my country he bought baggage for his son with my money, he denied everything. I have nothing now.(participant20)*

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMERY, CONICLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

#### 5.1. Summery

This study was conducted for the purpose of exploring and understanding the causes and consequences of migration to the Arab states by giving due attention to the cases of Dessie Zuria Woreda. Ethnographic method of research was utilized to conduct the inquiry. Such qualitative data collection techniques as ethnographic interview, focus group discussion and observation were used for gathering data. Twenty returned emigrants, five Kebele leaders, five Dessie Zuria Woreda public servants and five migrants' family were participated in this study as informants.

The paper was also set out to answer the research questions by identifying the precipitating factors for peoples' migration from Dessie Zuria Woreda to the Arab states; the consequences migrants faced at the destination countries; the impacts of migration on migrants and the community at home as well as the role of parents, the community and local brokers for migration. As result, the study has identified different economic, social and cultural factors as a main cause of migration. Factors such as poverty; the desire to improve one's life; lack of opportunity and low payments for domestic work were mentioned as main causes of migration in the Woreda. Moreover, promises of steady employment; pressure from the society; success stories told by migrants; low level of education; failure in education; forced marriage and abusive family conditions were also among the socio-cultural factors identified in the study as contributing factors to migration.

In addition to the above findings, lots of economical, moral, psychological, social, and cultural and health related problems in the host countries were the consequences expressed to be suffered from by all informants. What is more, negative economic impact related with the travel payment, its source and attachment with brokers; high interest rate of paying the debt; preference

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to travel illegally for getting cheap cost were found. The returnees' inability to contribute to the development of the communities' economy and their obliging character of their money were also put as other discovering.

The negative consequences on the social and cultural values of the community was mentioned as one of the serious impact of migration since it is accomplished by lots of reasons like dropping of students due to migration; abusive family conditions; gender stereotype; relentless demand for cheap labor and sexual service in destination countries.

## 5.2. Conclusion \

Based on the findings obtained from the participants: the returned migrants; the Kebele leaders and government officials, the following conclusions have been drawn.

- Migration has been the crucial problem throughout the study area.
- The problem is also severe and unsolved in South Wollo Zone, Dessie Zuria Woreda
- Poverty, the desire to improve one's life, lack of opportunity and unemployment, ecological degradation and shortages of land were the main economic factors for migration.
- Socio cultural causes such as pressure from the society, promises of steady employment and forced marriage are the other driving forces of migration in the Woreda.
- Loose border control and the presence of corrupted government officials were also the other contributing factors of migration mentioned by the informants in the Woreda.
- Health related problem due to beating, exploitation of labor, denial of freedom of movement, withholding wages, sexual, moral and physical abuses were the main consequences that migrants faced in the destination countries.
- Migration negatively affects the community in different circumstances such as divorce, change the cultural and religious values of the local community, students drop out as well as the increasing of dependency rate in the study area.
- Migration of the people of Dessie Zuria Woreda to different Arab countries is insignificant to change the life of migrants and the community in general.



### **5.3. Recommendation**

Based on the summarized findings, the following recommendations are given.

- It has been found that the primary pushing factor of young emigrant women to the Arab world was economic hardship that follows by unemployment and other related aspects in the home land. However, there are various possibilities to tackle this cause of migration if reliable strategy is created that helps the local people to develop hard working culture; to rely on their own resources; to be confident of domestic job opportunities; to properly utilize their property and to be aware of the consequences of emigration to the Arab world. It is, therefore, recommended that a system should be established for closing down causes of young emigrants to the Arab world.
- It is found that the amount of money paid for the travel, which has been attached with usurers and brokers is much. It is, therefore, important that all responsible bodies of the local government as well as the concerned religious fathers should involve in containing the problem.
- It has also been found that the role of brokers in facilitating the route of illegal travelers by boat across the Sea. It is, therefore, recommended that a coordinated network of controlling mechanism should be established to put to an end to the unlawful and inhuman acts of brokers.
- Regarding the challenges emigrants face during and after their travel to the Arab world, the necessity of governmental and nongovernmental organizations, which play a decisive role in the arrangement of regular and consistent awareness creation program for those who are ready to move outside their native country, is recommended.
- The federal government of Ethiopia should develop guidelines and procedures for relevant state authorities and officials such as police, border guards, immigration officials and others bodies that involved in the detection, detention, reception and processing of irregular migrants, to allow the rapid and accurate identification of trafficked persons.
- The Ethiopian government should protect the rights of its citizens who are living and working abroad as domestic migrant workers.

- In respect to emigrants' economic aspect, it has been found that the obliging character of their money and its insignificant contribution for their development as well as their families. Therefore, conducting a coordinated campaign by all responsible bodies of the government and community based organization is suggested to create and maintain conducive environment and thereby to provide situations that the remittance either to be appropriately utilized by emigrant families, or to be responsibly used by the emigrants themselves, or to be an auxiliary means towards the enhancement of the Wereda socio-economic development.
- Because emigrants have great contribution for the increasing number of female students' dropout, it is recommended that schools should create awareness about the negative impact of migration and should teach their students as they can work and develop in their country rather than foreign monger. In addition should be created for a regular gathering of all responsible bodies that can discuss and then produce practical solution to alleviate the problem.
- The study reveals the effects of migration on the cultural and religious life in the community. Some returnees are observed to behave beyond the usual experiences related to culture and religion as covering face with cloth which was not observed before. It is, therefore, important to keep important values of culture.
- Religious fathers of Islam, who have an impressive power, should preach the original and local cultures of the society.
- Like some other parts of the country, ecological degradation and scarcity of farm land is one of the driving factors for migration and divorce in the Wereda. For such problem, resettlement on voluntary basis from highly degraded areas to where there are vacant and potentially productive irrigable lands can reduce the flow of people towards Arab countries.
- In relation to age and sex category, most migrants in the Woreda were young and females. Early marriage, abduction, low school enrollment and the like are some of the causes for female out-migration. Thus, strong and committed effort is required in raising awareness of rural communities about the disadvantages of early marriage, abduction and low school enrollment of females through educational programs and efforts should be made to expand school, healthcare and adult education coverage.

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- With regard to the impact on marriage: divorce, establishment of regular local committee consisting of government bodies, religious leaders, women affairs' office and elder people, who have the potential to create awareness for alleviating the divorce problem, is recommended.
- The government should give fair compensation when it takes the land of people for investment and it should also prepare an opportunity for the people to take part in the investment that is established on the taken land.
- The absences of proper care for emigrants' serious problem have been found. So, the researcher suggests that great effort should be made by different stakeholders to change the attitudes of the society towards emigrants.
- Returns should be assisted both psychologically to recover from trauma and economically to come out poverty with training and credit.
- Government needs to make effort to protect migrants' right in the host countries by reaching bilateral agreement with destination country.

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## Appendix

### Appendix 1

#### Background Profile of Informants Participated in the Study.

In addition to returnee migrants, other different individuals were participated in this study as informants. The study used Woreda government officials, migrants family and Kebele leaders to collect primary data. A total of 15 individuals were participated in this study as informants and the following two tables will provide the profile of the informants participated in the study.

**Table 1:** Profile of Dessie Zuria Woreda public officers participated in the study

No	Name	Sex	Office Represented	Position in the Office
1	AlemworkAssefa	F	Women&Children Affairs office	Head of Office
2	Ambachew	M	Profesional, Technique & Enterprise	Senior Expert in the Office
3	Zeretu Ahemed	M	Administrative & Security	Senior Expert in the Office
4	Shekur	M	Police Office	Head of Office
5	Zurashe	M	Government communication office	Senior Expert in the Office

**Table 2:** Profile of the leaders of selected Kebeles participated in the study

No	Name	Sex	Place of Residence	Position
1	Sied Ahmed	M	Kelena	Kebele chairman
2	Yimam Hussen	M	Illu	Kebele chairman
3	Endris Gebyaw	M	Gelsha	Kebele chairman
4	Jemal Yesuf	M	Hara Wbelo	Kebele chairman
5	Endris Husen	M	Nebarhger	Kebele chairman

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**Table 3: profile of emigrates family participated in the study**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>No.of migrated family</b>	<b>kebele</b>
1	Ansha Getahun	F	53	2 daughters	Kelena
2	Sied Awole	M	61	1 daughter	Illu
3	Kedir Awolu	M	49	1 daughter	Gelsha
4	Ahmed Ebrie	M	46	1 daughter	Hara Wbelo
5	Seid Kemal	M	50	1 son	Nebarhger

## Appendix 2 -Interview Questions

Dear respondents,

This instrument is designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes and consequences of migration to the Arab States in Dessie Zuria Wereda . The final paper that will be written based on the information you have provided is intended to serve for research and academic purpose only. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate and genuine information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially.

### 1) Interview guide for Migrants

#### I)Personal Information

- Name (optional) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sex \_\_\_\_\_
- Age \_\_\_\_\_
- Religion \_\_\_\_\_
- Educational Background \_\_\_\_\_
- Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_
- Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

#### A. Causes of Migration

- 1.How you become interested to migrate to the Arab States?
- 2.What are the major reasons responsible for your migration?
- 3.What was the means of your livelihood before your migration to the Arab State?
- 4.Did you have awareness about the working conditions in the Arab States before you migrated?
5. Did you have an ambition to work as foreign domestic migrant in the Arab States prior to migration?

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6. Were you influenced by other persons to migrate? If so, by whom? Family members, friends returned from migration, or local brokers.
7. Which country was your choice of destination? Why?
8. How do you migrate? Legally or illegally? If illegally, why you choose illegal routes of migration?
9. What challenges did you face during migration?
10. Was there a social related factor for your migration to the Arab states? If so, what was that?
12. What did you work before you decided to migrate?
13. How do you evaluate the income of your family prior to migration?
14. Do you have anything to add to discuss which is relevant to the topics we have raised so far?

## **B. Consequences of Migration**

1. How do you describe your economic condition after you return from migration?
2. What was the nature of the work you did as a foreign domestic migrant worker?
3. Could you explain how did you communicate with your family while you were foreign domestic migrate worker?
4. Did you send money to your family? If so, for what purpose?
5. Is there a positive or negative impact of the money you earned on your family life?
6. While you were a foreign migrant worker did you face any kind of abuse?
7. Do you think that the money you earned was fair in relation to the work you did?
8. Have you ever experienced any kind of disease as the result of the work load?
9. Did you have days for leisure time while you were foreign migrant worker? If so, for how long?
10. Have you ever experienced discrimination and racism when you were migrant worker?
11. Who was the more beneficial from the money you sent to the home as foreign domestic migrant worker?
12. Do you have accumulated money in the bank? If you have, for what purpose are you going to use the money that you accumulated through migration?

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13. How do you explain the positive and negative economic consequences of staying for many years as foreign domestic worker?
14. Why did you come back to Ethiopia instead of living in the Arab states as foreign domestic migrant worker?
15. Do you think that all the migrants can achieve their goals of migration?
16. What is the perception of the society towards returnees of migration?
17. What do you recommended to your sister or brother about migration to the Arab states?
18. Do you have anything to add or discuss which is relevant to the topics we have raised so far?
19. Thank you for all the valuable information and your time.

## **II) Interview Guide for selected Kebele Leadres**

### **Introduction**

The main aim of this research is to study and to understand the major causes and consequences of migration to the Arab states in Dessie Zuria Woreda . The following questions are to be discussed in the focus group interview/ discussion which is conducted with selected Kebele leaders.

1. What is your opinion towards migration?
2. Is there any particular time that the number of migrants increases or decrease? If so, what was that time?
3. Do you know about the destination countries that most migrants aiming to reach? Why?
4. What do you think are the main causes of migration?
5. What do you think the major challenges that migrants experience in the destination countries?
6. Of the different migrants, which section of the society is more vulnerable to migration? Why?
7. What do you observe on returnees after they come back?
8. How do you explain the attitude of the society towards migrants in this area?
9. How do you explain the interaction of the local community with the migrants?



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10. What do you think is the role of other peoples like family members, friends or returnees on the migration of individuals?
11. Do you think that the migrants of this area achieved their goal of migration?
12. Thank you for all that valuable information, is there anything else you would like to add before we end?

### III. Interview Guide for Dessie Zuria Woreda public officials

#### Introduction

The main aim of this research is to study and understand the major causes and consequences of migration to the Arab states in Dessie Zuria Woreda . The following questions are discussion points for the focus group interview/ discussion to be conducted with selected public officials.

#### Personal Information

Name (optional)\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the institution\_\_\_\_\_

Official position/status in the institution\_\_\_\_\_

- 1.What is your opinion towards human migration?
- 2.Can you say a little bit about the status of human migration in this area (Dessie Zuria Woreda)
- 3.Can you discuss about the major structural (pull) and adjacent (push) factors of migration?
- 4.Can you discuss about the major actors involved in human migration? What is their role?
- 5.Can you explain the different challenges which migrants faced at destination?
- 6.Who are the most vulnerable migrants in this Woreda ? Why do you say that?
- 7.What do you think is the role of family members, friends, and returnees in individuals' decision to migrate?
- 8.How do you evaluate the trend of migration in this area?
- 9.How do people migrate to the Arab States? Legally or illegally? If legally, could you tell me how you offer ID card and other permission to the migrants?
10. How do you explain the perception and treatment of the local community towards migrants?
11. How do you explain the economic at individual or family level, social and health related consequence on migrants?
12. What is your opinion towards human migration?
13. Can a bit about the status of human migration in this area ( Dessie Zuria woreda )?
14. Can you discuss about the major structural (pull) and adjacent (push) factors of migration?
15. Can you discuss about the major actors involved in human migration? What is their role?

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16. Can you explain the different challenges which migrants faced at destination?
17. Who are the most vulnerable migrants in this Woreda ? Why?
18. What do you think is the role of family members, friends, and returnees in individuals' decision to migrate?
19. How do you evaluate the trend of migration in this area?
20. How do people migrate to the Arab States? Legally or illegally? If legally, could you tell me how you offer ID card and other permissions to the migrants?
21. How do you explain the perception and treatment of the local community towards migrants?
22. How do you explain the economic (at individual or family level), social and health related consequences on migrants?
23. How do you support the returnees after they come back to the Woreda ?
24. Do you have anything to add or discuss which is relevant to the topics we have raised so far?
25. Thank you for all the valuable information and your time.
26. How do you support the returnees after they come back to the Woreda ?
27. Do you have anything to add or discuss which is relevant to the topics we have raised so far?
28. Thank you for all the valuable information and your time.

## አባሪዎች

### የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄዎች

ይህ የቃለመጠይቅ ጥያቄ ዋናው አላማ በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ወደ አረብ አገር ስደት መንስኤው እና ወጤቱን ምን እንደሚመስል ለመረዳት ሲሆን የዚህ ጥናት ወረቀት ወጤት የሚጻፈው እናንተ በምትሰጡት ወጤት መሰረት አድርጎ ነው። ጥናቱ የሚወለወው ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ማሟያ ጽሁፍ ሲሆን መላሾች ይህንን ተረድታችሁ ትክክለኛ እና ታማኝ መረጃ እንድትሰጡኝ በትህትና እየጠየኩ የምትሰጡኝ መረጃ ሚስጥራዊነቱ እንደሚጠበቅ እገልጻለሁ።

### ለስደት ተመላሻች የሚቀርብ ቃለመጠይቅ

- 1 ስም -----
- 2 ጾታ -----
- 3 እድሜ -----
- 4 ሃይማኖት -----
- 5 የትምህርት ደረጃ -----
- 6 የጋብቻ ሁኔታ -----
- 7 ቀበሌ -----

### ሀ) የስደት መንስኤዎችን በተመለከተ የቀረበ ጥያቄ

- 1 ወደ አረብ ሀገር ለመሰደድ ፍላጎት ያደረብህ(ሽ) እንዴት ነው ?
- 2 ወደ አረብ አገር ለመሰደድ ዋናው ምክንያት ምንድን ነው ?
- 3 ወደ አረብ አገር ከመሰደድህ(ሽ) በፊት በምን ትተዳደሩ ነበር ?

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- 4 ወደ አረብ አገር ከመሰደዳችሁ በፊት ስለምትሄዱበት ሀገር እና ምን አይነት ስራ እንደምትሰሩ በቂ መረጃ አላችሁ ?
- 5 ወደ አርብ ሀገር ቤት ስራተኝነት ለመሄድ እና ለመስራት ከመወሰናችሁ በፊት አስባችሁት ታወቃላችሁ ?
- 6 ወደስደት ለመሄድ ተጽእኖ ያሳደረባችሁ ግለሰብ አለ ካለ እነማን ናቸው ? ቤተሰቦቻችሁ ጓደኞቻችሁ ወይስ ከዚህ በፊት አረብ አገር ሂደው የተመለሱ ?
- 7 የትኛውን የአረብ አገር ስራ ትመርጣላችሁ ? ለምን ?
- 8 ወደ አረብ አገር የተሰደዳችሁት ህጋዊ በሆነ መንገድ ነዉ ወይስ በህገወጥ መንገድ ? በህገወጥ መንገድ ከሄዳችሁ ለምን ህገወጥ መንገድን መረጣችሁ ?
- 9 ወደ ስደት ስትሄዱ ምን አይነት ችግር ገጠማችሁ ?
- 10 ለመሰደድ ያስቻላችሁ ማህበራዊ ችግር አለ ካለ ምን ነበር ?
- 11 ከመሰደዳችሁ በፊት ምን አይነት ስራ ትሰሩ ነበር ?
- 12 የቤተሰቦቻችሁ የገቢ ሁኔታ እናንተ ከመሰደዳችሁ በፊት ምን ይመስል ነበር ?
- 13 ከላይ ከተዘረዘሩት ጥያቄዎች ሌላ ለስደት ሌላ የምታስታወሱት ነገር ካለ ?

**ለ ከስደት በኋላ ለስደት ተመላሾች የቀረበ ጥያቄ**

- 1 ከስደት መልስ ያለህን(ሽ)ን ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታ ብትገልጭልን ?
- 2 ዉጭ በስደት በነበራችሁበት ወቅት ምን አይነት የቤት ስራ ትሰሩ ነበር ?
- 3 ዉጭ በስደት በነበራችሁበት ወቅት ከቤተሰቦቻችሁ ጋር እንዴት ትገናኙ ነበር ?
- 4 ዉጭ እንደነበራችሁ ለቤተሰቦቻችሁ ገንዘብ ትልኩ ነበር ከሆነ ለምን አላማ ?
- 5 የምትልኩት ገንዘብ ቤተሰባችሁ ላይ አወንታዊ እና አሉታዊ ተጽእኖ ነበረዉ ?

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6 በስደት ላይ በነበራችሁበት ጊዜ የደረሰባችሁ ጥቃት ነበር ?

7 በስደት በነበራችሁበት ሀገር የምትሰሩት ስራና የምትከፈሉት ክፍያ ተመጣጣኝ ነው ብላችሁ ታስባላችሁ ?

8 በስደት በነበራችሁበት ወቅት በስራ ጫና የደረሰባችሁ ችግር አለ ?

9 በተሰደዳችሁበት ሀገር ለመዝናኛ የሚሆን ጊዜ አላችሁ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ?

10 በስደት በነበራችሁበት ጊዜ የደረሰባችሁ የዘረኝነት የመገለል ችግር ነበርን ?

11 ከሌሎች አገር እንደናንተ አይነት ተመሳሳይ ስራ ከሚሰሩ ሰዎች እኩል ይከፈላችሁ ነበር ?

12 ወጭ እንደነበራችሁ በምትልኩት ገንዘብ የበለጠ ተጠቃሚዎቹ እነማን ናቸው ?

13 ገንዘብ በባንክ አስቀምጥተዋል ? ምን ያህል ?

14 ካስቀመጣችሁ ገንዘቡን ለምን ጉዳይ ለመጠቀም አስባችኋል ?

15 በወጭ ሀገር በቤት ሰራተኝነት ቆይታችሁ ስትመለሱ በኢኮኖሚያችሁ ላይ ያለው አወንታዊ እና አሉታዊ ውጤት ምንድን ነው ?

16 ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ከመምጣት ይልቅ ለምን በሄዳችሁበት ሀገር ለመኖር አልመረጣችሁም ?

17 የተሰደዳችሁበት አላማ አሳክተናል ብላችሁ ታስባላችሁ ?

18 ከስደት ለተመለሱ ሰዎች ማህበረሰቡ ምን አይነት አመለካከት አለው ?

19 ለእህት እና ወንድሞቻችሁ ወደ አረብ አገር ስደትን በተመለከተ ምን ትመክራላችሁ ?

20 ካላይ በተጠቀሱት ጥያቄዎች ዙሪያ ሌላ የምትጨምሩት ሀሳብ ካለ ጥቀሱ ?

**ወደ ጊዜአችሁን ሰወታችሁ ለሰጣችሁኝ ምላሽ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ !!!**

**ሐ) በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ለተመረጡ አመራሮች የተዘጋጀ ቃለመጠይቅ**

መግቢያ የዚህጥናት ዋና አላማ ወደ አረብ አገር ስደት መንስኤ እና ወጤት በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ምን እንደሆነ ለማወቅ ሲሆን ከዚህ በታች የቀረቡት ለወይይት የቀረቡጥያቂዎች ናቸው።

**የግል መረጃ**

1 ስም -----

2 የመ/ቤቱ ስም-----

3 የስራ ድርሻ-----

1 በስደት ዙሪያ ያላችሁ አመለካከት ምንድን ነው ?

2 ስደት ወደ አረብ አገር በተመለከተ በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ምን ይመስላል ?

3 በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ሰዎች ወደ አረብ አገር እንዲሰደዱ የሚያደርጉ እና የሚስቡ ሁኔታዎች ምን ምን ናቸው ?

4 ወደ አረብ አገር ለሚሰደዱ በሚሰደዱ ሰዎች ተሳታፊዎቹ እነማን ናቸው ሚናቸውስ ምንድን ነው ?

5 ወደ አረብ አገር የሚሰደዱ ሰዎች በሚሰደዱበት ሀገር የሚደርስባቸው ችግር ምንድን ነው ?

6 በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ውስጥ ለስደት የሚጋለጡት የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች የትኞቹ ናቸው ?

7 ሰዎች ወደ አረብ አገር እንዲሰደዱ የቤተሰብ የጓደኛ ከአረብ አገር የተመለሱ ሰዎች ሚና ምን ይመስላል ?

8 በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ የስደት ልምድ ምን ይመስላል ?

9 ሰዎች ወደ አረብ አገር የሚሰደዱት ህጋዊ በሆነ መንገድ ነው ወይስ ህጋዊ ባልሆነ ምንገድ ነው ? የሚሰደዱት በህጋዊ መንገድ ከሆነ የሚያስፈልጋቸውን መታወቂያ እና ሌሎች አይነት እንዴት ነው የሚያገኙት ?

I

10 ወደ አረብ አገር ስደትን በተመለከተ የማህበረሰቡ እይታ ምን ይመስላል?

11 ከስደት በተመለሱ ዙሪያ ያለውን ማህበራዊ ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና የጤና ሁኔታ እንዴት ትገልጹታላችሁ?

### አመሰግናለሁ



ለቀበሌ አመራሮችደተና ለስደተኛ ቤተሰቦች የቀረበ ቃለ መጠይቅ

መግቢያ የዚህ ጥናትና ምርምር ዋና አላማ ወደ አረብ አገር ስደት መንስኤ እና ወ.ጤቱ በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ምን እንደሚመስል ለማወቅ ሲሆን በደሴ ዙሪያ ወረዳ ውስጥ ለተመረጡ 7 የቀበሌ አመራሮች የሚወያዩባቸው ጥያቄዎች ናቸው። የጥናቱ ግኝት ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ማሟያ የሚሰራ ነው።

- 1 በስደት ዙሪያ ያላችሁ አመለካከት ምንድን ነው?
- 2 በቀበሌያችሁ ውስጥ ሰዎች የሚሰደዱበት የተለየ ጊዜ አለ ካለ በምን ወቅት ?
- 3 በአካባቢያችሁ ያሉ ሰዎች ወደ የትኛው አረብ አገር ነውጂ የሚሰደዱት ?
- 4 የስደት ዋናው መንስኤ ምንድን ነው ብላችሁ ታስባላችሁ?
- 5 ወደ አረብ አገር የሚሰደዱ ሰዎች የኒያጋጥማቻ ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው?
- 6 ከማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ ብዛት የሚሰደዱት የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎች የትኞቹ ናቸው?
- 7 ወደ አረብ አገር የሚሄዱ ሰዎች ከስደት ከተመለሱ በኋላ ምን አይነት ባህሪ ይታይባቸዋል?
- 8 ህብረተሰቡ ወደ አረብ አገር በሚደረገው ስደት ዙሪያ ምን አይነት አመለካከት አለው?
- 9 ህብረተሰቡ ከስደት ከተመለሱ ሰዎች ጋር ያለው ማህበራዊ ግንኙነት ምን ይመስላል?
- 10 ከስደት ከተመለሱ ሰዎች ዙሪያ ከማህበረሰቡ ውጭ የቤተሰብ የጓደኛ አመለካከት ምን ይመስላል?
- 11 ከእናንተ አካባቢ ወደ አረብ አገር የሄዱ ሰዎች የሄዱበትን አላማ አሳክተዋል ብላችሁ ታስባላችሁ?

**ስለሰጣችሁኝ ቃለ ምልልስ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ**

ደብረ ብርሃን ዩኒቨርሲቲ  
ሥነ ዜጋና ስነ ምግባር ትክክል



DEBRE BERHAN University  
Department of Civic & Ethical Studies

ቁጥር ደ/ዩ/ሰ/ዘ/ሰ/ት/ሰ/179/4/2009  
ቀን/Date 30/12/2009 ዓ.ም

**ለሚመለከተው ሁሉ**

**ጉዳዩ:- ትብብር ስለመጠየቅ**

በደብረ ብርሃን ዩኒቨርሲቲ የማህበራዊ ሳይንስና ሰነድ ኮሌጅ የ3ኛ ዓመት የሥነ-ዜጋና ሥነምግባር ተማሪ የሆነው/ችው ወ/ሮ ለገሰ ገብረ ገብረ የሁለተኛ ደረጃ መመሪያ ማረፊያ የሚሆናቸውን ጥናት The cause and the consequence of immigration into ARAB states in the case of Dettiye Eritrea wotada በሚል ርዕስ በመስራት ላይ በመሆናቸው በእናንተ በኩል ለጥናቱ የሚያስፈልጓቸውን መረጃዎች በመስጠት ትብብር እንድታደርጉላቸው እየጠየቅን ለሚደረግላቸው ትብብር ሁሉ እጅግ እናመሰግናለን።



ከሰው ጋር  
ወ/ሮ ገብረ ገብረ  
የሰነድ ኮሌጅ

የአማራ ብሔራዊ አስተዳደር  
ደቡብ ወረቀት ዞን የደቡብ  
ወረቀት አስተዳደር አ/ቤት

AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE  
SOUTH WOLLO DESSIE ZURIA WORDDA  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
DESSIE

የአማራ ብሔራዊ አስተዳደር  
ደቡብ ወረቀት ዞን የደቡብ  
ወረቀት አስተዳደር አ/ቤት

ተገር ደ/አ/ሰ/ቱ-1/ 388 /2010  
ቀን 29/02/2010

አ/ቤት የቤት አስተዳደር አ/ቤት  
አ/ቤት

**ጉዳይ/ ለመምህር መላኩ ታደሰ ድጋፍ እንዲደረግባቸው ና**

ከዚህ በኋላ እንደተጠቀሰው በምህር መላኩ ታደሰ በሆጤ 2ኛ ደረጃና መስፍን ት/ቤት  
የሰነድ መምህር ሲሆኑ የ2ኛ ደረጃ ማግኘት ጥናታቸውን ወደ አረብ አገር ስደት መንስኤና ወጡት  
ከዚህ በኋላ በደቡብ ወረቀት ዞን በተመረጡት 5 ተባብሮ ጥናታቸውን ስለሚያካሂዱ  
የሚመለከታቸው የተባቡ አመራሮችና ባለሙያዎች አስፈላጊውን ድጋፍና ትብብር እንዲደረግላቸው  
እናሰባሰብን።



ከሠላምታ ጋር  
በ/ቤት ሙሴ ሙሴ ሁሴን  
Sena Mohammed Hussein  
የአ/ቤት አስተዳደር አ/ቤት  
አ/ቤት

የኢትዮጵያ ህዳሴን እናበስራለን!  
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