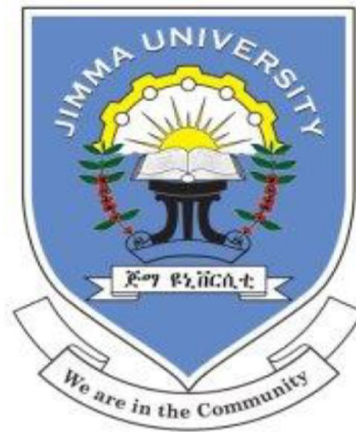


Jimma University
Collage of Social Science and Humanities
Department of Sociology



The effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socioeconomic aspects of migrant-sending rural households; the case of Yaya Gulale District

By: Jambo Dadi

Advisors

Principal: Gudina Abashula (PhD)

Co-adviser: Tadele Duressa (MA)

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Jimma, Ethiopia

Jimma University
Collage of Social Science and Humanities
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By: Jambo Dadi

Approved by the Examining Board

Principal Advisor _____ **Signature** _____

Co-Advisor _____ **Signature** _____

Internal Examiner _____ **Signature** _____

External Examiner _____ **Signature** _____

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GLOSSARY

Household: A group of people who live together and make common provision for cooking food or the provision of other essentials of living.

Woreda: is the administrative unit comprising of numerous peasant associations. It is also used as a synonym with district.

Kebele: is the smallest administrative unit in the administrative hierarchy in rural Ethiopia. It has also been called Peasant Association.

Daboo: Daboo is a voluntary and unpaid labor sharing institution in which people help the needy particularly in agricultural production.

Qixxe: is a share-crop institution in which the landless get farmland from fellow farmers to cultivate and later share the yield with the landowners after harvesting.

Iddir: Community Based Organization formed for risk pooling around major life course events, such as burial or funeral associations.

Iqqub: is a rotating financial institution whereby members meet regularly to collect contributions of an equal amount from every member and allocate the amount based on a lottery method.

Mana Citaa: is the house mostly constructed in rural areas in which its roof is made up of thatch.

ACRONYMS

CSA: Central Statistics Agency

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

FEDO: Finance and Economic Development Office

NELM: The New Economics of Labor Migration model

SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa

UN: United Nation

UNDP: United Nation Department of Population

WMR: World Migration Report

WHO: World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Youth migration is becoming a world-wide pandemic. Specially, in developing countries like Ethiopia rural-urban migration is continuing to occur at high levels as people seek new opportunities in the city to escape from rural poverty. Young people leave their villages and even their countries because of the limited potential for development inside their community. The effects of this exodus of young people can simultaneously affects development in both urban and rural areas. To this end, this study was conducted to assess the effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socio-economic aspects of migrant sending rural households in Yayya Gullalle district, North Shoa Zone, Oromia National Regional State. In order to generate extensive data, the study was employed cross-sectional qualitative research design which allows the research participants to express their views freely. Four rural Kebeles of Yayya Gulale Woreda were selected purposively. Study participants were selected via purposive and snowball sampling techniques. Both primary and secondary data were employed; in-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion were used to collect the first hand information from study participants. Data generated through different data collection instruments triangulated for their reliability and validity purpose and analyzed by using thematic analysis. Finding from this study reveals that youth rural-urban migration is a burden as well as opportunity for migrant sending households. Hence, the out flows of economically active people from the rural agricultural sector reduce the availability labor forces migrant households are experiencing shortage of labor which negatively affecting their productivity. Moreover, rural youth migration put the life of rural elderly parents at risky as much as it take away the care giver and expose rural elderly parents for loneliness and depression. Finding from the study also showed that youth rural outmigration is an opportunity for migrant sending households because the money sent back from migrants helped family left behind in several ways for instances; it recompense the loss of farm labour which allow migrant households to hire laborer, contributing to household improvements in basic needs and stimulating crop production through fulfilling the needs of migrant household to invest in farming.

Keywords: Migration; rural; urban; Social relationships; social institutions

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Human migration is an ancient phenomenon that stretches back to the earliest periods of human history. In the modern era, emigration and immigration continue to provide States, societies and migrants with many opportunities. In the same vein, migration has emerged recently as a critical political and policy challenge in relation to matters such as integration, displacement, safe migration and border management (World Migration Report 2018). According to UN Report (2003) migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing their usual place of residence to another destination. Migration may involve either crossing boundaries of countries which in this regard is termed as international migration or movement within the country's boundary (internal migration). Internal migration consists of rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, and urban-rural migration (Martin 2004). However, the concern of this study is rural-urban migration among the different internal migration types.

Internal migration appears as a massive phenomenon, exceeding international migration as there are around the world 763 million who engaged in internal migration compared to 244 million international migrants according to FAO 2013 estimation. Movement within national borders (internal migration) is actually larger in magnitude and has enormous potential to enhance human development. This is partly because relocating to another country is costly. According to World migration report (2018) migration within Africa is recently increased significantly in comparison with migration from Africa to other continents.

Moreover, the International Development of United Kingdom (DFID) also estimated in its report that, in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) about 50 to 80% of each rural household has at least one migrant member (DFID 2004). Many internal migrants originate from rural areas and many of them are youths due to their higher propensity to migrate. From the migrants involved in internal migration, young people are more likely to move from rural to urban areas or across urban areas than older persons (FAO 2013).

Migration from rural to urban centers is a common phenomenon observed in the population all across the world and especially in the developing countries. In most parts of contemporary Africa, migration of people towards cash employment is a familiar phenomenon over the world where western industrialized nations have come in contact with the more tradition-bound people through the integration of Africans to a European-dominated world economy based on the capitalist mode of production. The problem of rural out-migration therefore continues to plague Africa's development process (Malik 2015).

FAO (2011) has provided arguments explaining the higher propensity of rural youth to resort to internal migration. The most important reasons for this is due to lack of decent employment opportunities for youth in rural areas, and the high incidence of vulnerable employment and poor working conditions among youth. In addition, work in the agricultural sector suffers from a negative perception that it is often associated with low returns, drudgery and demanding work but at the same time low social status. Rural out-migration, particularly migration out of agriculture, is also associated with rural youth aspirations and perceptions. Most youths seem to have a negative perception of farm life, linked to the laborious nature of the work performed and to the limited profits, lack of mobility and low status associated to working in agriculture (Leavy and Smith 2010).

On the other hand, better urban life style; availability of better infrastructures like education, health, potable water services, road, electricity and high employment opportunities in urban areas compared to the rural attract many people including youths to migrate to urban areas. According to (Birhan 2011) the provision of better infrastructures facilities such as electricity, piped water supply and public services make urban areas attractive. Improvements in transport systems and increasingly awareness of the urban areas through media, helped by improved educational standards are equally important factors that pulling the rural youths to urban areas.

Like any other social phenomenon, rural-urban migration has its own negative as well as positive consequences on sending area. Regarding its negative effects, it is often argued that, migration from rural into urban areas tend to deplete the agricultural labour force as it is the able-bodied young men who usually move. With no proportionate substitution of capital in place of the displaced labour, agricultural productivity tends to fall in the rural areas. On the positive side, the home community benefited through remittance, migration affords the

opportunity for the migrants to acquire new skills and broaden their intellectual and social horizons. Return migrants often stimulate cultural innovations and technological changes in their home communities (Lawal and Okeowo 2014).

According to the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) report, almost 80% of the Ethiopian population is living in rural areas (CSA 2017). The majority of rural population is young people with limited access to land and other means of agricultural production and most of them leaving agricultural sector. Limited non-farm employment and lack of job opportunities in rural areas makes Ethiopia one of the countries in Africa with a relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution in which there is massive youth rural-urban migration (Penker 2016). Under these circumstances, rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is not only the problems of an individual and/or family rather it affect the socio-economic, demographic and environmental aspects of the country.

Rural-urban migration is affecting rural communities as it has for urban areas as much as the youths and adults that are supposed to remain in the community and contribute to the development of agriculture in particular and the community in general leave the rural areas to other destinations. They move to urban centers in search of better job opportunities which are not available in rural areas. Consequently, these have its own impacts on agricultural production, food availability and family institution in the sending communities.

Like elsewhere, rural-urban migration is also common in study area Yaya Gullalle, rural-urban migration is highly observed as much as its nearness to Addis Ababa allows youths to engage partly in agriculture and job opportunities in urban centers. Thus, it is expected to have various positive and negative effects which require academic studies. The area has been experiencing rural-urban migration since a long time as it is nearer to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. Therefore, this study intends to examine the effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socioeconomic aspects of community in place of origin.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The nexus between migration and development has become a debatable issue in Ethiopia for various reasons. One of the reasons is that, the country's development policy emphasizes the central role of the agricultural sector in transforming the economy of the country and the need for cultivating a new generation of young and capable farmers in rural area who can embrace new technologies and methods in order to transform the sector. On the other hand, the country's capacity to provide social amenities and modern agricultural technologies for the rural community is very limited. Hence, the majority of the rural youths have been leaving the tedious and less profitable rural agricultural activities in order to search for less labor demanding alternative employment opportunities with better payment, access to social services and infrastructure in urban areas (Gella 2013).

These resulted in rapid increase of youth's movements from rural areas to urban centers in the country. The migration of youths from rural to urban may have various social and economic effects on the rural area or the sending communities as youths are potential resource for agriculture and rural development as well as poverty reduction in their areas of origin. Migration of rural youth can result in the loss of an important share of the most vital and dynamic part of the workforce, with obvious consequences for agricultural productivity. In spite of the fact that rural-urban migration has various socio-economic effects particularly for the sending community it has not been adequately explored in the Ethiopian context.

In Ethiopia, there is little research conducted with respect to the relationships between migration and rural development that may add an insight to the nexus of migration and development. However, as much as youths are the most important part of rural society those have crucial role in rural developments the research conducted in Ethiopia are inadequate to study the migration of youth separately with their respective socio-economic effect on the left behind rural households. In addition, most of researches conducted are neglected social consequence of youth migration by solely study the economic effects.

For instance, Birhan (2011) reveals that sizeable depopulation of rural labor forces as a result of increased rate of out-migration from rural areas can hamper agricultural production because, most of the migrants are youths which are economically active age group and they

often migrate by leaving the aged, children, women and other dependent family members behind in rural areas. This condition brings adverse effects on agriculture as rural agriculture in most developing countries still mainly depends on human power. In this study social effect of youth rural outmigration doesn't get attention from the researcher.

Another study by Zewdu (2014) also show the effect relationship between migration and local development induced by the flow of money through remittance in the home communities in rural Ethiopia. By this study, he tried to investigate the social and economic impact of migration on families and communities left behind in Ethiopia. However, the study focused only on international migration. As a result, it could not give any information concerning the effects of internal migration like youths' rural to urban migration. Similarly, (Kassa 2016) conducted a study on the effects of rural youth outmigration on migrant-sending households in Gojjam and Wolayta. The study revealed that remittances are considered important by the migrant-sending households to enhance asset formation, increase levels of income and consumption, improve debt repayment position, and augment family member's education and medication.

Despite the fact that rural-urban migration has a long history in Ethiopia and its effects may vary from place to place, the effects of rural-urban migration on rural communities has not received thorough attention from the perspective of migrant sending community in the study area. Hence, there is dearth of information regarding the positive and negative socio-economic effects of youths' rural-urban migration on the sending community left behind in place of origin. Therefore, this study will examine the effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socioeconomic aspects of community in place of origin in Yayya Gullalle Worede, North Shoa Zone Oromia national Regional State.

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study is to assess the effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socioeconomic aspects of migrant-sending rural households in Yayya Gullalle district, North Shoa Zone, Oromia Regional state.

1.3.2. Specific Objective

- To investigate the effects of youths rural-urban migration on the economy of the migrant-sending households.
- To examine the social effects of youths rural-urban migration on migrant-sending households.
- To find out coping strategies adopted by the migrant sending household members to handle the problem they encountered as the result of youth rural-urban migration.

1.4. Significance of the study

This study will provide insights for policy makers on the appropriate choice of rural community development strategies that can be helpful in tackling the increasing rate of youth rural-urban migration. This would make rural youth stay back in their rural communities there by reducing the incidence of rural-urban migration with its associated problems such as low productivity as a result of labour shortage.

This study has also relevance in filling literature gap on the issue under study. There has been a several studies conducted with regard to the migration development nexus. But still the debate in literature is ongoing. Thus, this work will attempt to provide evidence which can be the important input for the relationship between migration and rural developments from the perspective of migrant sending community of rural Ethiopia. Furthermore, the finding of this study will serve as input for the concerned stockholders to make intervention on the problem and it will also inspire other researchers to conduct further research on the issue.

1.5. Scope of the Study

The study is delimited to assess the effects of youth rural to urban migration and its socio-economic impacts on the migrant sending households in Yaya Gulale district, Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia.

1.6. Limitation of the Study

No research is ever free of limitations, as there are different factors influencing the research itself and its results. This study used only qualitative method to collect and analyze data though there are possibilities to use quantitative method in the study. Thus, the study results which is pure qualitative is not supported and triangulated by quantitative method which is the main limitation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the concepts of migration, review of selected vital theories on rural-urban migration, and some empirical studies available on migration in global and Ethiopian context. These theories and empirical findings will serve as a framework and supportive ideas for this study.

2.1. Migration

Different scholars have tried to define the concept of migration distinctly because of their different approaches. While geographers have emphasized on the time and space significance of mobility, sociologists have laid stress on social consequences while economists emphasize its economic aspects. Literal meaning of “Migration” is “shifting of people or an individual or group of individuals from one cultural area to another, which may be permanent or temporary”. In Webster’s dictionary, the term has been defined as the act or an instance of moving from one country, region to settle in another. Secondly it is defined as “an act of moving from one area to another in search of work”. According to many individuals, the simplest meaning of the word migration can be a simple shift in the physical space. But it would be interesting to note that meaning of migration is changing simultaneously with the passage of time. Now-a-days, both the scope and definition of migration have become more complicated i.e. only mobility in physical state cannot define the concept of migration.

According to (Baker 2013) migration is defined as the act of moving from one spatial unit to another. A broad area has been covered by this definition and also it touches a large number of branches of naturalists, social scientists, and others. The (UN 1970:2) defines migration as: a move from one migration defining area to another (or a move of some specified minimum distance) that was made during a given migration interval and that involves change of residence.

International Organization for Migration (2011) defines migration as a movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. This definition is used in this study because it is more comprehensive than the other definitions.

Migration is increasingly seen as a high-priority policy issue by many governments, politicians and the broader public throughout the world. Its importance to economic prosperity, human development, and safety and security ensures that it will remain a top priority for the foreseeable future. This is becoming more pronounced at the national level as the focus on migration intensifies, but it is also evident at the international level according to report by the (World Migration Report, 2018). The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow rapidly in recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000.

According to the World Bank (2006), a third of total migrants from developing countries are aged 12 to 24. The overwhelming majority of international migrants move within the same region or to neighboring countries. This is particularly true for most youth moving out of rural areas, which tend to engage more frequently in temporary forms of migration. In an analysis of 29 developing countries, young people were found to constitute 40% of the migrant population and more likely than older people to move from rural to urban areas or to move across urban areas.

In sub Saharan Africa, Migration (rural-urban migration) is a significant contributor to urban growth and to the urbanization process, as people move in search of social and economic opportunity. However, the capacity of urban towns to plan for and cater for the increasing migrants by providing employment, access to land and basic amenities are limited and negatively affected. Like that of urban area, rural are also affected as the result rural-urban migration especially when the productive age (youth) move from the area by leaving females, children and aged people with low labour efficiency and productive capacity behind the rural areas . As such, this condition brings adverse effects to agriculture by reducing the productivity of migrant sending community (Birhan 2011).

2.2. Rural-Urban Migration

One of the most significant migration patterns is rural-urban migration, which is defined as a movement of people from the country side to cities in search of opportunities (National Geographic Society 2005). It is the type of migration which takes place when people migrate from agrarian economy to non-agrarian economy then that type of migration is known as rural-urban migration. In urban areas there are lots of opportunities of white collar jobs, luxurious life and modern amenities and it is because of these above mentioned properties that people prefer to migrate from rural areas which are sometimes devoid of even basic requirements. This phenomenon of rural urban migration has become very common in developing countries and this drift is causing lots of problems to both area of origin as well as area of destination (Gella 2013)

Rural-urban migration is the most popular type of migration in developing countries, including Ethiopia. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, there is a consensus that improvement in economic circumstances is the primary motivation for internal migration. Sending of remittances by migrants is identified as one of the strongest and most all-encompassing phenomena in Africa's migration systems. Accordingly, individual migration enables the household to maximize its chances for survival by diversifying its sources of income and spreading its risks (Stark and Bloom 1985). Ethiopia is one of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa experiencing high level of population pressure, population redistribution and rural-urban migration (Mberu 2006).

There are some studies in Ethiopia which discusses both the positive and negative impacts of migration. On the positive aspect, migration contributes in meeting the labor demands of receiving areas, bringing back skills, and playing a key role in the diversification and improvement of household income. On the effect of rural-urban migration, different researchers state that migration leads in increasing population exerting pressure on urban social services in the host environment, as well as creating a shortage of farm labor, placing burden of responsibilities on the person who left behind. Rural-urban migration in this research is the movement of rural kebele population specifically youth to the nearby urban area where the kebeles are facing enormous socioeconomic effects as the result of youth rural

outmigration. These positive and negative effects of rural-urban migration are discussed in detail under the theoretical and empirical evidences on the issue.

2.3. Theoretical Literature

As much as migration is one of social phenomenon that needs multidiscipline analysis different disciplines approach migration in different way. There are multitudes of theoretical as well as empirical studies, which are concerned with characteristics, determinants and impact of migration both of international and of internal levels. The following are the main existing theories of migration, with special reference to rural–urban movement in those developing countries with some similarities to the Ethiopian context.

2.3.1. Neo-Marxist or structuralist pessimism

Neo-Marxian theory is developed as the result of social and political problems that traditional Marxist theory was unable to sufficiently address. It encompasses 20th century approaches that amend or extend Marxism and Marxist theory. As it has a contribution in vast areas of studies it also contributed migration and its effects.

This theory focuses on the negative impact of migration in terms of underdevelopment of the sending areas. Migration results in a departure of significant human capital, increasing dependence and a decrease in social and economic instability in sending region. The focus in the debate was increasingly on the shortage of human labour forces as a result of migration (de Haas 2007).

The migration pessimists (structuralists) were skeptical about the positive impact of remittances on the receiving households and communities. They argue that the remittances are mostly spent on consumption and basic investments in housing conditions and seldom spent on investment in small business and commercial activities. Migrant families should prefer to use the money for buying western luxury goods, resulting in increasing dependency of western countries. The impact of remittances was is mainly considered as harmful, because they are seen as a temporary and unsteady source of income. From this point of view, migration from the Southern countries to Northern countries is considered as negative for economic growth of the sending regions.

In the eyes of structuralists, migration is a typical characteristic of the dependence of the developing countries on the worldwide capitalistic system, controlled by western economies. According to them, migration and remittances stimulate and support the worldwide capitalistic structure based on inequality (de Haas 2007).

2.3.2. The New Economics of Labor Migration model (NELM)

In the 1980s and 1990s, the new economics of labour migration (NELM) emerged mainly within the American research context as a response to developmentalist and neoclassical theories (the migration optimists) and structuralist theory (the migration pessimists). Such approaches seemed too rigid and deterministic to deal with the complex realities of the migration and development interactions. NELM offered a much more subtle view of migration and development, which links causes and consequences of migration more explicitly, and in which both positive and negative development responses are possible.

Rural-Urban migration takes place to reduce risks as a result of market failures and incomplete capital markets as well as to maximize the income of households especially in unstable and least developed economies. According to this model, migrants and their families left in the place of origin are bound together by mutually beneficial and informal contracts, including a cooperative agreement to provide income insurance to one another (Taylor 1999). This is to mean that migrants send remittances to household members left in the origin and the household members in turn take care and run the investments of migrants taking place in their place of origin. In addition, before sending out migrants, a household decides simultaneously about the present labor situation and other input factors which potentially affect its short and long term production and investment (De Brauwet al, 2001).

The rural areas in developing countries are typically characterized by risky production systems and by lack of access to credit and risk insurance. In such conditions, rural –urban migration works as a risk management strategy and/or as a way to ease the liquidity constraint of the household in the absence of access to insurance and credit markets. Sending out migrants is part of a strategy for households to diversify income sources, obtain capital for local investment and provide insurance against production and income risks for non-migrating household members in the origin. Remittances obtained from migrants

help to introduce new production technologies, purchase inputs and boost overall production (Taylor 1999).

NELM model not only focuses on the determinants of migration decision but also its impacts on migrant sending regions. The other concept of the NELM model is regarding return migration. Return migration can be taken as a success story where migrants return back to their origin after the calculated objectives of migration (for example accumulation of saving, insurance and purchasing power) are successfully accomplished. The NELM model elaborates the connection between migration and development by pointing-out the role of remittances as financial intermediaries to overcome production constraints and diversify income sources of households (Taylor 1999).

De Brauw et al (2001) summarize the argument of NELM model with respect to the effects of rural-urban migration on the livelihood of migrant sending community through the multiplier effects of remittances as:-

“Remittances have multiplier effects in migrant sending villages or communities through investment. An additional income is created by consumption expenditure from remittance receiving households, which generate demand for locally produced goods and services, thus boosting the incomes of others in the villages. The effects of migration on rural poverty and inequality depend critically on how remittances as well as the losses and gains of human resources are distributed across poor and non-poor villages and households. In addition, the effects depend on production constraints facing different household groups and on expenditure linkages with the rural economy”
(De Brauw et al 2001:31).

2.3.3. Migration and development nexus “optimists vs. pessimists”

The possible impacts of migration on development are bracketed by two extremes, which we might call the "optimistic" and "pessimistic" scenarios. The optimistic scenario is that migration reduces poverty in source areas by shifting population from the low-income rural sector to the relatively improved income economy through the flow of goods and money from the migrant in a city. Remittances raise migrant-sending household's incomes and asset position, increase levels of consumption, contribute to averting risks resulting from drought, pests and famine, reduce the necessity to incur debt and enhance household debt repayment position, enable recipients to use improved agricultural inputs, improve migrant family member's education and medication, and encourages capital formation and technological change (Kasa 2018). If income in the migrant-source economy does not fall in migration wake the marginal product of migrants' labour prior to migration and the capital migrants take with them are small-the loss of population to migration raises the average incomes of those left behind (Taylor 2004).

For the above optimistic view, there is a pessimistic counterpart. According to pessimistic scenario, poverty may increase if migrants originate from poor households, or if the labour of poor villagers-on their own or on others' farms-becomes less productive as a result of the lost migrants' labour (and capital). From the point of view of the source region, migration represents a "labour export," and remittances are payment for that export.

Also these “migration pessimists” have argued that migration causes withdrawal of human capital from traditional economies which lead to the break of traditional, stable village communities and their economies. This would then lead to the development of passive, non-productive and remittance-dependent communities (De Haas, 2007). Besides, the massive departure of young, able-bodied men and women from rural areas (Lewis 1986) is typically blamed for causing a critical shortage of agricultural and other labour, depriving areas of their most valuable work force. This is because it is generally not the poorest who migrate the most, migration and remittances were also believed to increase inequality in communities of origin (Lipton 1980).

Migration pessimists have also argued that remittances were mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and “consumptive” investments (such as houses), and rarely invested in productive enterprises. The use of migrant remittances for productive investments in the migration and development debate is cynical. Apart from deteriorating local economies and increasing dependency in the sending areas, increased consumption and land purchases by migrants were also reported to aggravate inflationary pressures and high prices of land (de Haas 2007).

2.4. Empirical Literatures on the effects of Rural to Urban Migration

2.4.1. Impact of migration on Agriculture and Rural Development

The various connections between migration agriculture and rural development have recently been widely discussed among scholars and policy makers. According to the prevalent opinion, migration aggravated the economic situation of the migrants’ sending countries. In particular, one of the prevalent paradigms in migration studies, the “structural” thought, blames migration for the loss of the population that can best contribute to the growth of the country of origin, usually young workers with an entrepreneurial and brave spirit (de Haas 2007).

Study conducted in Ghana by Quartey (2006) show that, remittances were found to help households to minimize the effects of economic shocks on household welfare. The same vein is working in Ethiopia; Remittance-receiving households in Ethiopia used their cash reserves and thus avoided having to sell their livestock to cope with drought (Mohapatra et al. 2009).

In his study, Beneberu (2012) examined the Economic impact of Rural-Urban migration on income and poverty of migrant sending rural households on the basis of primary data. In this study the effect of rural-urban migration is analyzed from the perspective of migrant sending regions (i.e. from the perspective of rural origins) in Ethiopia. According to the study, rural-urban migration plays an important role both in meeting the labor demands of industries and facilitating the process of rural transformation. Remittances sent to families of migrants residing in rural origin can contribute for rural development not only by facilitating investment but also by enhancing the living standard of households and reducing chronic poverty. Rural-urban migration can be taken as a strategy particularly for poorest groups of rural households where they can supplement their farm income and then diversify risks.

Shylaja (2010) examined the impact of labour migration on the socio- economic and demographic on migrant sending community (rural people). The finding of the study implies that, rural outmigration has a very significant role in the change of large families to small families. Moreover, the study also found that emigrant households have maintained better hygienic and sanitary conditions, higher standard of living, and also acquired more assets on account of the inflow of remittances.

Juliana and Johann (2003) analyzed how rural outmigration contributes to the development of agriculture through remittance. They found that, the migrant households have potential to improve and increase agricultural production and incomes from agriculture since remittances contribute to income directly and stimulate investments in local production.

On the other hand, we can see the negative effects of rural-urban migration for rural people. According to Mlambo (2018) migration of people deprives rural areas of skilled people who can work effectively to contribute to rural development. Rural areas lose critical thinkers, innovative people and future business leaders and this regrettably prolongs the underdevelopment and poverty in rural areas because there are no people with adequate skills and knowledge to contribute towards development and growth. The loss of skilled people is by far the negative impact that rural-urban migration for rural areas.

The increase of rural migration also results in the underutilization of resources, if rural people remain behind and work together to contribute towards development, rural areas would develop and grow, however when they migrate, they migrate with their knowledge and technical know-how hence the resources meant for rural development may be under-utilized as there are no people to effectively use them.

Martín, et al. (2017) conducted a study about the impact of rural youth migration on the family left behind in the place of origin. He found that, as a result of the dislocation of household head rural wives/mothers are suffer more and said to have all over gradually become the primary source of farm labour. Rural youth emigration has further drained off skilled, strong and potentially-innovative people, which eventually contributed to imagery were rural was synonymous of non-modern, and the future was to be sought elsewhere.

Loss of labor force for the sending households and communities is also another case in which rural-urban migration affect left behind rural people. The extent to which this loss affects the sending households is dependent on different factors, like family structure, the duration of the migration, the migrant characteristics and the relationship between migrant and sending household. For instance, in areas with high population density the out-migration of people may result in relief in terms of less underemployment and less pressure on natural resources. In this way the departure of human resources forms a protection of rural livelihoods of the remaining rural households (IFAD, 2008).

According to UN (1991), report increase rural outmigration is expected to reduce rural population growth while urban population can increase 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 rural areas. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure of the urban area at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population. Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of rural-urban migration supplies cities with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in cities.

Lucas (2006), tried to illustrates how rural out-migration has important consequences for rural labour markets as much it reduces the supply of labour in rural sending areas which leads to higher wages and less under- or unemployment. Nevertheless, there is done hardly any thorough research on this impact. Out-migration reduces the supply of labour in the sending areas which sometimes can lead to higher wages and less under- or unemployment.

Smit (2012) analysis the extent to which loss of human capital, as a result of rural-urban migration, has negative impact on rural migrant households with different social-economic status. The study found that, as a result of the migration of mainly male migrants of working age, the rural sending areas are left with a demographically unbalanced population of women, younger children and older people. Migrant households have significantly smaller households than non-migrant households and are often female-headed, as a consequence of the migration of the head of the household. In addition, the loss of labour forces leads to increasing

work load for most migrant households, especially for the poorest and the female-headed households.

Mbah (2016), examined the effects of rural migration on labour productivity based on the survey's respondents in Nigeria. The finding of study indicate as main effects of rural-urban youth migration in the country is the reduction of labour force in agricultural sector and low agricultural productivity, which affects negatively the growth of agriculture sector.

The research on rural-to-urban labour migration in China confirms that migrant sending households work less intensively in agricultural activities than non-migrant households. However, they enjoyed higher cash capita income and own more consumer assets. The study concludes that migration from rural to urban areas diminishes migrant households' dependency on agriculture and local natural resources for subsistence. However, migration can lead to labour shortages that can result in migrant household's under-cultivating or abandoning their farmland. This is particularly true in a legal context such as in China where farmers do not have property rights and cannot sell their farm (Qin 2010).

The study conducted by Aworemi et al., (2011) in Nigeria show how rural-urban migration is affecting the rural community by declining the agricultural productivity. Their finding elucidate that rural community is affected because the youths and adults that are supposed to remain in the community and contribute to the development of agriculture in particular and the community in general leave the rural areas for other destinations. They move to urban centers in search of non-existent greener pasture and abandon the farming activities which they believe cannot earn them what they will get in the urban areas. Subsequently, this tends to reduce agricultural production and food availability in the sending communities. The lost labour of able-bodied migrated men and women is ascribed a key role in the process of agricultural decline.

Vargas and Lanly (2007) examined the impact of migration on agricultural productivity in rural areas of origin. Their finding illustrate that the migration of young men and women can affect agricultural productivity by: (i) destabilizing traditional farming systems at household and community levels; (ii) leading to a significant ageing of the rural labour force and thus to a reduction in labour productivity and farm income; and (iii) adopting land intensification

practices, such as shorter fallow periods and increased weeding, to counterbalance the loss of labour productivity.

Baba (2013) evaluated the impact of rural-urban migration on agricultural productivity based the evidence from Ghana. His finding show that, labour shortage created as a result of out-migration affects agricultural performance negatively. The result of which is longer time spent to undertake a specific farm activity, low farm incomes and low agricultural productivity. Poor performance of agriculture results in low farm incomes and finally rural people exposed for food insecurity problem.

Generally speaking, most of the study conducted on the effect of rural-urban migration on agriculture and rural development are come up with finding that reveals as agriculture is affected by the expense rural-urban migration. The study by Dugbazah, (2012) also demonstrates the same vein. As indicated in his finding migration out of rural areas can result in the feminization of agriculture and a shortage of skilled agricultural labour, with potentially negative effects on farm productivity and the household food supply.

2.4.2. Youth rural outmigration and well-being of migrant families back home

Several studies have looked at the wellbeing of migrants' family members left behind in the origin area and whether the benefits gained from remittances are sufficient to outweigh the subjective costs arising from family separation. Rural-urban migration can increase the risk for family breakdown, fragmentation of social networks and psychosocial stress the emotional impact is not just limited to the migrants themselves, but also to the family left behind. Especially in poorer households where the whole family cannot afford to emigrate together, they emigrate one member at a time resulting in eroded family structures and relationships.

According to D'emilio et al. (2007), the longer the separation between the migrating parents and their children, the more children lose parents' reference in the management of the household, their authority and their role as providers of love and material care. Parents are gradually replaced by other family members, or the children take upon themselves the task of parenting. The feelings of rejection, abandonment and loss follow the children left behind, and cannot be

compensated by the material gifts and remittances sent from abroad. To some extent the recent technological advances in terms of e-mail and affordable telephone calls might allow the transnational families to form and foster social ties even at a distance.

Gallego and Mendola (2010), conduct study on how Labor Migration affect Social Networks within a family based on survey from Mozambique. Their finding is suggests that, migration can strengthen social networks as the higher income from remittances reduces the cost for the migrant-sending household to participate in these networks. This closer inter-family collaboration can, to some extent, remedy the absence of within -family cohesion and safety nets.

Kunz (2008), study the social impact of youth migration on rural area of origin. His finding suggests that, Migration can disrupt traditional care arrangements for children and the elderly, and there is no compensation through increased use of remittances for social purposes. There may be a drop in the time available for and quality of child care, and the youth left behind are sometimes forced to drop out of school to undertake responsibilities previously assumed by other adults.

2.5. Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia

Historically the Ethiopian government has sought to prevent or control migration. In the 1980s, the villagization Land Reform Policy (1984), aimed to increase agricultural production and improve delivery of services such as education and health. The policy involved the forced relocation of many Ethiopians into grid-plan villages. Agricultural production suffered due to the long distances between farmers' new homes and their farms. As food production plummeted, poverty levels increased and famine struck Ethiopia, internal migration increased rather than decreased.

The Sustainable Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (SPRSP) of 2002 continued to view migration as a problem. Only planned and government organized migration was seen as productive while other forms of migration led to natural resource degradation and ethnic tension. The 2006 'Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty' (PASDEP) claimed that migration compounded urban development problems, spread diseases such as HIV, led to urban poverty and unemployment. The 2010 Growth and Transformation Plan do not mention migration at all. Migration is consistently framed as a challenge and problem which development must solve.

Currently, in Ethiopia rural-urban migration is continuing to occur at high levels as people seek new opportunities in the city to escape from rural poverty. Ethiopia's urban centers, such as Addis Ababa, have high employment opportunities. This has led rural youth to inspire and migrate to city which are sifting rural poverty to urban poverty. An additional area of increasing concern in Ethiopia has been the rural-urban migration of children who move to the cities to find opportunities. Rural to urban migration among youth between 15 and 24 years of age occurred primarily for educational and job opportunities.

In Ethiopia, it has been documented that the relationship between urban and rural areas can be considered in multiple dimensions. From the perspective of economic dimension, towns appeared around rural markets to facilitate the trading process and then towns expanded to effectively administer rural regions. Technology played an important role in making complex towns and center for advanced economic systems. From geographical and political point of view, towns in Ethiopia were emerged as a result of the rail way construction between Ethiopia and Djibouti and towns served as seats for administrative officials (Haile & Mansberger 2003).

Although rural-urban linkages have been instrumental for the socio-economic development of Ethiopia, poor infrastructure of the country has been documented as a barrier. A study done by Woldeselassie (1995) as cited in Tadele, et al (2006) in West Shewa zone of Ethiopia revealed that the reason for the poor rural-urban linkage particularly with respect to market linkages has been because of the occurrence of poor infrastructure. Baker (1996) also noted the importance of rural urban linkages for economic development of the country in providing socio-economic services despite poor accessibility. Others studies described that Ethiopian towns including the capital city, Addis Ababa have been shaped by rural regions and played a vital role in the urbanization process of the country (Woldemariam (1995) as cited in Tadele, et al, 2006). The effects of rural-urban linkages have been reflected in different policies of the government on the agriculture sector and on land tenure policies (Haile & Mansberger 2003).

Rural-urban migration is associated with a range of issues linked to rural poverty and lack of opportunity. However, Ethiopia has relatively low levels of migration, a high economic growth rate, small urban population and fast growing population. All the conditions indicate that rural-urban migration is inevitable and increasing (Atnafu. et al. 2010).

Also the study revealed that, youths are seeking employment opportunities in urban areas. The youth is geared toward jobs available in the cities, which does not prove advantageous in securing the predominantly agricultural jobs in their area. According to Ezra (2003) a member of a household headed by a literate man or woman is less likely to migrate than one whose household head is illiterate, regardless of the reason for migrating.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Study Setting

This study was conducted in Yaya Gulale, one of the districts in the North Shoa Zone, Oromia Region of Ethiopia. It is found at a distance of about 114 km from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia and 46 km from the Zonal City - Fitcha. As a part of North Shoa Zone, Yaya Gulele is bordered on the south by Mulona Sululta, on the South West by Muger River which separates it from West Shoa Zone, on the West by Degem, on the north by Girar Jarso, on the northeast by Debre Libanos and on the east by Wucale. The total area of the woreda is 369km with 17 rural Kebeles and one rural town, Fital. There are three main agro-ecologies in the woreda these are 44% of Beda (highland), 40% Beda Dare (midland) and 16% Gammojji (the lowlands). The majority, which constituted 90%, is living in rural area.

The population projection for the year 2012 indicates in its report that the total population of the Yayya Gulale woreda is estimated to be 64,720. The total number of household heads in the woreda is about 13,483 with 59% economically active people out of the total population of the woreda. (FEDO, 2012 cited in Sirgut, 2013).

The livelihood strategy of Yaya Gullalle district is based on mixed farming (crop farm & livestock rearing) and the rest 10% lives in urban areas. Farming is the main economic activity in which seasonal rainfall pattern determined the production activity. Livestock rearing is also another livelihood strategy in which household engaged as a source of food, cash income and it also seen as a prestige among the rural community (Yaya Gulale Agricultural Office, 2012 cited in Sirgut, 2013).

3.2. Study Design

Cross sectional qualitative research design was employed towards achieving objectives of the study. The design was chosen due to the rationale that it describe and construed existing conditions, situations, opinions held, process about the issue under study at one point in time (Creswell 2003). The researcher used qualitative method assuming that it provides the most appropriate way of investigating the research questions in detail. Qualitative research method is helpful to extract detail and comprehensive information about the issue under study because it allows the participants to discover their own experiences and perspectives of a phenomenon by their own opinions. Thus, qualitative research which was employed in this study allows researcher to gather detailed information and understand the research objective comprehensively and since the purpose is to describe the phenomenon from the perspectives of experiencing people. It also allows the researcher to capture in-depth information relevant to the study from study population.

3.3. Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data were employed in this study. Primary data is information collected by the researcher for the first time. Accordingly, the researchers was gathered primary data via in-depth interview, key informant interviews and focus group discussion directly from the study participants living in Yayya Gulele woreda in different four selected kebeles. Secondary data is the one which has already been collected by someone else but relevant to the study. Thus, for the purpose of this study secondary data were collected from reports of relevant government and non-government organizations, books, articles, other research work, published and unpublished materials.

3.4. Sampling Techniques

In this research non probability sampling (purposive and snowball) sampling technique were employed. In order to select sample kebeles as a sampling unit from the seventeenth woreda kebeles, purposive sampling was employed. Thus, four kebeles from the total seventeen kebeles were selected purposively because, as information obtained from the woreda Youths' and Sport Affairs indicates there are a high number of youths migrated from

these selected rural kebeles. These selected kebeles are; Goda Jaba, Buyamaf Qoat, Sole Gibe and Ali Dhera.

The researcher used migrant sending households as research participants to get thorough information of the issue under study as much as the effect of youth rural-urban migration is more visible at the migrant sending household level than the households whose members not migrated yet. Accordingly, to select the sample of migrant sending household heads from each selected kebele the researcher was employed snowball sampling. Snowball sampling is a respondent-driven kind of sampling. This sampling technique is often used in case where sampling frame is hard to establish and it is assumed that study participants are recruited based on the reference of local people. The researcher was used snowball sampling because there is no registered list of migrant sending households in the study area.

3.5. Sample Size

For this study the researcher was determined sample size based on the principle of data saturation point. The sample of this study comprised 17 which are from four selected rural kebele of Yaya Gulale woreda. From these seventeenth study participants 14 are migrant sending households where as 3 are experts from woreda agriculture and social affair offices. In addition, three FGDs were conducted with migrant sending rural households in three different kebeles of migrant sending community in which each of them have ten members.

3.6. Method of Data Collection

Based on the research problem and objectives, qualitative instruments of data collection were employed. Accordingly, the selected methods to collect the necessary data were; in-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion.

3.6.1. In-depth interviews

In order to find out the views, attribution and perception of migrant sending rural households of study area toward the effect of rural-urban migration in-depth interview was employed. Both structured and unstructured in-depth interview were made with migrant sending households head to get deep information on issue under study. Different interview questions were prepared for migrant sending households all interview questions are prepared in Afaan Oromo language for the simple response of respondents. Accordingly, 14 in depth interviews

were employed with migrant-sending households by the researcher with data collector assistance in asking different socio-economic effects of rural-urban youth migration on left behind rural households.

3.6.2. Key Informant Interview

In this study to get detail and rich information on the issue under study key informant interview was undertaken with purposively selected experts and/or authorities from district social affairs and agricultural office. This method enabled researcher to analyze the extent to which the migration of youth from rural area affected the socio-economic aspects of migrant sending households by asking woreda experts some guiding questions. Accordingly, interviews were made with 3 purposefully selected experts in which the researcher believes the issue under study directly concerned them and they can provide anticipated data for the study. These three key informant participants are; one is from kebele agricultural development agents whereas, two of them are from woreda agricultural and social affairs office.

3.6.3. Focus group Discussion

A focus group discussion is also another important qualitative research method often used by social scientists as it helps to see the views of a group on a particular issue. It is also a way of obtaining an insight over the group interaction in a given setting (Conradson 2005). Three FGDs were conducted with migrants sending households in different selected kebeles of Yayya Gulele. The researcher selected participants of group discussion purposefully from selected kebele in respected with their number of migrants in the city. The researcher selected participants for focus group discussion from the same background or people of the same level because it allows a common reflection on the topic. Checklist Question was designed and discussed at natural setting with migrant sending households. The researcher was facilitated or played the role of mediator at each discussions sessions.

3.7. Method of Data Analysis

Carefully gathered primary and secondary data was processed and analyzed in its scheme and interpreted to get the realize and detail pictures of the issue under study. Thus, the information gathered through qualitative instruments of data collection was carefully transcribed. Transcribed data were organized, summarized into manageable themes, and divided into

meaningful analytical category. Finally the well organized and summarized information were discussed thematically, based on the objectives set for the study.

3.8. Ethical Consideration

In the progress of research, researchers need to respect the participants and the sites for research (Creswell 2003). Taking this into consideration, maximum effort were exerted to safeguard the rights of all research participants; by keeping their confidentiality, respecting each of them and acknowledging their values, norms and government laws in the whole process of carrying out this study. Before data collection, the researcher was presented supportive letters, written in Amharic language from Jimma University sociology department in order to obtain legal permission from the respective concerned bodies of the woreda administrative and study participants.

During data collection, the necessary supportive letter was presented for all of the study participants along with open communication of the study objectives. Study participants were also kindly requested to have freedom from asking questions, including the identity (address) of the researcher and refusing to participate at any stage of data collection. Consent of each participant was obtained to participate in the study by the researcher. With the exception of study participants who have been included in the acknowledgement, to the rest informants, pseudonyms were given and/or were used to each of them that will help the researcher keep their confidentiality.

3.9. Trustworthiness of the Study

Validity and reliability of a research are standards for making knowledge claims, lead to meaningful interpretations of data. To maximize the validity and reliability of data, the researcher was used different means. Among many, building good rapport, clarifying the objectives of the research to respondents, approaching respondents friendly and getting trust, respecting the cultural values of the participants were some of the procedure to improve the trustworthiness of the data. Triangulating the data collected through different method of data collection was also utilized to substantiate the trustworthiness of the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1. FINDING

This chapter presents the empirical results obtained from study participants concerning the effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socio-economic aspects of migrant households. In order to generate information from the study participants; in-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion were conducted. In-depth interview was conducted with migrant sending households whereas, key informant interview was conducted with key stakeholders from woreda offices and focus group discussion was conducted with rural households who have a migrant youth in urban areas.

For the purpose of analysis, three main themes with different respective subthemes were developed from generated data from study participants in order to address the research objectives. Accordingly, the first overarching theme is the economic effects of rural-urban youth migration which describes how the economy of migrant household specifically agricultural production is affected by the migration of household members. The second theme is the social consequences of rural-urban migration on the household members left behind. It specifically focuses on how youth rural out migration affect the family relationship, the elderly rural parents left behind, rural family structure and local social institutions. The third theme deals with the coping strategies adopted by migrant households which may answer the question what migrant households are doing to adopt with the socio-economic problems resulted from youth rural-urban migration.

4.1.1. Socio-Demographic Information of the Study Participants

The finding of this study is based on the data obtained from 17 study participants and three FGD conducted with migrant sending households. Among study participants 14 of them are participated in in-depth interviews whereas, 3 of them are key informants which are from Development agent, woreda agriculture and social affairs offices. Regarding their demographic characteristics, most of study participants are male. This is due to the fact that the in-depth

interviews were conducted with household heads and most of the household heads in study area are males. The age range of the participants was between 28-73 years and most of participants are in the interval of 60-70 years. Regarding marital status of study participants, all of them were married except one female headed widowed who her husband was died during Ethio-Eritrean war. In terms of their religious affiliation, almost all study participants were the followers of orthodox religion except one of key informant who is from protestant religion. The detail information about socio-demographic characteristics of study participants are briefly presented in appendix II.

4.2. Economic Effects of Youth Rural-urban Migration on Migrant-sending Households

4.2.1. Effect on Household labor Supply

As it is known, agriculture is the main source of livelihood and the backbone of our country's overall socio-economic development. It also plays an important role in employment opportunity creation and poverty reduction. Ethiopian government has also working on modernizing agriculture which can feed other sector mainly industrial and service sector. Despite its importance in economic development and poverty reduction, agriculture is losing the most important labour force as the result of rural-urban youth migration which can meaningfully contribute in the decline of household agricultural productivity.

Rural-urban youth migration has adverse effect on farm labour supply which in turn reduces farm output. Farming is labor intensive in its nature more than any other job and rural households depend on family labor for agricultural activities which is mostly contributed by the youth household members who are physically strong and economically active labor force. However, young people have been migrating from rural areas leaving women, children, the elders and the physically and mentally disabled behind in most of the time. Even though these family members left behind can participate in agricultural activities, their participation and contribution is low compared to the youths. This affects agricultural labour supply as it reduces the number of working family members especially the economically active labor force which leads to greater burden or work load among family left behind.

Regarding this, one of migrant households head study participants aged 67 described that:

I was feeling strong when my young children were living, assisting and encouraging me in agricultural activities. I was undertaking all the agricultural activities at appropriate seasons or timely. We were cultivating all our farm land and producing adequate amount of yield to feed our family members as we had adequate human labor. However, now almost all of my young children migrated to towns and I encountered critical labour shortage. Thus, I could not produce adequate food for my household as I used to do in the past. By now I became overburdened with various duties and in critical need of assistance (TG April 2019).

Another participant of the study age 59 further argued how suffering from labor shortage because of youth rural outmigration to undertake farming as follows:

After I departed with my young children I am facing a problem in some aspect of my life. Among any other problems, feeling loneliness during farming and lack of assistance is the most problem rigorously affect my overall life. Sometimes I feel tired and lack the energy in the field and also I feel to have a rest but I have to work as much as I am the breadwinner for the remaining households. Rich households can hire laborers that they can diminish their workload of a field because they have more money but I have no sufficient money that I can able to hire laborers the money sent by my children from city is not sufficient (Daraje, April 2019) .

Decreased households labor force resulted from youth migration caused agricultural workload to the household members left behind and obliged them to hire external labor force at expensive wage price and use for farm activities. The migration of youths from rural to urban which created shortage of labor and wage price inflation also reduced the amount of yield to be saved for future consumption and income the households get from agriculture because the largest part of yields obtained from agriculture is used for sale to cover labor expenses.

Another migrant household head study participants aged 58 described about the less availability and increase in wage labour as follows:

Five or six years ago I had no shortage of labour supply for agricultural activities because at that time there was no as such youth rural-urban migration and my children were supporting me. However, today it is difficult for me to get labor force to undertake agricultural activities as almost all of my children left home and migrated to urban search for other alternative. The increased job opportunities in

urban areas have been adversely affecting labor supply for agricultural activities in the rural area. These days youths prefer jobs in urban areas compare to the laborious and less rewarding agricultural activities in the rural. Consequently, the availability of labor force for agriculture in the rural area has been decreasing drastically. Hence, many households including mine are in critical shortage of labour for agriculture (Getachew, April 2019).

In the same vein with the above claim study participant from key informant stated that the rural youth migration has negatively affect productivity via increasing work load on the left behind household members which in turn decrease their time spent in farming.

One of key informant study participants aged 32 described that:

When some members of households are migrated, the amount of time remained households spent in agriculture is decrease because the left-behind members might overburden themselves by adding the role vacated by the migrants on their own workload. Consequently, if the expected time is not spent in farming the farm income can decrease as much as farming need progressively working on it to get improved productivity. Most of the time I used to ask some of the farmers what kind of problem might be their obstacle in improving productivity. Most of them are explain as they are not accomplishing the tasks on it is own season because of the labour constraints. Thus, it implies as rural youth migration has a trouble maker for rural farmers by decreasing their productivity (Addisu, April 2019).

The findings from Focus Group Discussion conducted with migrant households also confirmed that the labor force for agricultural activities is declining in the area as the result of youth rural-urban migration. Currently, the youth who have the capability to carry out farming has attracted by the urban job opportunities which drastically reduce the availability of labor force in the area. Unlike other activities, agricultural activities are seasonal based. For instance, there is a season for land cultivation and preparation. Similarly, there is a season for sawing, wedding and harvesting. Once the season for a given activity is passed, it is difficult to get it until the coming year. But a number of households in our community have become unable to undertake several agricultural activities need to be undertaken within appropriate season mainly due to labor

shortage resulted from youths migration to urban. Some households even become unable to cultivate all the agricultural land they have because of labor shortage.

Moreover, the FGD result shows that there is a high demand for hired labour during the agricultural seasons. Workers are scarce which resulting in high competition between migrant households of different social-economic status, who all want to hire workers in agriculture. As a result, the prices increase and poor migrant households are struggling to find workers. In such way, rural-urban migration is resulting in boosting the variation within the different socio-economic status of households.

4.2.2. Effect on Access to Agricultural Farmlands for left behind rural Farmers

Contrary to labor shortage it created, youth rural-urban migration has resulted in access to agricultural land for some households in the rural area. As youths rural-urban migration increases from time to time, more and more households have become encountered agricultural labor shortage and unable to cultivate their lands. Consequently, they are forced to rent their lands to those households who have relatively adequate labor force for agricultural activities. Concerning this, some of the study participants described that they were suffering from shortage of agricultural land for a long time. However, youths rural to urban migration from the community gave them ample opportunity to access agricultural land. In other word, youth rural outmigration opened the opportunities for the farmers in the community who had no enough farmland to undertake farming.

One of the migrant households head study participants aged 62 explained how youth rural-urban migration contributed to availability of farmland for some households left behind in the study area as follows:

Farmland is very crucial in undertaking agricultural activity. As the population in this area increased rapidly, the existed farmland for households decreased from time to time and could not match with the population size. Many households have been suffering from land shortage as a consequence. However, currently a number of youths have been leaving the village to search for better job opportunities in urban areas. This gave a chance for many households to get access to farm land in rent from those households unable to cultivate their land due to labor scarcity. Even I myself rented some part of my

agricultural land to one of my neighbor as my children migrated to urban and I could not cultivate alone (Geresu, April 2019).

The findings of the study from the migrant households age 60 also showed how migration boosts the opportunities to access agricultural farmlands as follows:

I feel safe of my children migration even if I am experiencing problem of labor force and loneliness. When I think they are live here there are a number of thing they want from me to start their life such as farmlands. All of them have to get enough farmlands, oxen to cultivate, and the place of residence which is also land. If they were not migrated the farmlands should be distributed for all of them and not sufficient to get enough farm income. I know thinking as such is being selfish but as I can see from my neighbor always the cause for conflict between parents and children as well as between children is the issue of farmlands. Thus, I can say the migration of my children give me a relief in having resource like farmlands (Girma, April 2019).

The findings from the FGD participants also revealed the same scenario. Most of the farmers in the community had not enough farmlands before. But now the households whom their children migrated to city are renting their farmland for landless households. Consequently, the farmers who were facing difficulty in accessing farm land in the past have now better opportunity to get land for agricultural activities. The FGD participants expound that youth outmigration has a positive effect in boosting the opportunities of getting farmland for the some households left behind in the rural areas. This helped them to cultivate more and increase their agricultural production meaningfully as the participant described.

Additionally, the FGD participants explain as youth migration has decreased population pressure on the land in the area which has positively affect land use thereby reduce land related risky such as soil erosion, land fragmentation which caused by the use of land over its capacity. Appropriate land use and the existence of sufficient farmland in the area are contributing to household incomes directly and also indirectly by stimulating crop production. Migration is also found to free more land space which use for grassland that the households left behind used for feeding their livestock's.

4.2.3. Remittance and its Effects on the Economy of Migrant-sending Households

As we have seen in the above section rural-urban youth migration is seen as a troublemaking for the rural households as much as it hampers agricultural production by taking away the important share of the most vital and the economically active members of the rural household workforce except its optimal effect of boosting the access of farmlands. On the other hand, resource remitted from migrants in the city has positively affected the life of households left behind by solving the budget constraints, food consumption and thereby improve households' long-term welfare through investments in farming which can sustainably improve life. Thus, rural-urban youth migration is viewed as economically benefiting the household members left behind in the rural area through remittance. Resource transfers in the most cases have positive impact on the living conditions of receiving households in terms of improving their livelihoods.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 64 described about how remittance sent back from his son helped him to transform his household life as follows:

I sold all of my oxen in order to support my big son left home to attend university education. I left with little resource. At that time I was thinking of what will be the future fate of the rest household members left home. That means I was worrying much about how I can grow up the rest of my children as I invested almost all of my resources on my elder son. However, my son started to send me money soon after he graduated and started job in a city. As the result, I bought oxen again by the money he sent me. I also started to use improved seed and fertilizers that helped me to increase my agricultural productivity. By now, we are living better life in our community and this also made us important within the community as we reach for many people in times of difficulty (Gammachu, April 2019).

The evidence from FGD also suggests that, a flow of money between migrant in the city and rural households are a compensation for migrant households for their drained labor force. The money sent by the migrants in the city helps the households who lose labour force as the result of their adult children migration to hire labor force in undertaking farming. Specifically, elderly migrant households who have children in city are getting financial support that they used to fulfill their basic needs.

Key informant study participants also explain that from the income that they earn in the city migrants sent back money and other resources that might help the remaining households to improve their livelihoods. One of key informant study participants age 32 explain as follows:

Even though it is difficult to say all migrants are sent back remittance most of migrant households are earn money from their departed household members that they used for different purpose. Some of them used for daily consumption for instance, to buy food, upgrade their housing status and other used for investment in farming. As much as I am agricultural experts and working on them I have tried to ask them how much they are benefited from remitted money in improving their productivity. They told me that it is after the migration that they can used enough fertilizer, improved seeds and hiring daily laborer at the season it has needed. Moreover, a very small number of households are changing the residential area after their children migration from rural areas to nearby town to have better life (Addisu, April 2019).

4.2.4. Remittance utilization and its Effects on the life of migrant-sending households

a. Remittance: a coping strategy for migrant households to resist shocks

Remittance is a safety net for migrant households that they can rely on and copy up with if they get into a difficult problem. Rural households face several natural and none natural induced problems such as drought (climate change), death of their livestock, disease and the like. Thus, as to the elaboration of migrant households during in-depth interview shows money received from migrant allow them to cope up with the aforementioned problems. Having a son or daughter in city escalate the confidence of rural households as much as they will supported if any problems encountered them.

One of remittance recipient migrant households head study participants aged 64 described that:

It is so very difficult to believe a future in rural life, because, there are several problems you may face especially regarding climate condition. There is a time when rainfall is not rain on its season at this time our livestock may death and we also exposed for food insecurity problems. However, by now we are not that much in a suspicion of problems resulted from economic shocks or climate change because, our son in a city help us at any time we face a problem (Gammachu, April 2019).

Moreover, another remittance recipient study participant age 62 told about his experience on how money sent back by migrants helped to cope up with the problems.

Two years ago there was a situation when I lost two of my oxen because of the disease known as Rabies virus which has called by the local language 'dhukuba sare marattee'. During that time I had only one pair of oxen but both of them were died as the result of disease. The local institution known as 'Iddir' tried to help me but the money collected from them were not even adequate to buy one oxen. I was wondering of my community how they live next door to someone at the time of problem. Above all, I was proud of my two children migrated to city they sent me a sufficient money and I can easily bought them. Truly speaking, at that time without their support I hadn't capability to recover from such problems. Thus, I really feel safe for having children in a city (Geresu, April 2019).

The data obtained from FGD confirmed that the money that remitted from migrants is strengthening the ability of migrant households to cope up with their own problems. FGD participants said that, it is inevitable to encounter a problem but there is a circumstance in which households face a problem they can't overcome by themselves which call external support. In such difficult situation, the money remitted from migrants gives a confidence for migrant households to handle their problems by themselves. Thus, remittance is serving as a guaranty for migrant households that they rely on in a difficulty situation.

Key informant study participants age 42 also described as follows:

Rural household are more vulnerable to risks and uncertain situations as much as rural life invite them to encounter such problem. So, in order to overcome such problems they take external remittances from their migrant households. Thus, migrant sending households are living without worry of facing a problem because the migrant in a city are their source of support to not fail in a problem (Birhanu, April 2019).

b. Remittance: its impact in improving basic needs

During in-depth interviews remittance recipient households were asked for what purpose they primarily used money of remittance. As to remittance recipient household explanation among other things, remittances are mostly disbursed for the fulfillment of their basic needs such as expense for food purchase, upgrade their housing status and buy the clothes.

i. Improvement in household food consumption

Migrant households experienced improved food consumption after the migration of their household members. Participant of study revealed that mostly households experience food insecurity in summer season because the farm product collected may terminate before the next farm product is collected. However, the price of food is get expensive to buy from market than the past. At such time households have only the option to sell their livestock or rent their farmlands in cash agreements to buy the food. In contrary the households those have migrant in the city can easily overcome from such problems by the money sent back from their household members in the city. Thus, money sent back from their migrant allows migrant sending households to be free from the worry of facing food insecurity.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 58 described that:

My households were suffering from food insecurity in summer season before the migration of my young children. At the time when there is no food in the home, I was borrowing from rich people money or crops in time of difficulties in the form of usury at high interest and paying it back when the farm products are collected. In doing so, I was leading vicious circle of poverty. “Amma garuu waaqni galata yaa argatu ijollen koo rakkoo sana hunda seenaa taasifte” to mean that, by now thanks to God my children migrated to city make that all problems history I am secured from any kind food related problems (Getachew, April 2019).

Furthermore, Participants of the study illustrate that remittance is the solution for the root cause of food insecurity. As its stated food insecurity is resulted from insufficient farm production but remittance can tackle challenge pertaining to the decline of agricultural productivity such as unable to use fertilizers and improved seed which have an important role in ensuring food security.

Migrant sending household head study participant age 56 explains that:

Money sent back from my children in the city opens opportunity for me to be secured from food insecurity because the problem I had in the past which was expose me for food insecurity was inability to use productivity improvement farm tools such as fertilizers and improved seeds. The reason why I was unable to use such farm improvement tools was I hadn't money as much as no way to earn money in the area without selling the farm product or livestock. But migration of my children opens another folder for me to earn additional income. After I get remitted money I started to use fertilizers as well as improved seeds which are improved my productivity. By now I have no shortage of food because I can collect enough farm production which is enough to feed the remaining households (Dechasa, April 2019).

The finding from FGD participant further revealed that, the money sent back from the migrants eliminates household experience of food insecurity. The money or remittance allows migrant households to be free from worry and anxiety about having enough food up to the next time farm product is collected. Remittance also repair social respects that migrant households were lose when food insecurity push them to ask for helps from other peoples.

ii. Improvements in households housing status

In addition to food consumption the study participants used the restof remitted money mainly to improve their house condition. Building/maintaining of a house is by far, the most frequent investment migrant households spent the remitted money. For rural households, a house is not only a living place for the family, but it is also the basic source of social prestige and pride (Kassa 2016). More than what they eat rural households give more attention for their house and the clothes they wear because they believe that people evaluate them based on what they wear and their house status. There is a proverb used among Oromo society “*ollaan bulee beeka akkatti bule abbaatu beeka*” to mean that, your neighbors know as you are living but, you only know the life that you are leading. This proverb implies that, people evaluate you based on what they can see like the house you build, the clothes you wear and the like. Migrant households told that, before the migration of their children they was in worsening house but the money they received from their children helps them to improve their housing status through the construction of a new house.

One of remittance recipient migrant household study participants aged 61, explains as money sent back from his son helps to improve housing status as the following:

Before the migration of my son, we were living in low standard house in which its roof is made up of thatch, so called 'mana cita'. The farm income couldn't allow us to build new house as much as it isn't go beyond feeding ourselves. While 'mana cita' was the only house we have, we suffered a lot from different problems. For instance, as much as there is no separate room for cooking the house is filled with smoke during cooking activities which can damage our health. But now, by the money we got from my son migrated to city I am able to build new house which was my dream. Today, I don't feel dishonor when stranger is come to my home because I have the house that I proud of it (Gurmesssa, April 2019).

Also another migrant sending study participant age 60 described as follows:

After I constructed new home by the money I have gotten from my son my living compound become get attractive and respected. Before this new house is constructed I always blame myself and feel disgrace for I haven't such house like my neighbors. But now I am happy my son makes me equal with my neighbors. In our community you looks house you have and the clothe wear as much as they are the basis to say some one is rich or poor which means they reflect your position to the community (Girma, April 2019).

In addition to the above claim I also observed the improvements in housing of migrant sending households as they told me it is newly erected after their children migration. They newly built house near to the old houses in which it indicates as remitted money helps them to improve their housing status.

c. Remittance: its use for farm improvement

Migrant households also used the remitted money for farm investments. It means that the financial support sent by the migrant household members are used to improve their agricultural productivity through using farm inputs and recompense for the lost farm labour. Hiring laborer to replace drained households labor force is the number one area that remitted money is used to improve farm income among migrant households. It is easy to understand how absence of labor force affects farming output as much as they are the main actor in farming. Thus, in order to replace the labor force drained as a consequence of migration, migrant households are used

remitted money to hire laborer. Remittance is also used among migrant households to buy farm input such as fertilizers, improved seeds and the like. In doing so, migrant households increase their farm output in which on the other way we can say remittance has playing an important role in improving their agricultural productivity.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 64 described that:

Crop and livestock were the only means to get money for us before the migration of my three children. At that time, I have to sell one of my oxen or one quental of teff to buy farm input such as fertilizers and improved seeds every year. Today, my children migrated to city sent money that I have to pay for hired laborer I have lost because of their migration. In addition, I am not worry of buying farm input as much the money remitted from them cover all expense I need to undertake farming (Gammachu, April 2019).

In addition to above claim remittance recipient migrant sending households age 65 also describe:

It was very difficult for me when I was buying fertilizers and other productivity improvement input by selling farm output without having additional income. Buying productivity improvement input by selling crop means you lose the half profit you obtain from using them because they were expensive and it need to sell at least one quental of teff. But after I start to earn remittance from my son I can easily buy without extra expenditure. In addition, when I buy fertilizers by selling crop the amount of fertilizers I used were also not enough as much as there was a limited capacity to buy sufficient fertilizers which was the obstacle in improving productivity (Alamu, April 2019).

In sum, it can be stated that remittance is playing an important role to determine the impact of youth rural-urban migration. There are considerably more migrant households who are receiving money from rural-urban youth migrants which leads to improvements in food consumption, farm investments and improved housing. However, as result of in-depth interviews shows not all migrant households have migrants that send money for their left behind family and not all migrants remit sufficiently.

4.3. Social Costs of Youth Rural-urban Migration on Migrant-sending Households.

4.3.1. Effects on Family Social Bonds

Rural-urban youth migration has several social cost that it imposes on family intra-relationships. In particular, the physical absence of the migrant may have multiple adverse effects on family members left behind which expose them to have the feeling of less powerlessness and loneliness. This is due to the fact that the more the family members no live together, the less they concern about each other and less they depend on each other which more consequently depends only themselves and recognizes no other rules of conduct than what they are formed on their private interests. Thus, the more family members are live not together the more their social bonds are declined which has negatively affecting the life of the family left behind equally with the labour constraint they are facing.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 71 described that:

Just as the problem of labor constraints I encountered as a consequence of migration, I also feel empty of my family social relationships. Migration takes away the joyful life of my family as much as no more pleasure life than living with your own children. I am very happy when my migrant children come to visit me. I simply feel happy by looking at their face. I lose this all happiness life as the result of my children migration. It was my pleasure if we are living together here even in a very challenging life (Ayansa, April, 2019).

In addition migrant households head study participants aged 69 also described that:

I feel not happy of this life because always my home is silent. By this age I need to spent time with my grandchildren. But none of my children want to start life here with us. Migration of my children is good it's the main source of financial support for us but can their money replace their absence because the money they sent back can't replace the life that we had together (Kume, April 2019).

The result of FGD conducted also indicates that, rural-urban youth migration obliged the family left behind to lead the boring life. There is a great difference between the life when you are with your children and live alone. Family living with their children feels pleasure as much as there is hot communication, share of ideas between family and their own children. In particular, at the

time of holiday they more suffered from loneliness and not feel happiness. The households left behind missed this all social relationship within a family.

4.3.2. Care Giver Drain and its Effects on Elderly Rural Parents

One of the major effects of youth rural-urban migration is that it causes shortage of care for elderly rural parents due to children unavailability. As youths are increasingly migrated to city, the number of rural elders with no children left at home is increased. Consequently, elders face the lack of support or access to resources that would help to meet their basic needs. Care drain resulted from youth rural outmigration challenges the life of elderly parents left behind with loneliness, depression, isolation and even loss of basic instrumental and economic supports. With the declining of co-residence and increase in rural-urban migration of youth, older peoples are at risk of being left behind in rural areas.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 71 described that:

I am ploughing and performing the heavy agricultural activities by this age. All of my children left me and migrate to the city. Sometime I feel useless because I don't know what will happen tomorrow there will be a day when I can't totally able to feed myself. By now I am living with only my wife we seek support from our children but it's only a wish as much as there is no at least one children living with us who may give us support (Ayansa, April, 2019).

FGD conducted also revealed that, there is abandonment of old people as the result of youth migration. Young women and men are migrating to city which leads a village increasingly populated by older women, the elderly, and children. These groups are no more important in farming and seek support from young people. FGD discussants further said that, in our culture old age people support is traditionally the role of adult children. But now reduced co-residency of adult children with their extended households result in loneliness and feelings of powerlessness of old rural parents which leads them to have a painful life.

Many migrant households experience feelings of loneliness and loss as most important negative impact of youth rural outmigration. Almost all informants from migrant households indicated during the elaborating in-depth interviews that they miss their son, daughter very much. The relationship between the migrated household member and the remaining family is deteriorated or even dismissed, because of the lack of any contact. Especially in the case of the migration of the

all children, feelings of loneliness or abandonment appeared to have major impact on psychological and even physical well-being of the remaining older parents.

However, according to the interviews with some rural household heads, sending their children to the city is seen as pride and prestige. They don't wish their children live with them and lead the rural life because, they think as life in the city is better and less challenged than the life that they are leading in rural area. Especially, the families that their children are migrated by completing their education have high mental satisfaction as much as the achievement of their children gives them a social dignity.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 60 described that:

It's my pride and relief when children found employments and advanced their career in urban centers in contrast with the heavy work in the field. I don't wish rural life for my children because as I have experienced, rural life is a full of challenge. Now it gives me mental satisfaction because they will have a good life in the city than the life that I am leading here (Girma, April 2019).

4.3.3. Impact on family structure

Family structure has affected enormously due to the youth rural-urban outmigration. In rural areas, families are comprised of more than one generation that is father, grandfather and associated members all live together. However, youth rural-urban migration has disturbed the continuity of extended and integrated family by taking away their important part thereby collapsing a big family and start living separately like nuclear family. In a long period of time these family may lose contact with their native and leads to disintegration of joint family.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 67 described that:

At the time when I was a young I lived with my grandparents who gave me a sense of support and security that most children don't have today. In current reality of our local area, the young people have no interest to live here rather they prefer to migrate to city. Consequently, for instance I have no any physical and emotional contact with my grandchildren as we are far apart from each other. If this condition is continued the probability of young people to engage in marriage here is become decrease. As a consequence, the possibility of newly born children to grow up with their grandparents is

also decrease which can reduce the continuity of extended family (Gammachu, April, 2019).

It is understandable that from the above narrations the culture of living together among rural people is affected by youth migration which put the existence of extended family under the question. Similarly, the result obtained from key informant interviews show that, when family members migrates, they tend to forget about their extended families back home and it becomes worse when they marry in the urban centers where the extended family system is not highly recognized, but the nuclear family.

4.3.4. Impact of youth rural-urban migration on Local Social Institutions

Similar to its social costs in declining family social relationship, youth's rural-urban brought an important change around the rural social institutions. There are two ways of this effect relationship. On one side, labour migration weakening social labour sharing group among migrant households as much as the decreased household labor supply limit their active participation. The habit of working together among rural household become decreased in response to the labor constraint problems induced by migration. On the other hand, the drained household labor supply and the availability of cash money from the remittance endangers local social institutions which declines its importance as its replaced by hiring labor forces.

According to the in-depth interview conducted with migrant households, the well-known local institutions in study area having a significant role in maintaining social relationship between the people are "Iqqub", "Iddir" or funeral society and labor exchange mechanism traditionally called "Daboo". These institutions are playing a pivotal role in the day-to-day lives of rural community in study area during death, wedding, and other religious activity. They also serving rural households in study area as a mechanism of cope with problem encountered in their localities. Households may face the variety of shock that can adversely affect their wellbeing. During such difficulties these local institutions play significant role in helping households to withstand, recover from, empower and rebuild their capacity. However, these local social institutions are facing the hurdle of losing members and their vital part as the result of rural youth outmigration.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 56 described that:

As to my understanding institution such as “Daboo” and “Iddir” is the important asset that we have in common with a local community. I was actively participate in those institutions I shared idea with other, have a good relationship, working together my own tasks with them and closer with community around you. But after migration of the family members I am not participating actively compare with when I was with my migrated children. Because I am overburdened by the workload created after migration of family members. Thus, decreased involvement of my households in local social institution makes me to have a feeling not safe as much as it is like that of living out of the community (Dechasa, April 2019).

In addition to the above claim one of key informant study participants aged 42 described that:

Socially recognized local institutions like “daboo” need active members who can participate in labor force support for each other. It’s obvious that social relationship and participation in such institution is based on the principle of giving and taking. Nobody supports you without your participation and contribution. However, a very important part of community (youth) that expected to be the active participants are highly migrating leaving the weak and dependent household members hardly participate in such institutions. This can drastically diminish the interests remaining households to participate in these local social institutions. For instance, at the time when migrant household faces labor constraints, their participation will decrease which may in turn put the endurance of these local social institutions in question (Birhanu, April 2019).

The FGD result has also confirmed the diminished status of local social institutions as a consequence of youth rural outmigration. The participants of FGD said that, social institutions such as Daboo, Iddir, and Iqqub are important in life of every rural household because they are the institution that households rely on during death, wedding, and other religious activity. Particularly they are playing a crucial roles in strengthening the habit of working together among the farmers which meaningfully helps farmer to produce more and to harvest in a timely manner reducing waste. Apart from the economic benefits, the local institutions contribute to the development of social capital wherein the people socialize together regardless of their different backgrounds such as economic, political and other demographic elements. However, by the current reality of our local area, these local social institutions are adversely affected by migration of its members thereby decrease the interest of the left behind households to persistently engage in.

The declining status of local social institution has enormous negative effects on the life of migrant households left behind. According to the study participant explanation local social institutions have important role in strengthening the household capacity of agricultural performance. It's also the center where farmers exchange ideas and experience on how to increase their agricultural production. In addition, it serves as a safeguard for rural farmers; in which they rely on at the time they encountered the problem. Therefore, these institutions are declined means the local households can miss the above important support.

4.4. Coping Strategies Adopted by Migrant Households to Overcome the Socio-economic Problems of Rural-urban Youth Migration

As it is mentioned in the previous sections, rural households have been encountering several problems which resulted from youth rural outmigration as it has a benefit as well. It is possible to see these problems in two ways; on the one hand, rural households whose children deserted them and departed to city are facing the problems of labour constraints to undertake agricultural production which consequently decrease farm income. On the other hand, migrant households left behind missed their social relationships, the very important thing in rural community. Thus, by using the firsthand information generated through in-depth interview and focus group discussions from migrant households the study presents the coping strategies migrant households adopted to overcome the socioeconomic problems encountered them as the result of youth rural out-migration under this section.

4.4.1. Coping Strategies used by the migrant households to overcome the problems of labor constraints

Rural-urban migration is absorbing the youths, the source of household labour to undertake agricultural production. Under such circumstance, migrant sending households were asked to identify the strategies they adopted to cope with the loss of labour force from their agricultural activity. During in-depth interviews almost all of migrant sending rural households described that they are facing labour shortage and the greatest part of them tries to fill this shortage by hiring labors. As much as household members migrated to city send back money for the remaining households, this money is used for hiring labor forces that compensate their drained labor.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 62 explain that:

We used to entirely depend on our household members for agricultural labor force. However, our labor force from this source has been declining gradually because of the migration of our young children. Thus, having understood this, we decided to hire labor force even though the chance of getting laborer in the area is very difficult as a consequence of high rate of youth migration to city. By now, we have been using two types of hired labor force namely 'Tikse' which means shepherd and 'Gabare' which means land tillers. They have been serving us to keep livestock and cultivate the land respectively (Geresu, April 2019).

Renting farmlands is also used as an alternative means by family left behind to solve the drained household labor force and to reduce work load resulted from youth migration. As much as the farm income is shared for both partners namely land owner and land renter it has negatively affect the migrant household agricultural productivity.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 67described that:

I am the father of nine children seven of them are migrated to city for the intention of searching job opportunity and education exempt two of my daughters who living here because they are married. I faced the serious problem of labor constraint, as a consequence of my young children migration to city. Due to this, I rent all my farmlands to the one who can cultivate it. Renting farmlands has a crucial role in solving shortage of labor as it has also decrease the farm productivity. The farm income that I gain is equal with the one who cultivate it. From this you can understand that migration of my children which obliged me to rent my farmlands makes me to have the same life with the one, who has no any farmlands (Tolasa, April 2019).

FGD results also show that, renting farmlands is one of the best known coping strategy adopted among households those their children migrated to city. FGD participants said that, in study area, in order to meet the growing demand for farmlands, farmers adopt different short-term land rental contracts such as sharecropping, contract farming, and fixed cash renting in which all of them have their own terms of the contract between the property owner and land renter. Among the above mentioned land rental system, sharecropping is the best known used among migrant households in study area. Sharecropping is a land rental system in which a landholder allows renter to use the land and there will be share of crops produced on the land thereby, each party receive income from the farm output equally which is known as "Qixxe" by local language.

Moreover, during FGD session discussants affirm that, farmland is a key asset for rural farmers to earn agricultural output. However, in the study area farmers are not equally own farmland due to the scarce resource of lands. Youth rural outmigration boost the opportunity for those looking for farmlands as much as the households departed with their young children have the only chance to rent their lands to replace the drained labor. Thus, in such way the households those departed with their young children using their farmlands as a source of labor forces there by solving their labour constraints faced them as the result of youth rural outmigration.

Another strategies adopted by migrant households is giving oxen for who haven't thereby use their labour. It is obvious that, farmland and oxen are necessary requirements to be fulfilled in undertaking agricultural tasks. However, the capacity of rural households are not equal, some of them are access to farmlands but haven't oxen to cultivate whereas, others haven't oxen but have excess farmland. In such inequality there are farmers haven't oxen which are necessary to cultivate lands. In such conditions, migrant households those in problems of labor constraint use their oxen as a source of labor force by giving their oxen for those who haven't.

Geresu is one of the migrant household study participants aged 62 explained how he used oxen as a means of household labor force as follows:

I have two pairs of oxen. After my youngest children are departed to city I haven't labor force to cultivate my farmlands. As a consequence, I give my two pair of oxen for two households who haven't oxen to cultivate their farmlands. By now, we are mutually benefiting from this agreement because they use my oxen to cultivate their farmlands in turn I use their labor (Geresu, April 2019).

An elaboration during in-depth interviews by migrant households shows as drained household labor forces are replaced by utilizing different coping strategies. Even though, the drained labor forces are replaced currently, they feel uncertainty about their future. One of migrant households head study participants aged 58 described the reason behind as the following:

If youth outmigration is continuing as such, the possibility of getting hire labor is under question because, as the migration highly increase the availability of hire labor in the area will decrease. In addition, there might be the time when there is no farmland renter as much as continual migration of youth increases the number of rural households who

look for land renter. Thus, there might be a time when we stop renting farmlands which is the coping strategies that we depend on our livelihood (Getachew, April 2019).

4.4.2. Coping strategies used by migrant households to handle social problems resulted from youth rural-urban migration

Rural-urban youth migration declined household social relationships in study area as it has considerable effects on the psychological and emotional well beings of left behind households. Specifically, missing their young children exposed the elderly rural parents to loneliness, uncertainty, helplessness powerlessness and sadness. By taking this social disadvantage of youth rural outmigration inconsideration, rural migrant households are asked what they are doing to adopt with the aforementioned social costs of rural youth outmigration. The result obtained from in-depth interview show that, migrant households left behind are coping themselves through utilizing different coping mechanisms to handle social costs of migration.

Taking the children of their relative in the forms of Guddifacha is one of coping strategies adopted by migrant households. Guddifacha is the process of taking another family's son or daughter as their own child and making him/her a member of family with all his /her privileges, rights, responsibilities and other duties based on the law of Gada system by adopters. Accordingly, in study area some of the households who departed with their children are taking the son/daughters of their relative to come up with the declined level of happiness as well as higher level of loneliness.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 61 described that:

In order to restore the happiness which I had with my departed young children I take the child of my relative in the form of Guddifacha. Since, migrated children could not come back and start living with us Guddifacha is the right option we used to overcome loneliness. The adoptee child is repair the weakened social relationship in the family. By now, we feel not alone, we love the adoptee child as too our children (Gurmesa, April 2019).

Also migrant households described that hiring labor force is another ways of coping with social costs of youth rural-urban migration. As it is serving households as a source of labor force hired labor are also helping rural parents departed with their young children as feel not alone.

One of migrant households head study participants aged 71 described that:

After the departure of my children, I am living only with my wife. The interesting social life in the family before my children migration is decreased strongly. Since none of our children live with us in home we feel alone especially at the time of morning and night. However, after we hired laborer to replace absence of household labor force, the weakened communication and family social life is improved, we communicate and exchange idea with them (Ayansa, April 2019).

The FGD conducted also show that, the reduced social life in family resulting from the absence of an adult child may cause severe feelings of unhappiness, loneliness and may eventually lead to more pronounced depression for left behind rural parents. Despite their role in replacing drained labor force, hired laborer are covers reduced caregivers as a result of migration which to some extent improve the safety of elderly parents left in rural areas. More specifically, rural parents departed with their children come up with feeling of loneliness and depression after hired laborer.

4.5. DISCUSSION

Under this section, the finding of the study is systematically discussed along with its objectives and the findings of previous researchers. The study has examined the social and economic effects of youth rural-urban migration on the household members left behind in source areas. Three objectives are examined; economic effects, social effects of youth rural-urban migration and coping strategies adopted by migrant household to handle migration induced problems. To this end, qualitative research approach was used to gather data from 17 study participants.

The relationship between youth rural out-migration and household labor supply was examined in this study as much as availability of labor force affects the household agricultural productivity. Pertinent to this, the finding of this study showed that youth rural-urban migration resulted in increasing shortage of household labour force which meaningfully decreases the agricultural productivity of migrant households. This finding corroborates the finding of (Kassa 2016) and (Martín, Nori, and Bacchi 2017) who disclosed that rural youth emigration has eventually contributed to household workforce loss and problematized household agricultural performance which has an implication of reduced agricultural productivity. This is due to the reason that the study participants of studies are taken from agricultural based communities.

Moreover, the finding of the study show that decreased households labor force resulted from youth migration caused agricultural workload to the left behind migrant households which obliged them to use highly hired labor for farm activities. However, youth migration affected the labor market of the studied households. That means it reduced the availability of labor force which is highly challenging migrant households to undertake agricultural tasks. As the findings revealed most of the migrant households described that the problem of getting labour at the right time which impacted their farm income negatively. The increased in demands to use hired labor among households has created a competitions between migrant households which is resulted in higher wages labor. This finding is in line with (Hossain 2011) who states that the wage levels are more likely to be affected by increased labour demand among migrant households resulted from the reduced availability of labour induced by migration. Migration reinforces a situation of labour shortage and contributes to increase local labor wage rate.

On the contrary, the study also found that the migration of youth in the study area gave reliefs for the household members left behind as it boosted their opportunities to access sufficient farmlands. In this regard, this study came up with similar findings by (Mahama 2013). In his study on rural-urban migration and agricultural productivity he found that movement of a member of the family to an urban location frees more land space for farming in the rural areas for the left behind farmers who looking for farmlands. Thus, their conformity show that youth migration give a relief for left behind farmers and boost their opportunities to access farmlands.

The study also showed that remittances sent home by migrants are positively affecting the livelihood of left behind migrant households. The money sent back from migrants helped family left behind in several ways for instances; it recompense the loss of farm labour which allow migrant households to hire laborer, contributing to household improvements in basic needs and also stimulating crop production through fulfilling the needs of migrant households to invest in farming. In this study (Kassa 2016) in Ethiopia who come up with results which reveal that money sent back from migrants upgrade migrant households asset and income position, improve their levels of basic needs, contribute to strength their capacity of averting risks resulting from drought, pests and famine, enable recipients to use improved agricultural inputs and enhance migrant family member education and medication. In addition this finding is also agree with (Taylor 2006) who hold the view that, reduce in farm income due to the reduction of available labour by out-migration may be compensated by remittances which sent back from the migrants in city which are used to purchase additional inputs or hire labour substitutes for cropping.

On the other side, the finding of this study also revealed that migration of adult children affects the social life and psychological wellbeing of left behind elderly parents. The findings from the study participant show that the isolation of adult children (care drain) from their elderly parents reduces their happiness and leads them to have a feeling of loneliness. This is in agreement with (Scheffel and Zhang 2019) which found that, elderly parents in rural areas rely heavily on their families as main source of support in old age. However as the results of migration these traditional norms have weakened leading to a deterioration of the willingness and ability of the younger generation to support the elderly rural parents. Consequently, left behind elderly parents are suffering from loneliness and depression which affect their social life.

According to the study findings the migration of youth from rural to urban areas affected the family structure of rural people. Extended family is the well-known type of family structure in an investigation area where parents, children grandparents and other ancestors are lives together. But rural-urban migration of youth put the endurance of extended family in question by taking the youth which are expected to be the responsible body for the continuity of next generation. Local social institution is also affected by the youth migration as the finding of the study indicates because of it losing its most vital parts which are youths. Thus, the inability of future continuity of extended family and the weakened status of local social institutions are adversely affects the life of migrant households.

Furthermore, the finding of study reveals that in response to the social and economic problems of youth rural out-migration, migrant households are utilizing different coping strategies to overcome. Labor shortage is the most important economic effects of youth migration that rural migrant households are facing. In pertinent to this, different coping strategies are utilized among them; land renting, hiring laborer, use oxen as labor force by giving for those haven't thereby use their labor are most importantly indicated in the finding Whereas, social problem induced youth migration are tackled by hiring labor which playing dual role of filling the gap of labor constraints and supporting migrant parents affected by loneliness and Guddifacha is also practicing by taking the children of their relative.

To sum up, rural-urban youth migration has a several effects for the household members left behind. Separately it is divided as positive effects and negative effects. As the finding of this study indicates the household members left behind are positively affected through the benefit they gained from money sent back by the migrants in the city. Youth migration has also adversely affected the household members left behind in various ways, for instance; decrease in household labor force which cause reduced productivity, weakened family social relationships, loss of elderly parents care givers and the like.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

This research has investigated the effects of rural-urban migration on social and economy of rural migrant households taking the case study of Yaya Gulale woreda, North Shoa Oromia region, Ethiopia. In this study the researcher attempts to provide the evidence which show the link between youth rural-urban migration and socio-economic life of left behind migrant-sending households. The study indicated that youth outmigration has affected migrant households in two ways which can be categorized as negative and positive effects. On the one hand, youth migration served as an opportunity for migrant households as much as money send back from youth migrant in city might helped the family members left behind to improve their food consumption, housing status and agricultural productivity. On the other hand, youth migration has brought challenges to the migrant households because it hampered agricultural production by taking away the important share of the most vital and economically active members of the rural household workforce.

Besides its effects in declining agricultural productivity, youth migration has also put the life of elderly rural parents at risk by weakening the traditional norms of younger generation to support elderly parents. Consequently, the elderly parents left behind are suffering from loneliness and depression which affects their social life. In addition, the finding showed that rural family structure and local social institutions has also affected negatively on account of youth rural outmigration because the very important parts of rural society are on the move which can put under question their endurance.

Furthermore, the study found out that renting farmlands, hiring labor forces, using their oxen in exchange of labor and taking the children of their neighbor in the forms of Guddifacha are the strategies adopted in rural areas of investigation by migrant households to copy with the socio-economic problems induced by youth migration. From the study finding it is concluded that

migration of youth to cities have both positive and negative effects for left behind rural migrant sending households.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Rural-urban youth migration were found to have adverse impact on left behind households by reducing the availability of labor force thereby decrease agricultural productivity. Households who send their adult children to city are suffering from shortage of labor which limits them to undertake farming. Rural-urban migration is unstoppable phenomena as much as it is the part of urbanization. However, rural households are highly affected in their social and economic aspects. Thus, different stakeholders have to play their respective role to reduce the rate of youth migration from rural areas. Based on the study findings the following recommendations are forwarded.

- Government need to generate viable employment option for rural youth through optimizing of job opportunities in rural non-farm economic activities, by encouraging rural entrepreneurship and agribusiness development, providing agricultural inputs and technologies which make agricultural activities more productive, easy and attractive for youths. As several literatures shows, the most important cause of youth rural outmigration is for searching job opportunities. Therefore, if government and other concerned bodies pay attention for how youth in rural areas can access to job opportunities, the high rural youth outmigration may decrease and the rural households will saved from the negative consequence of rural-urban migration.
- Policy initiatives should be focused on improving the rural infrastructure such as electricity, road, pipe water and better health service. The provisions of such infrastructure upgrade the living standard of rural community and become attractive for youth which would allow rural youths to spend their entire life with their households as much as rural youths are not inspired to migrate.
- The woreda in collaboration with kebele health extension and agricultural experts have to give awareness for migrant households on the best use of remittance. According to the finding of this study, migrant households are used the remitted money primarily

for daily consumption such as food and clothes. However, it couldn't solve their economic problem in sustainable ways. Thus, they have to have understanding how to save their money and invest on additional income generating activities.

- Government has to introduce the technological based agriculture which may not highly need human power such as using tractor, harvesting machine and the like. In study area, households are based on traditional farming which is more labor intensive. This is the reason why labor shortage is severely affects the agricultural productivity of migrant households. Thus, if agriculture is assisted with technology it can increase the possibilities to youths' engagement in agricultural activities, to reduce migration through coordination of policies and programs in the agricultural sector with labour and employment policies.

- Migrant households have to shift their job toward less labor intensive farming which can equally important in generating income with farm work. This less labor intensive work that migrant household has to more focus to overcome their labour constraints are such as; dairy farming, livestock ranching for sell and the like.

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APPENDIX - I
Jimma University
College of Social Sciences and Humanities
Department of Sociology

Research topic: The effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socioeconomic aspects of migrant sending rural households in Yaya Gulale woreda, North Shoa zone, Oromia Regional state

Appendix I

In-depth Interview guide for the migrant sending rural household heads

Dear participants,

This instrument is designed for the purpose of conducting a study on the effects of youth rural-urban migration on the socioeconomic aspects of community in place of origin in Yaya Gullalle woreda. The study is being conducted as part of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts thesis writing by Jambo Dadi, graduate student at Jimma University Department of Sociology. The information you provide is very crucial for the successful accomplishment of the objectives of the study

Therefore, the researcher politely requests you to kindly and genuinely respond to the questions that will be asked. Finally, the information you provide will be used only for the purpose of the study, and your personal information will be kept confidential and undisclosed.

Thank you.

Part I. Background of study Participants

1. Id.no of study participants _____
2. Village _____
3. Age _____
4. Religion _____
5. Ethnic affiliation _____
6. Household size _____
7. Sex of household head _____
8. Occupation _____

Part II: The Economic Effects of youth rural-urban migration on migrant sending rural households.

9. How many youth migrants are there in the household _____
10. How much do you think sending your family members can affect your family's economy?
11. If it can bring change on the economy of your families what kind of change it brings?
12. From your family point of view what is the effects that migration of your family members have on your agricultural productivity?
13. Do you think out-migration of people from this area has affected the availability of farmland?
If yes in what ways?
14. What assets are added to you after your son/daughter migrated?

15. Have you ever faced labour constraint for your farming activity as the result of migration of your family members?
16. How do you evaluate the current availability of labour in your area with the past?
17. Since your family member migrated have you invested in any kind of property? If any please list them with their source of money?

Part III: The Social effects of youth rural-urban migration on migrant sending rural households

18. What do you feel about social relation within your family after your family members is migrated?
19. In what way do you think the social relationships and interaction within family is affected after a family member is migrated?
20. From your family's point of view, what is the disadvantage of youth rural-urban migration on social relationship and interaction of the family?
21. Do you feel helpless after your family members are migrated? If yes, in what way

Part IV. Coping Strategies used by migrant sending households to overcome the problem as the results of youth rural-urban migration

22. How do you overcome the problem of labor force inadequacy you face as the result of rural-urban migration to undertake the agricultural activity?
23. How do you compensate the social relationship declined in your family as the result of your family members' migrations?

Appendix II

Key- Informant Interview with experts from Woreda Social affairs and Agricultural Office

1. What are the economic effects of youth rural-urban migration on the community in rural areas?
2. How can youth rural-urban migration affect the social relationship and interaction of the family left behind in place of origin?
3. What are the coping strategies used by migrants' sending rural households to overcome the socioeconomic problems encountered due to rural-urban migration?
4. What do you recommend to reduce the youth rural-urban migration as much as its affecting the life of the family left behind in rural areas?

Appendix III

Focus Group Discussions

Date of FGD _____

1. Discuss on the economic benefit and challenge resulted from youth rural-urban migration by considering its effects on; agricultural productivity and labor availability.
2. How youth rural-urban migrations can affects the family integration and relationships of rural households.
3. Discuss briefly on how migrants sending households is overcoming the problems resulted from youth rural-urban migration, what mechanism they are using?

APPENDIX – II
Socio-demographic profile of study participants

Table 1: Socio-demographic information of Study Participants among selected kebeles of Yaya Gulalle woreda, 2019

ID of study Participants	Sex	Age	Marital status	Religion	Academic status	Occupation	Number of children	Number of children migrated to city
01.	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	9	7
02.	M	62	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	5	4
03.	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	7	6
04.	M	71	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	6	6
05.	M	56	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	5	3
06.	M	51	Married	Orthodox	Basic education	Farmer	5	4
07.	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	6	5

08.	F	54	Widowed	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	5	4
09.	M	69	Married	Orthodox	Basic education	Farmer	4	4
10.	M	61	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	6	6
11.	M	64	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	5	3
12.	M	59	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	5	3
13.	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	6	5
14.	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Not read and write	Farmer	6	4
15.	M	42	Married	protestant	BA Degree	Expert of agriculture	-	-
16.	F	28	Married	Orthodox	BA Degree	Expert of social affair	-	-
17.	M	32	Married	Orthodox	Diploma	Development agent	-	-
