

Causes, Consequences and Parents' Perception towards Child Rural-Urban Migration; the Case of Kindo Koysha Woreda, Wolayta Zone, SNNPR

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Abstract

Due to various reasons, rural areas of Kindo Koysha woreda children migrate to different urban centers of Ethiopia. Studying the parents' perception towards children migration is necessary to understand the concern of child rural-urban migration in the study area. Therefore this MSc. thesis is aimed to study the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of parents' who have children migrated to the town and parents' who children have not migrated to the town. The study further focused on identifying causes, consequences and assessing parents' perception towards child rural-urban migration in the study area. In order to accomplish this study, a total of 160 respondents were selected using simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Data collection instruments like survey questionnaire, key informants interview from woreda and kebele officials were involved. In addition, within three groups more than 21 individuals included Focus Group Discussions were conducted. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used for data analyses. Qualitative data analyzed by discussion. However, quantitative data analyzed by using descriptive statistics using software Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 and Microsoft office Excel 2013. The study findings indicate that poor economic condition of household, a large number of family size, lack of access to infrastructures, the influence of prior migrant, shortage of agricultural land and parents' perception are causes of child rural-urban migration in the study area. The study revealed that most of both parents externally do not support child rural-urban migration except different reasons behind. However, the result of the survey showed that some of households and community elders were encouraging child migration into urban centers because, they believe that when one's child/youths are in town, they acquire moral satisfaction whether he/she support or remit money or not.

Keywords: Child • Kebele • Kindo koysha • Household • Migration

Introduction

Rational of the study

Migration is defined as the process in which one or more family members leave resident households for different reasons and varying periods of time and by so doing are able to contribute to their household welfare [1]. Studies have shown that migration can improve human capital formation in several contexts [2,3]. The Human Development Report recognizes that in many developing countries, internal migration from rural areas to cities is set in motion at least in part by natural disasters, land degradation, and desertification. One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration, i.e. the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities [4].

Migration has a response to economic development as well as socio-cultural, environmental and political factors in the areas of origin and destination. Ethiopia has experienced the accelerated

movement of the population towards capital city, region and zonal towns; because social, economic and political factors can be taken as major reasons [5]. People tend to from one place to another due to political instability, violence, drought, geographical conditions such as landslide, flood, insects and pests and soil fertility are some of the reason why they leave one environment to another environment. Obviously, children do not act in an unconstrained manner. The perspective that children's migration occurs within multiple influences and contexts, some more immediate and observable, and others further removed in their impact. To begin with, children migration is connected to children's lives within the family and in rural areas [6].

Whitehead and Hashim note that while there is evidence that the number of children migrating is high and growing, there are no reliable estimates on child migration globally, regionally and even within national contexts. This is because, as with adult migration, patterns and flows of child migration are diverse and complicated, and attempts to capture them are fraught with methodological challenges, including the absence of standardized definitions of migrants and migration; variation in data collection methods and the

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Received: December 05, 2021; **Accepted:** December 20, 2021; **Published:** December 28, 2021

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kinds of data gathered; and the difficulty of capturing incidences of undocumented forms of migration [7].

Additionally, research into child migration has peculiar problems. Children's movements are often hidden within figures for adults and families. Even when child migration is the subject of research, the focus is often on specific categories of child migrants, such as refugees and trafficked children. Child mobility is also influenced by social norms, which include ideas about children's roles and relationships within the family and in the rural community. Social norms influence the extent to which the experiences and outcomes of migration may be considered to be desirable for children.

The phenomenon of children migrating is not new. Neither is it an anomaly or a definite indication of social breakdown or other crises [7]. The researcher was very much concerned with the issue in order to understand child rural-urban migration and factors that initiate children to decide migration is necessary. Therefore, the positive perception of the community about the living condition in the urban center, large family size, debts and poor infrastructure services pushes children into different urban centers. In addition to this workload, families' separation and conflict pushes them and children's their own interest and prior migrants express life in the city also exposes to pull children to migrate different Ethiopian cities [8].

When the researcher has come to the study, some studies were conducted regarding rural-urban migration in Ethiopia as well as different zones and woredas of South Nation, Nationalities and Peoples Regional state, especially areas of Gurage, KambataTambaro, Wolkite, Gamo Gofa zones. For example; studies conducted by Kelil Demsiz 2015, based on impact of child outmigration on the parents and migrants' livelihood in Gurage zone, his study finding shows that the root cause of child rural out-migration is that poverty in the place of origin, infrastructural limitation, and better economic opportunities in the place of destination.

But in these studies researcher never observed that the influence of parents' or rural communities' perception towards child migration as contributing factor for further encourage migration decision for children. Thus, studying situations at home areas and the parents' perception towards child migration is necessary to understand the concern of child rural-urban migration in detail. But no any empirical research conducted by parents' perception of child rural-urban migration in an area of study.

Due to various complex reasons, rural areas of Kindo Koysha woreda typically Hanaze, Man'ara and Kindo Angala, kebele children's migrate to different urban centers of Ethiopia. Therefore, such crucial issues need further investigation. Hence, this study aims to fill the existing gap with empirical pieces of evidence and to recognize the parents' perception of the child rural-urban migration' and the cause and consequences of child rural-urban migration in the study area.

Objectives of the Study

General objective

The general objective of the study is to investigate the Causes, Consequences and parents' perception towards the child rural-urban

migration in Wolayta zone Kindo Koysha woreda in three rural kebeles (Hanaze, Man'ara and KindoAngala).

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To study the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of parents' who have children migrated to the town and parents' who not children have migrated to the town.
- To identify the cause and consequences of child rural urban migration.
- To assess the perception of parents' who have children migrated to the urban area and who children have not migrated to the urban area towards child rural-urban migration.

Research questions

The specific research questions of the study are:

- What are the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of parents' who have children migrated to the urban area and who not children have migrated to the urban area?
- What are the causes and consequences of child rural urban migration?
- What is the perception of parents' who have children migrated to the urban area and who not children have migrated to the urban area towards child rural-urban migration?

Methodology

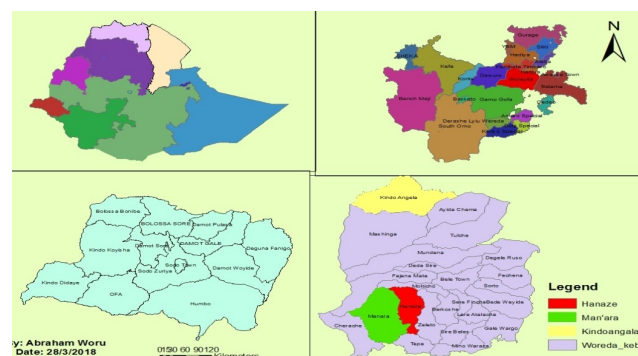


Figure 1. Perception of Parents' Who Have Children Migrated to the Urban Area.

Target population

A total of 160 household heads: 79 parents with migrant children and 81 parents who not children have migrated as targeted respondents in this study. All participants are from the same ethnic background Wolayta.

Study design

The study design that researcher used in this study was cross-sectional study design. It is called cross-sectional because the information about 'x' and 'y' that is gather represents what is going on at only one point in time. The nature and objectives of the problem and the means of obtaining information are the most important factors to consider in order choosing the appropriate research design.

This study, therefore, was taking into account the major rural areas (origin of migrants and non-migrant household and communities).

Sample size

This study was conducted in Kindo Koysha woreda, Wolayta zone, SNNPR of Ethiopia. The study provides a valuable opportunity for in depth look of a typical case and proper understanding of a particular place. The area for this particular study was purposefully selected because migration of children is prevalent in this particular area and known for sending children to urban locations such as to woreda and zonal capital, Ethiopia capital city and other neighboring towns. The woreda comprises 4 urban and 23 rural kebeles in total. Out of the list of these kebele, comparatively child migration is high were selected using purposive sampling technique. In this regard, the selected kebele from the Kindo Koysha woreda are: Hanaze, Man'ara and Kindo Angala.

Selection of sample household heads

Before the final selection of households took place, the household sample frames were categorized in some form of sub-groups (strata). The general category of households from which data was collected includes rural household heads with children migrated to urban area and without children migrated to urban area. Because there is no lists of parents with children migrated and who have not children migrated to urban areas in the woreda and kebele except, total household. However, the nature of study forced researcher to use own sample parent selecting technique through collaboration with each kebele "Development Team Leaders". In each selected rural kebele, for example: Hanaze 5 development team leaders, Man'ara 7 and Kindo Angala 6 development team leaders.

Finally, 160 household heads (parents) were selected out of 3 kebele as total sample size (sample parents), representing 4168 household heads of study kebele by simple random sampling method. On the other hand, representatives of key informants and officials, also Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) in each sampled kebele were selected to gather general information about the research area using purposive sampling technique (Table 1).

Selected Rural kebele	No of the total population	No of Household Head	Samples taken				Key Informants (by sex composition)		FGDs (by sex composition)		Total Participants
			Hous ehol d with migr ant childr en	Hous ehol d with non- migr ant childr en	Hous ehol d with migr ant childr en	Hous ehol d with non- migr ant childr en	M	F	M	F	
Kindo Angala	7123	677	603	25	25	2	1	4	2		59.57
Hanaze	5404	590	491	19	19	2	2	5	3		50.3

Man'ara	9032	993	814	35	37	1	1	3	4	84.1
		2,260	1,908	79	81	5	4	12	9	
Total	21,559	4168		160		9		21		194

Table1. Distribution of Sample Households, Samples taken from each kebele, Key Informants, Focus Group Discussion and Total participants involved in the study.

NB: There were 13 key informants were used in the study; 9 from rural and 4 from Woreda Government Authorities.

Sampling procedure

To accomplish proposed objectives of the study a total of One Hundred Sixty respondents were taken. When survey data already collected, researcher categorized into two parts in order to give at ease for analyses part. In one part, Seventy-Nine respondents who are at least sending one child from their family members to the urban place; in another part, Eighty-one are doesn't send their children to the urban area. The criterion to select each respondent was who send at least one child to an urban area and their interest to or volunteering to give information respectively was selecting a criterion for respondents from all kebeles. In addition twenty one household heads from whole kebele community elders were also selected on the basis of their experience to talk in session, locally what called "Adebabay or Gutara" they are also named by community "chababe" and their knowledge about the community.

Individually, thirteen key informants including in-depth interview also selected by their working position. The interviews were conducted in collaboration with three community development worker who has a strong relationship with the community. Because researcher prepares it for time-consuming, it takes time to verify some of the Amharic words to the respondents' mother tongue Wolaytigna, also to enhance Wolaytigna language in research and to obtain direct information from respondent at the time of interviewing and collecting data. The respondents were asked the causes of child rural-urban migration respect to socio-economic, demographic, political and cultural aspect, both parents perception towards migration, at what minimum age children migrate, the role of parents, brothers, sisters and extended family members may be involved in children migration or not and what they suggest to tackle the problems.

Sources and data collection tools

In order to generate valid and extensive data, the study employed methods both from qualitative and quantitative approaches. Based on the research problem and objectives, both primary and secondary data sources were used to generate appropriate information for this study. Primary data for the study was collected both from the study area through survey questionnaires, focus group discussions and interview of key informants with selected household heads, government officials and community elders in the study area. The secondary sources of data collected from different published and unpublished materials which mainly collected from the internet

produced in the form of working papers, journals, different child migration related videos and documentary films.

Data analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative data analysis was taken in this study. The quantitative data was gathered through open and closed-ended questions also data were coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (IBM, SPSS version 20). Descriptive statistics such as mean (average), frequency and percentage distribution used to analyze and interpret the quantitative data. On the other hand, the qualitative data was collected through FGDs and key informant interview with rural community elders and Woreda and Kebele officials that are analyzed through qualitative way (by narration or discussion). For the qualitative data, the interview was taken by the photo and handwriting notes (Table 2).

Methods of Data Collection	Data Sources	Sampling Techniques	Number of Participants	Methods of Data Analysis
Survey	Households with migrant children	Simple Random sampling	79; (58 Male and 21 Female)	IBM SPSS Version 20
	Households with non-migrant children	Simple Random Sampling	81; (57 Male and 24 Female)	
Key Informants Interview	Woreda and Kebele Government Officials	Purposive sampling	13 including 4 Woreda concerned bodies; (9 Male and 4 Female)	Thematic
FGDs	Parents' and Rural Communities	Purposive sampling	21; (11 Male and 9 Female)	

Table 2. The Distribution of Data source, Data Collection Tools, Sampling Techniques, Number of Participants and Method of Data Analysis.

The above table shows the distribution of data source whether primary or secondary source, data collection tools, sampling techniques, number of participants and method of data analysis.

Ethical issue

Before the collection of data, Ethical approval was obtained from Center for Population and Development Studies, Mekelle University. Permission letters was obtained from Kindo Koysha woreda, respective Justice Offices. The agreement was obtained from each respondent and confidentiality continued (Table 3).

Age of respondents	Household with Migrant children		Household with non-migrant children	
	Freq.	(%)	Freq.	(%)
25-35	9	11.4	23	28.4
35-45	18	22.8	28	34.6
45-55	32	40.5	13	16
55-65	17	21.5	12	14.8

65-75	2	2.5	5	6.4
Above 75	1	1.3	-	-
Total	79	100	81	100
Mean age	47.3		40.4	

Table 3. Distribution of respondents by age.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents is one of the basic demographic characteristics of a population. Age data are useful for demographic analysis and for various types of socio-economic development planning. The study findings of from the parent survey respondents almost half of them were between the ages of 45-54 and majority age group is 35-44. Regarding to table 4.1, majority of the migrant children participants were found between the age ranges of 45-55 (40.5%) and household with non-migrant children 35-45 (34.6%) years of age group. Accordingly, we can understand from this age distribution parents with migrant children are composed of at the age of adulthood and old. However, parents with non-migrant children also youth age and adult age group [8].

There is only one parent with children migrated to urban center age of above 75. However there is no participant in parents with children not migrated in the age category of above 75. Accordingly, this age distribution has an adverse effect on the agricultural production and the entire socio-economic activity of the community (Table 4).

Sex	Parents with migrant children		Parents with non-migrant children	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Male	58	73.4	57	70.4
Female	21	26.6	24	29.6
Total	79	100	81	100

Table 4. Distribution of respondents by sex.

Sex is one of the basic characteristics of a population. Sex composition is very important for any analysis, as data on sex provides useful information about reproductive potential, human resources, level of school attendance by each sex. The detailed information on the sex composition of study participants was provided in the table. According to the table, the survey data among the 160 respondents, 58 males and 21 females are participated from parents with migrant children, whereas which accounts 57 males and 24 females are were taken from parents with non-migrant children from Place of Residence (Table 5).

Place of residence	Parents with migrant children		Parents with non-migrant children	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Rural	76	96.2	75	92.6
Urban	3	3.8	6	7.4
Total	79	100	81	100

Table 5. Distribution of respondents by place of residence.

The distribution of the total population varies by place of residence. However, table shows, since the study is focused on rural kebeles in the woreda, therefore, in both participants, the majority of the parents with migrant children and parent with non-migrant children respondents 96.2% and 92.6% respectively are rural dwellers.

Those who are dual resident for few participants 3.8 percent migrant sending parent; that means based on respondents responded during data collection, first married in rural and changed to urban and remarried aimed keeping rural contents or wealth. On the other hand, 7.4 percent non-migrant children parents who are first married in rural then changed to urban but they do not remarried as Marital Status of Respondents (Table 6).

Marital status	Parents with migrant children		Parents with non-migrant children	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Never married	4	5.1	4	4.9
Currently married	58	73.4	61	75.9
Divorced	3	3.8	5	6.2
Widowed	1	1.8	4	4.9
Separated	13	16.5	7	8.6
Total	79	100	81	100

Table 6. Distribution of respondents by marital status.

Marital Status of the case of this study is categorized in five categories: never married, currently married, divorced, widowed and separated. In the table above, majority of the respondents 73.8 percent of migrated children parents were married and which accounts 75.9 percent of non-migrant children parents currently married. However, 16.5% of migrant children parents and 8.6 percent non-migrant children parent were separated for Educational Level of Respondents (Table 7).

Educational level	Migrant children parents		Non-migrant children parents	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Illiterate	58	73.4	16	24.4
Read and write	5	6.3	24	27.3
Primary	10	12.7	19	21.1
Secondary	5	6.3	12	14.8
Preparatory	1	1.3	2	2.5
College	-	-	3	3.7
University	-	-	5	6.2
Total	79	100	81	100

Table 7. Distribution of respondents by religion.

Source: survey 2017/8 for education is the main source of human capital formation and ultimately a crucial tool for poverty avoidance. It

is expected that living conditions of households would vary across different levels of educational attainment, with higher education more likely to predict better living standards. In this study Education is coded into seven categories: illiterate (no education), read and write primary, secondary, preparatory, college and university (Refer table). However, it is a very important reason in child migration. Educated parents are able to take care or protect their children, modern method of family planning and also manage resources properly. It also refers to the status of the household head. Education equips individuals with the necessary knowledge of how to make their living condition. However, finding from study indicates that in table, majority of respondent accounts 73.4%, 24.4% migrant children parents and non-migrant children parents respectively are not educated. About 6.3% of migrant children parents and 27.3% of non-migrant children parents respectively can read and write. There are no respondent in migrant children parents who can have Degree or Diploma (collage) holder. However, there are more than 6.2% and 3.7% of respondent joined the university or collage respectively.

According to the response of FGDs with parents this illiteracy is resulted from lack of access to schools in the area and less attention to education on the behalf of their parents in the past. Consequently, this low level of human capital (knowledge) has an impact on their livelihood activities, because low level of education means low use of modern agricultural technologies which can affect the productivity of the farmers. But based on the table result, in both case non-migrant children parents comparatively educated than parents with children migrated. The table reveals that all of migrant children parents have low secondary, preparatory, college and university educational attainment to Religion of Respondents (Table 8).

Religion	Parents with children migrated		Parents with children not have migrated	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Orthodox	31	39.2	29	35.8
Protestant	44	55.7	37	45.7
Muslim	3	3.8	9	11.1
Other	1	1.3	6	7.4
Total	79	100	81	100

Table 8. Distribution of respondents by religion.

In order to minimize problems that encountered at destination, migrants prefer to join communities or societies with similar religion or culture [9]. Different studies shows that some regions of Ethiopia for instance, represents that parts of Oromia most of SNNP like Wolayta, Sidama, Kambata, Dawro zones more peoples follow protestant religion. Also in SNNP parts of Gurage, Silte, South Omo, Halaba, region like Harar, Benishangul, Somalia and Afar most of peoples participated in Muslim religion. In all, Ethiopia Orthodox followers are few. Majority of Orthodox followers are Northern part of Ethiopia, parts of Oromia and some parts of SNNP regions of Ethiopia. The religion of both head of household in the study is presented in four categories: Orthodox, Protestant Muslims, and Other. Similarly, the table above shows that majority of household head with children migrated to town 55.7 percent and majority of the parents with

children not migrated 45.7 percentage respondents are protestant religious followers, followed by 39.2 percent, 35.8 percent Ethiopia orthodox and only 3.8%, 11.1% respectively are Muslim in the area of the study.

Similarly, the table above shows that majority of household head with children migrated to town 55.7 percent and majority of the parents with children not migrated 45.7 percentage respondents are protestant religious followers, followed by 39.2 percent, 35.8 percent Ethiopia orthodox and only 3.8%, 11.1% respectively are Muslim in the area of the study of Family Size (Table 9).

Family size	Parents with children migrated		Parents with children have not migrated	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1-5	10	12.6	45	55.5
5-10	51	64.6	29	35.8
10-15	17	21.5	6	7.4
15-18	1	1.3	1	1.2
Total	79	100	81	100
Average	8.0		5.2	

Table 9. Distribution of respondents by family size.

When Source: Survey 2017/8, Household size in this study is in five categories: households of 1-5 persons, households of 5-10 persons and 10 members and above. Table 4.7 shows that about more than half of (64.6%) of the migrant children household head respondents have five to ten family members.

The table represents that household heads with children migrated were in 1-5 family members is 10 (10.1%). In contrary, nearly half of the non-migrant children household head 48.1% family size is (1-5). This finds out that by comparing two selected respondents family size i.e. large and small family size had its own contribution in child rural-urban migration by Socio-Economic Characteristics of Participants (Table 10).

Socio-economic characteristics	parents with children migrated		Parents with children have not migrated	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Main occupation				
Crop cultivation	30	38	22	27.2
Animal husbandry	1	1.3	6	7.4
Mixed farming	36	45.6	31	38.3
Daily laborer	6	7.6	5	6.2
Trade	6	7.6	17	21.0
Total	79	100	81	100
Alternative source of income				
Remittances	18	22.8	4	7.9

petty trade	2	2.7	49	53.6
selling of fuel wood/grass	42	52.7	14	17.9
wage labor	14	17.7	8	9.9
Other	3	4.1	6	10.8
Total	79	100	81	100
Total land size (in hectare)				
No arable land	31	25.3	10	15.8
0-1 hectare	42	53.0	39	48.1
1-3 hectare	10	11.2	21	23.7
more than 3 hectare	8	10.5	11	12.4
Total	79	100	81	100

Table 10. Distribution of participants Socio-economic characteristics like: main occupation, source of income and land size in hectare.

In this Source: survey 2017/8, the social and economic situation of participants (parents with children migrated and not-migrated) participants like occupation, the source of income and income level per month, land in a hectare and employment status of study has been briefly talking over.

Based on table above, the highest percentage(45.6%) of migrated children householders and (38.3%) householders with non-migrant children were mixed farming was their main economic activities followed by crop cultivation (38%) and (27.2%) respectively. However, the smallest proportion of migrant children parents (1.3%) and non-migrant children parents (7.4%) engaged only rearing of the animal in the study area. In addition to the main occupation, compared to non-migrant children parents more than half of migrant children parents, selling of fuel wood/grass (52.7%), remittances from migrants (22.8%) and wage labor are an additional source of income for migrated children householders and their family's livelihood. In another way, when researcher discussed with community elders, some parents with child migrated and children not migrated families during FGDs they told that: "there are different NGOs in woreda and other kebele but we have no chance to involve and an additional source of income from this organizations besides who belonged to involve these organizations are parents whose kinship, parent in-low and relation to woreda and kebele administrative body". This finds as they said that there is no 'poor household centered government support' or lack of good governance to increase household income.

In addition to survey questionnaire, the researcher discussed with community elders, migrant-sending householders and non-migrant sending parents were asked whether they owned arable land or not. More than half of the migrated children respondents' (53.0%) and (48.1%) of non-migrant children parents replied as they have farmland (range between 0-1 in hectare). But their land size in hectare is very small. This finding shows that, when compared to woreda 23 rural kebeles Hanaze, kindo Angala and Man'ara kebele the shortage of arable land and land size by householders motivates children to migrate or leave the home.

Place of destination of the migrant children

Basically, people are migrating from place to place to satisfy their needs. For example, places with better natural resources and job opportunities would attract more people from other areas or people could be forced to leave the area due to natural calamities, political instability, ecological degradation and some other pulling and pushing factors.

According to Nana Akua Anyidoho and Peroline Ainsworth, cited by Children migration often follows historical routes that adult migrants have used, some of which have been open for decades or even centuries. Empirical studies offer several instances of children mentioning that they are following routes that their parents and grandparents had traveled, according to woreda administrator [8].

“during the late two or three decades, many people age of more than eighteen years migrated to different areas of Ethiopia for the sake of better job opportunities, for better pay and due to poverty. The areas of Nurera (in Oromya region), Awash (in Afar region) Sidama (in SNNP region), Arbaminch (in SNNP region) Agricultural Development areas are indicators. After ten years children also migrate”. Currently, children migrate to town. You can take as Central and Feven hotel doorstep and ‘LameraSefer’ in Bele; in Soddo, the majority of children around the main road of ‘ArogeArada’ and ‘Menaharya’ (Bus station) are our woreda whether man’ara, Hanaze, Kindoangala, or Cherache, Borkoshe and Zabbato”.

The data also revealed in the table below that females move shorter distances (Bele and Wolayta Soddo) than male counterpart (Addis Ababa, Arba Minch and other urban area) in the study areas. These findings are also in line with the Ravenstein’s laws of migration which states that females appear to pre-dominate among short distance migration which means females are more migratory than males within the place of their birth, but males more frequently venture beyond (Table 11).

No	Sex	Age before migrate	Education	Destination	No	Sex	Age before migrate	Education	Destination
1	M	9	Pr.	Woreda(Bele)	41	M	10	Pr.	“
2	F	10	Pr.	“	42	M	8	No	“
3	M	14	Pr.	“	43	F	12	Pr.	“
4	F	7	Pr.	“	44	F	13	Pr.	“
5	F	18	Pr.	“	45	M	11	No	“
6	M	7	Pr.	“	46	M	14	Pr.	“
7	F	14	No	“	47	F	11	Pr.	“
8	F	15	Pr.	“	48	M	13	No	“
9	F	8	Pr.	“	1	M	14	Pr.	Arba Minch

1	M	14	Pr.	W/ Soddo	2	M	11	Pr.	“
2	M	14	Pr.	“	3	F	10	Pr.	“
3	F	13	Pr.	“	4	M	7	No	“
4	F	11	No	“	5	M	8	No	“
5	F	10	No	“	6	M	9	Pr.	“
6	M	7	Pr.	“	7	M	8	Pr.	“
7	F	10	No	“	8	M	9	Pr.	“
8	M	7	Pr.	“	9	M	14	Pr.	“
9	M	9	No	“	1	M	14	Pr.	Addis Ababa
10	F	10	Pr.	“	2	M	9	No	“
11	M	14	Pr.	“	3	M	17	Secondary	“
12	F	10	Pr.	“	4	M	15	Pr.	“
13	F	8	Pr.	“	5	M	13	Pr.	“
14	F	14	Pr.	“	6	M	17	Pr.	“
15	M	15	Pr.	“	7	M	18	Pr.	“
16	F	13	Pr.	“	8	F	13	Pr.	“
17	F	14	Pr.	“	9	F	18	Secondary	“
18	M	14	Pr.	“	10	M	18	Pr.	“
19	F	12	Pr.	“	11	M	15	Pr.	“
20	F	15	Secondary	“	12	M	18	Pr.	“
21	F	16	Secondary	“	13	M	9	No	“
22	M	18	Secondary	“	14	M	14	No	Addis Ababa
23	F	17	Secondary	“	15	M	13	No	“
24	F	8	Pr.	“	16	M	16	Secondary	“
25	M	13	Pr.	W/ Soddo	17	M	15	Pr.	“
26	M	12	Pr.	“	18	F	17	Pr.	“
27	F	10	Pr.	“	19	M	12	No	“
28	M	12	Pr.	“	20	M	15	Secondary	“
29	F	14	Pr.	“	21	M	14	Pr.	“
30	F	12	Pr.	“	22	M	7	Pr.	“
31	F	9	Pr.	“	23	M	15	Pr.	“

32	M	16	Pr.	"	2 4	M	17	Pr.	"
33	M	14	Pr.	"	2 5	M	13	Pr.	"
34	F	17	Secon dary	"	2 6	M	15	Pr.	"
35	F	13	Secon dary	"	2 7	M	18	No	Not known
36	F	16	Secon dary	"	2 8	F	13	No	"
37	F	14	Secon dary	"	2 9	M	9	Pr.	"
38	M	11	Pr.	"	3 0	M	7	Pr.	Notk nown
39	F	10	Pr.	"	3 1	M	13	Pr.	"
40	F	11	Pr.	"	3 2	M	13	Pr.	"

Bele=9, ArbaMinch=9, W/Soddo=48, Addis Ababa=26, Destination is not known=6, Others =19, Total : 117 ChildrenBele=9, ArbaMinch=9, W/Soddo=48, Addis Ababa=26, Destination is not known=6, Others =19, Total : 117 Children

NB: Pr.=primary school M=Male

W/Soddo=WolaytaSoddo F=Female

Table 11. Age before children leave, education and current destination of migrated children based on only migrant parents' respondent.

Based on survey, migrant children parents' displays in table 4.9 above that the current destination for most of the children frequency of 48 are zonal capital Wolayta Soddo followed by Addis Ababa, Bele, Arba Minch, and the others. However, some several children destinations were not known by their parents in the place of origin. The table shows that there are more than one children migrated from one household. Because the data was gathered from only household with children migrated; as sample selection shows totally they in count 79; in generally migrated children are 117 (refer the bottom of the table above). The table reveals that majority of the children when migrated to urban area from primary school. And most of the children age before they migrate was the age of 10-14.

This finding directly goes to the case of Halehakebele, kucha woreda; that migrant sending householder reveals the children age was below eighteen years when they left home. The age of the children when they leave the home is similar with empirical studies and documentary films and reviews. For instance; Ethiopia's street children, Ethiopian homeless child, street children of Mekelle Ethiopia, childhood in Addis Ababa and consequences what research was referred.

The results of this study are also in line with economic theory which predicts that most migrants in developing countries leave home between the ages of 13 and 17. Moreover, this result is also in agreement with the study conducted in Ethiopia by Kelil who found that majority of migrants were among the age group of 16 to 18 years. This implies that rural-urban migration is age selective and the propensity for rural out migration decreases with age in country side [8].

The table shows when compared to other destination, most of the children migrated to Addis Ababa is the age of more than 14.

In addition to above discussion, this result is directly goes to finding; it explain that some of children left village between the ages of 11-15 which is similar to the idea of parents about the age children move from their place of origin. He also proved that when children moved from different rural areas of Ethiopia to Addis Ababa the mean (average) age was 14 [8].

Similarly, the researcher interviewed more than 13 woreda and kebele stakeholders or officials. Different questions raised i.e. from part two Q4; Due to various reasons within different age children leave from their original place and this community. Therefore, Can you tell me the minimum age when children move from this community? Then one woreda official (age 27, birthplace woreda capital (Belie), work position, Labour and Social Affair) responded about the age of migrants when they leave home said that:

"as I show you from huge documents of previous return migrants(reunified) list of a different year, the majority of this community children leave/migrating urban area with age of more than 10".

Re-Unification of children with family in study area

Return is connected to societal values-that is, the occupation and life trajectories which are valued in the sending communities and the relative probability of entering those trajectories in the home setting or in migration. Social status is bound up in hard work in agriculture and the ability to look after one's self and to take on responsibility for the family's needs. Children are therefore encouraged to leave to acquire skills and work ethics elsewhere. Although, it is possible that such children would return home since their migration would give them the ability to create better lives for themselves and their families at home unless they cannot gain access to land and related assets. Children might also return if they fall ill or become tired of being away from home [7].

However, the case of study area, evidence from different stakeholders, once children migrate to cities or leave the house the life in town was comfortable or not they can't back to home simply; therefore, the Woreda Women and Child Affairs work together with several zonal and regional concern bodies and non-governmental organizations to re-unified children with the parent with and without children's interest. In this program, more than one thousand children are re-unified with their families in 2009/2010 E.C.

During interview one woreda official about returning, contacting or re-unifying of migrant children with their families said that:

"Children migrate different area due to various reason after completing education class or during the summer season. Most of the children are migrated without reason and without information migrate to Soddo or Addis Ababa then they are vulnerable to different problems like homelessness, prostitution, lack of food, etc. now government reunifying this exposed children in different Ethiopian town especially in Addis Ababa, in Oromia region, in Hawassa by free transport up to their parents' home and in addition to giving blankets, clothes, shoes and 400 ETBirr for children".

Causes of child rural-urban migration

There are several reasons for population mobility from place to place. Reasons for migration to urban centers, in particular, are more complex. The motivations for children to migrate are as diverse as the individuals who migrate. They include economic reasons, shortage of agricultural land for their parents, reasons related to gender or cultural influences, educational aspirations, personal motivations as well as emergencies, natural disasters, persecution and humanitarian crises. Some children leave in search of better opportunities while others escape violence, exploitation, abuse or conflict and family separation. Multiple reasons often coincide. When parents die or separate or migrate, children may move to another place or country with one or both parents and they might be left behind by their parents and are then indirectly affected by migration [10] (Table 12).

No	Causes for children to leave the home (migrate to urban area)						
		option	Frequency	%	option	Frequency	%
1	Lack of access to infrastructures	Yes	63	80	No	16	20.3
2	Large number of family size	Yes	52	66	No	27	34.2
3	Unemployment	Yes	50	63	No	29	36.7
4	Poor economic condition (extreme poverty)	Yes	64	81	No	15	19
5	Land shortage	Yes	55	70	No	24	30.4
6	To free from cultural influences, family restrictions, obligations.	Yes	52	66	No	27	34.2
7	Presence of relatives/family members incity/town	Yes	55	70	No	24	30.4
8	Lack of care taker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts)	Yes	67	85	No	12	15.2
9	Misleading information	Yes	54	68	No	25	31.6
10	Low agricultural productivity	Yes	47	60	No	32	40.5
11	Early marriage	Yes	48	61	No	31	39.2
12	An aspiration for a better life	Yes	70	89	No	9	11.4
13	Influence of preceding migrants	Yes	64	81	No	15	19

14	Better job opportunities	Yes	65	82	No	14	17.7
15	Education	Yes	58	73	No	21	26.6
16	Others	Yes	16	20	No	63	79.7
Parents with children have not migrated							
17	Lack of access to infrastructures	Yes	63	77.8	No	18	22.2
18	Large number of family size	Yes	59	72.8	No	22	27.2
19	Unemployment	Yes	53	65.4	No	28	34.6
20	Poor economic condition (extreme poverty)	Yes	63	77.8	No	18	22.2
21	Land shortage	Yes	56	69.1	No	25	30.9
22	To free from cultural influences, family restrictions, obligations.	Yes	50	61.7	No	31	38.3
23	Presence of relatives/family members incity/town	Yes	58	71.8	No	22	28.2
24	Lack of care taker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts)	Yes	59	72.8	No	22	27.1
25	Misleading information	Yes	56	69.1	No	25	30.9
26	Low agricultural productivity	Yes	37	45.7	No	44	54.3
27	Early marriage	Yes	48	59.3	No	33	40.7
28	An aspiration for a better life	Yes	64	79	No	17	21
29	Influence of preceding migrants	Yes	68	77.8	No	13	22.2
30	Better job opportunities	Yes	60	74.1	No	21	25.9
31	Education	Yes	45	55.6	No	36	44.4
32	Others	Yes	5	6.2	No	76	93.8

Table 12. Distribution of Causes of children to leave the home (migrate to urban area).

Consequently, tableabove reveals that most commonly selected and most of the respondents decided causes for children migrate to different area like worda capital/Belie, zonal capital Sodd

and neighboring towns for instance, Arbaminch, Boditi, Boloso Sore/Areka, specially, Addis Ababa and other towns of the study site was an aspiration for a better life (83.8%), extreme poverty (79.4%), influence of preceding migrants (79.4%), Lack of access to infrastructures (78.9%), Lack of care taker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts) (78.8%), Presence of relatives/family members in city/town (70.6) followed by large number of family size (69.4%) and land shortage (69.4%) misleading information (68.8%), unemployment and education (64.4%).

This finding is also in agreement with the results obtained by Fassil Eshetu and Mohammed Beshir, 2017 entitled Dynamics and determinants of rural-urban migration in Southern Ethiopia that, the main reason for rural out migration in Woliata Soddo town is the push factor in sending areas, poverty followed by search for better jobs opportunity in receiving areas. This may be due to the fact that from the 15 zones in SNNPRS, Woliata Soddo zone is known by high population density, low agricultural productivity, large family size, and greater rural poverty. But rural-urban migrants in Arba Minch, Hosiana and Hawasa cities were pulled towards receiving areas by better job opportunities relative to rural areas, relatives at urban areas, better education facilities, urban services and the existence of informal sectors to start new business in urban centers.

Accordingly, researcher interviewed key informants (both Hanaze, Man'ara, Kindo Angala kebele leaders, public servants and woreda women and children affairs, labor and social affairs, data collection and registration officers and sector officials) during interview most of them said that: the causes for child rural-urban migration in study areas such as poor economic condition of household, large number of family size, land shortage and lack of access to infrastructures and government support such as Safety-Net, Concern World Wide the and the influence of prior migrants. In addition to this, parents do not taking care or not protect their children political issue mentioned as another cause in place of origin.

During the interview, one kebele leader age 30 was asked about the major reason(s) that children leave the household and community to the cities; he forwarded that: "The major reason(s) for child migration to urban area recently in our kebele is:

- Death of parents/family.
- A large number of family sizes, the third and very famous one are a poor economic condition".

In addition to kebele officials, the researcher interviewed one female household head with children migrated in Kindo Angala kebele forwarded that:

"Thanks to St. Merry! Children's are the gift of God! I am 31 years now I have seven household members. You can see in here four children with me one is gone to fetch water, the others two were migrated from grade Seven and the younger one was from grade five because my husband was died, then one family member come from Adama (Nazareth) for his lamentation at that time he took two of them". The researcher asked that, by what activity this female engaged, then she responded that "I have half a hectare (Bagga waxa) most part of the land was un-arable, you can observe surrounding of my house.....no any vegetables, Inset, crops or fruits... empty except three or four mango trees. However, selling of grass and fuel wood are now my source of income". Now you seem

like to me government employer I think don't go see these children please give me one ten birr's by crying.

In general, it was concluded that all interviewed woreda officials and kebele leaders idea that, Lack of caretaker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts) and extreme poverty as a major cause of children migration at destination area followed by an aspiration for a better life and presence of relatives/family members in city/town. Correspondingly, FGDs also collected together during data collection. Because it is more appropriate when group interactions are capable of producing detailed data and new thoughts, and illuminating conflicting views of respondents and it was used to cross-check data collected through interview. In FGD the majority of the participants responded that causes for children to leave their birthplace is lack of job for educated or graduated youth's opportunities, a large number of family size, the influence of preceding migrants and also biased information. In addition to this topography of the area is a basic reason behind child rural-urban migration in the study area. Did researcher raise the question during FGD in Hanaze kebele, about causes of child rural-urban migration in the community? Then, one Female household head with children migrated responded [11].

"By the responsibility of woreda health sector, KMG Project title: "Women & Girls Welfare" collected data from prior female migrated students and their parents; then they call their parents to woreda for the meeting. I am also participated the meeting and some question raised by a trainer for example: what is the reason for abscission (drop out) of children their education; why they migrate another area from your kebele?. I am answered to the trainer and is also indirectly answer for your question. In my point of view, the first reason is prior migrants who are convenience and successful by migrating, he/she was employed in some body's house or company. My girl followed this way when she was grade 8 and she was failed /not passed in ministry entrance exam to high school. Her friends in wolyata Soddo before three years when they migrate and now they have two beauty salon in 'WarkaSefer' soddo. They deposit "IQUB" 500 birrs per week and they counsel her. However, the other children's are migrated due to Lack of caretaker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts)" [12].

Theoretically, this finding goes to Todaro and Harris Todaro model of rural-urban migration in a review of the literature. The study finding shows that poor economic condition of household, a large number of family size, land shortage and lack of access to infrastructures, the influence of prior migrants, biased information, lack of job opportunities for educated or graduated youths. Due to the educational background of rural residents which dominated by illiteracy, they have less access to enter the formal institutional structure. Consequently, they are forced to stay in agricultural activities that do not need any formal training. In addition to this, parents do not take care their children and when researcher observed the topography of the area also as basic reasons behind child rural-urban migration in the study area.

Consequences of child rural-urban migration

Rural-urban migration and human mobility can create a range of positive consequences as well as new challenges for the Ethiopian population and the policymakers. The same is true as migrants or migrant sending/non-sending families, community a whole. But the

effects of migration to urban areas both on the household economy and on the migrants themselves are not fully understood. Qualitative case studies conducted in two urban and three rural sites in Ethiopia, for instance, revealed that rural-urban migration, especially seasonal movements, tend to reduce rural household vulnerability and increase opportunities to livelihood diversification. In some cases, however particular groups of migrants, individual wellbeing do not necessarily improve [13].

A review conducted by Birhanu Melesse and Kavitha Nachimuthu on Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia, Department of Rural Development and Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture and Rural Transformation, University of Gondar, describes that, the effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and whereas on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, the strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important.

However, one household head with children migrated; from Man'ara kebele age 64, within seven FGD assembled said about positive and negative consequences of child rural-urban migration that:

"Some children's especially more than 14 years when they leave home can support their families through remittance or themselves by working daytime and schooling night time than children within eight or nine years because they can't do big work. Regarding child migration that I am detained when my son migrated to Belie one year ago. When leaving from home eight years he works one restaurant (Feven Restaurant) he steals beer, Coca-Cola, and Pepsi holdings then he migrated to another place then police pursuit me I paid 2600 birr for the owner of the restaurant. Therefore child migration is good and bad" [14].

The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities could be an important asset to be transferred to the rural areas (home area or village) in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services.

One female parent with children migrated age 43, kebele Kindo Angala, FGDs total convened participants six, said about positive consequences of child rural-urban migration that: "Not all migrants some of the migrants have supported their families by sending money, building assets, farm implements like urea, dap and best seeds and they take out their parents' from different credits like agricultural input credit, OMF credit, and other private credits by remitting money. Secondly, for themselves they modernized by language by talking Amharic perfectly.

Parents perception towards child rural urban migration

The motives and reasons of children's migration are complex. They are linked with the economic status of the family and child's

understanding about this and influenced by shared cultural and social ideas about the kinds of work that are acceptable for children at different ages about children's in economic participation. The motivation for children's migration often includes child's own desire to earn an income.

A review on Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia Birhanu Melesse, Dr. Kavitha Nachimuthu cited by Andersen, Jamilah, reveals the migration of rural youth in to urban area means; they are introducing themselves with new environment in terms of physical setup of the area, and the culture as well. Their interaction with the people in the urban area would lead to loss of their traditional culture where they grew. There are various factors involved prior to making the decision for rural-urban migration. Other than the problems of the rural areas and expectations of urban life, information flows that individuals receive are important inputs to migration decision [15].

Possession of plough oxen is the means of cultivating land that is cause for migration in the study area. Means of cultivating land also depend on the size of land holdings as well as the wealth status of households. Cultivation of land among the poor is usually undertaken by hand hoes (Zabya, Chake) whereas better-off households use a pair of oxen for cultivating their land. One household head with children migrated said about means of cultivating land and how it is cause for your children to migrate.

"I have 11 family members and I have a quarter of hectare land (Issiwaaxa) I did by hand hoes, I have no plough oxen. Only two goats and three sheep this are also my relative, not mine, my children support me sometimes but, the output is not enough for my family members it doesn't fulfill my families need not enough for hand to mouth...therefore one or two children migrate to city or somewhere decreases one fourth of problem (fulfilling what they need) to me because I don't worry for that migrated child except for their health".

Furthermore, Kelil stated that the community has positive perception towards migration as they believe it may bring changes in their livelihoods and the children's as well [8].

One of rural kebele migrant children parent in FGD about encouraging child migration said that:

"Yes! I don't encourage children migration but my living condition (poverty) encourages my children. We all agreed not only our children, we also had a notion to migrate some were Woyxo, Awash, Jinka because, within this condition we had no anticipation to alter our life, to school children, to buy cloth, shoes etc. things to all family members. Particularly five years ago our kebele farmers including youths are rich in producing ginger now before four years our source of income ginger diminished what is called "Temch" therefore children search better life condition".

The above idea is supported by the Process-Context Approach in literature part of the study. It argues that migration of children not only determined by contemporary factors but also influenced by living conditions at home areas such as family dynamics, events and behavioral factors and patterns of migration in the past.

One woreda official age 33 working position women and children affairs, about parent's perception towards child rural-urban migration in study kebele, said that,

"poorness or poverty famous in everywhere within wealthier parents also but most of the people for example especially in the woreda Cherache, Man'ara, Zabbato, Hanaze, Borkoshe and Kindo Angala kebele the community as passion or as alternative means from poverty. He also said "I ask one migrant parent one day he comes to my office I knew him he has four children's in this (Belie) and his name is Gamoro goda (Gamoro Abat), then good morning 'Gamoro Godaw'! Why your children are migrated to Belie? Ohoo! You know me why you ask? Thanks to God I am now got freedom before they migrate to here they are a challenge to me, they decreased half of my life pressure or poverty.

"Therefore, the finding goes to the research conducted in Dhaka city March, 2015, which stated that "migration of the majority of the respondents was decided by the migrants themselves, most of respondents are reported that their migration was decided by their parents after discussion with the whole family members, in the same way migrants decision to move to Dhaka was mainly decided by the prior migrants of their relatives and their friends respectively.

The same is true that kindo koysha woreda according to the 79 migrant sending respondents, 37 of them are agreed that migration was decided by migrants themselves about 21 household head, 13 friends and 8 decided extended families.

Migration decision can be made by self (individual migrants), by migrants family, friends, relatives or employers. In generally the study data both (Survey, interview, and FGDs) find out that, comparatively, child migration is not agreed by the majority of migrant-children parents', non-migrant sending parents' as well as communities as a whole in the study area. But the above-listed problems especially children search for better life, the poor economic condition of their families (extreme poverty), and relatives/friend in the city or preceding migrants drive children to the urban center. However, some of the survey households and community elders were encouraging child migration into urban centers why because, they believe that when one's son in town, they acquire moral satisfaction whether he/she support or remit money or not. They also consider child migration as one of the livelihood strategies and source of income for both migrants and households [12].

Recommendations

Based on the research findings, to address the causes of child rural-urban migration and to assess the parents' attitude, the thesis aimed to propose some possible suggestions related to child rural-urban migration to the GOs and NGOs with in woreda, Administration Bureau of the Kindo Koysha woreda, the woreda and kebele Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau, Bureau of Youths' and branches of Small Scale Enterprises, Women and Children Affairs and Health Institutions of the study area and other concern bodies in the study area.

It is understood that children decide to leave home and move to other areas due to various reasons. However, poverty at household level takes the leading factor in pushes children to other area. Alternative livelihood mechanisms such as establishment of cooperatives, small business schemes, agricultural inputs, rural job opportunities as well as support programs for example; Concern World Wide Program, World Bank, Global Fund, Safety Net program,

Link, Kale Howot, Ras Agez, Terepheza in the woreda should target vulnerable and poor households.

The governmental and the non-governmental organizations working in the Woreda should work intensively to raise the level of awareness of the whole community on the issue of child migration. Provision of different social services such as better medical facilities, private and government owned education by giving free service for those poor household children, infrastructure, water and electricity to the rural areas may reduce the amount of flow of children to urban centers.

Most of the works by the local government and NGOs concentrated on reunification and rehabilitation of children sometimes even without their will. On the contrary, reunified children have been observed and coming to the town repeatedly. Before reunification and rehabilitation takes place the actors should examine the consent of children and the real causes which brings the child there. And availability of reliable family members and a strategy for supporting children at home also has to be given attention before reunification work. In addition, post reunification follow up by line sectors at bottom level would reduce the chance of returning back. Awareness and discussion forums on the prevention and protection aspect of children migration has to be conducted with inclusion of rural communities, parents with child migrated and parents with children not migrated, women and children affaires and transport sectors of woreda.

The finding of the study shows current destination for most of the migrants are zonal capital Wolayta Soddo followed by Addis Ababa, woreda capital Bele, Arba Minch, and the others. Therefore, by collaboration with woreda and zone stakeholders could take responsibility to give awareness to children in major destination place.

The study shows that the study area borders or neighboring woreda (kindoadaidaye, Boloso bombe) and community social relation with this woreda also increases child migration. Therefore, the kindo koysha woreda concerned bodies should make discussion with border woreda authorities and communities.

In other word, in order to decrease children migration, government work together with NGOs involving WFP organization in study kebele primary school students. Because this program prepares food, teaching materials, cloth and end of the semester distribute flour and seed for students' families. This program in the woreda included only four kebele (Oyduchama, Tulicha, Mundena and Pajena).

The woreda and kebele concerned bodies would be raised to awareness and bring attitudinal change for the children, parents' and youths collaboration in educational centers, religious leaders and discussion with parents regarding child migration.

Fertility is the most important factor that affects population structure in a society. The finding confirms that large member of household size are more prone to migration. To avert the problem, the Health sector should design and expand productive health service to each rural household of the origin and create awareness about the benefit of small family size.

Governments, international organizations, and civic society stakeholders must collaborate (1) to advocate for the rights of children and women affected by migration, (2) to monitor and gather

information on the well-being of children in migrant communities and (3) to promote awareness in sending and host societies.

The study area is back warded by any type of research specially context of migration. Therefore Conducting research works on return migration, impact of migration on the origin and destination of migrants, reasons of rural out-migration, status of children etc. are important in the overall effort of rural development activities, effective urban management and in the reduction of rural-urban migration.

Conclusion

Due to various reasons rural dwellers migrate to urban area of Ethiopia, particularly, Wolayta zone, Kindo Koysha woreda rural children. The reasons for their migration are complex but social, economic, demographic and administrative reasons are listed above. Therefore, in this study an effort was made to study the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrant and non-migrant sending parents' to identify the causes and consequences of child rural-urban migration and to assess the perceptions of migrant and non-migrant sending parents' towards child rural-urban migration in study area. In order to accomplish the planned objectives, data collection instruments like questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informants interview and other secondary data sources used. To analyze the collected data both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed.

The results of data analysis revealed that majority of respondents were found within the age categories of 35-45 and 45-55. Majority of the respondents are male and religiously they are protestant followers, more than half of participants are married and some of them are separated. The finding of the study also indicates that migration decisions in the study area mostly made by the migrant themselves, the household heads and friends or relatives in urban center. Beside, friends who live at destinations also contribute for making migration decisions by children in origin. The practice of polygamy among householders in the study area i.e. first in rural and then change to urban then they remarried in rural to protect remaining assets.

This exposes rural children migrate to urban center. Moreover, poor economic condition of household, low level of household heads educational attainments; large number of family size due to cultural influence by rural societies, for instance by saying "Children are a gift of God", influence of relatives, households only depended on agriculture but shortage of their agricultural lands and back warded agricultural technology, low alternative source of income, considering rural area as dark area, in government level no any support for children also for their families, lack of recreational centers in rural area, lack of employment for graduated university and college youths and some of poor migrant families depended by migrated child, parents considering children grow past where they migrate urban area are the reasons for child migration in study site.

However, some of succeeded previous migrants who are support their parents and also remit for their church, the ambition to talk Amharic language, to buy modern things like screen touch mobile

etc. are pulls children to migrate urban centers in study area. Based on study finding, parents with child migrated to town represents that some of the children migrated to urban area are exposed to prison, sick, homeless in place of destination however the others support themselves, their parents, church and community. Regarding to that parents with children migrated and parents' with children not migrated and community perception, that more or less the existence of above problems are common, then migration is only alternative means to scam from the problem and strategy for house hold livelihood diversification especially parents with children migrated in study area.

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How to cite this article: Kinfe A, et al. "Causes, Consequences and Parents' Perception towards Child Rural-Urban Migration; the Case of Kindo Koysha Woreda, Wolayta Zone, SNNPR". *Arts Social Sci J* 12 (2021) : 462