



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

**ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IN
CASE OF YEM ZONE, SAJA TOWN, IN CENTRAL ETHIOPIA**

**SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE BACHELOR OF ART (B.A) DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY
AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

BY: Mebrat Temesgen and Aklilu Addise

Advisor: Mr. Sewale L.

April, 2024
Wolkite, Ethiopia

Wolkite University
Collage of Social Science and Humanities
Department of Geography and Environmental Studies

Effect Of Rural To Urban Migration In Case Of Yem Zone, Saja Town, In Central Ethiopia

Approved by:

_____	_____	_____
Advisor Name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Examiner Name	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Head of department	Signature	Date

Declaration

Mebrat Temesgen and Aklilu Addise do here by declare to Wolkite University Department of Geography and Environmental Studies that this thesis is a product of our original research work, and it has not been submitted to any other university for any academic degree. Any materials and information in a report other than our own are duly acknowledged.

Name of Candidates	ID No	Signature	Date
1. Mebrat Temesgen	SSR/0617/13	_____	_____
2. Aklilu Addise	SSR /1123/13	_____	_____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and for most we would like to thank God, who helped us to accomplish this work effectively. Secondly We would like to express our heart full thanks to our advisor Mr. Sewale L. for his remarkable role in giving constructive comment from the very inception of the work guiding us throughout the completion of the study .Thirdly, thanks to our families, lastly we thanks all our classmates and other people those helped us during the study area.

Table of Contents

Contents	page
Declaration.....	ii
Acknowledgment.....	iii
Table of contents.....	vi
List of figure.....	vi
List of table.....	vii
Acronyms.....	vii
Abstract.....	ix
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background of the study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the problems.....	2
1.3 Objectives of the study.....	3
1.3.1 General objective.....	3
1.3.2. Specific objectives.....	3
1.4. Research Questions.....	3
1.5. Significances.....	3
1.6. Scope of study.....	4
1.7 Limitation of the study.....	4
1.8 Organization of the peper.....	4
CHAPTER TWO.....	5
2. REVEIW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	5
2.1. Conceptual Framework.....	5
2.2. Rural- urban migration in Ethiopia.....	6
2.3. Causes of rural urban migration in Ethiopia.....	6
2.4.The Various Implication of Migration.....	7
CHAPTER THREE.....	10
3.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	10
3.1. Description of the Study Area	10
3.2. Research method, materials, and sources.....	11
3.2.1. Data sources and type.....	11

3.2.2. Research Design.....	11
3.2.3. Sampling techniques and sampling size.....	11
3.2.4.. Method of data collection.....	12
3.2.5. Method of data analysis.....	12
3.3. Ethical consideration.....	13
CHAPTER FOUR	14
4 . Data Analysis And Interpretation.....	14
4.1. Demographic Characteristics of migrant.....	14
4.1.1 Age-Sex Characteristics.....	14
4.2 Martial status.....	16
4.3 Socio-economic characteristics.....	17
4.3.1 Educational background.....	17
4.4. Occupational status.....	18
4.5 Push factors.....	19
4.6 Pull factors.....	20
4.7.Problem Encountered in saja town.....	21
4.8 Monthly Income Currently.....	21
4.9 Positive And Negative Important of Migration.....	22
4.10 Future Plans of Migrant.....	23
4.11 Volume of Migration Saja town.....	24
4.14.1. the trend of migration in saja town.....	24
CHAPTER FIVE.....	25
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	25
5.1 Conclusion.....	25
5.2 Recommendation.....	26
Reference.....	27
Appendix.....	29

List of Figures

Figure	page
Figur1, study area map.....	12

List of Tables

Tables	page
Table 1, Age &sex characteristic of respondents.....	14
Table 2, Religion distribution respondents.....	15
Table 3, Family size of respondents.....	15
Table 4, Distribution of migrant by marital status by sex.....	16
Table 5, Educational background of migrants by sex.....	17
Table 6, Distribution of migrant of occupational status & types of employment of their migrants.....	18
Table7, Distribution of migration by married before you come to saja town.....	19
Table 8, Distribution of migration by push factors.....	19
Table 9, Distribution of migration by pull factor.....	20
Table10. Problem encountered migrant in Saja Town.....	21
Table 11, Distribution of migration by monthly average income.....	21
Table 12, Information about the positive& negative impacts of migration.....	22
Table 13, Distribution of respondents migration by future plan.....	23
Table 14, Trend of migration to Saja Town since (2020-2023).....	24

ACRONYMS

CSA ----Central Statistics Authority

KII-----Key Informant Information

MASL---Meter above Sea Level

ML----Mile Liter

NGO-----Non Governmental Organization

ABSTRACT

Migration is one of fundamental element in determining population growth and structure .In Ethiopia rural to urban migration contributed for half of the growth of urban population. Rural to urban migration is quite common, especially where drought is frequent. This study aims at assessing the trend of rural-urban migration. To achieve the objective 98 migrant were selected randomly from Saja Town. Both primary and secondary data employed and we analyzed both qualitative and quantitative. The study revealed that migrant come to Saja Town in search of employment and utilizes urban service and education. Hence, the out flow economically active people from the rural agricultural sector has a negative effect on production in the area of origin and the receiving area now experience problems such as a shortage of housing, unemployment increasing cost of living, lack of access to social service. Therefore to mitigating the problem of rural-urban migration is launching of integrated rural development policy.

Key Words: Migration, Rural to urban migration, Causes of rural to urban migration.

CHAPTER ONE

1 .INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Migration refers to a relatively temporary or permanent movement of the people for the purpose of changing their place of residence. Migration usually describes a movement over a long distance then moving from one area of residence to the other within the same province. Migration is an important control of population growth after fertility and mortality. Migration of people into a new destination is immigration. In-migration increases the population number at destination, on the other hand the movement of people out of an area or residence is known as emigration and these results decreases in population number at the origin (Schaefer, 2006).

Migration in third world countries today is the science of greatest movement in history and through the value of political refugees from war torn areas usually make the headline. It is a quiet and spontaneous movement of people from the country- side to the cities which constructs the main stream hence, all over developing world and especially in Africa (Reddy, 2010).

According to branch of the office of social, united nation report that migration in most of the countries under consideration in the last interval between census interval, migration contributed half, and in same instance even as two third of the range varies from as much as 71% of urban population growth in Venezuela, 26% in Cuba. Similar pattern has been reported in Africa, where the number of the rural- urban migration in towns very high especially in industrial center of central and southern Africa (Reddy, 2010).

As social phenomena, migration is fairly complex and results from variety of factors. One of the most important factors tend to be an economic crisis on financial failure in the previous settlement area and perception of better economic opportunities and prosperity in the new comer and people also migrate because of other factor, like social and religious reasons and attitudes, dislike for prevailing political environment and desire to reunite one's family (Schaefer, 2006).

In Africa a number of factors affecting migration, this includes economic, social and ecological consideration. Which all are in turn affected individual perception and behaviors; very rarely do these factors operating in isolation as it's often difficult to distinguish between factors. For example, economic factors such as unemployment may push a migrant to seek employment (Aughan, 1981). Economically, increases unemployment and politically, migration causes

instability in the administration system. In fact, political problem is major cause of migration as world i.e. et al. idea. When migration idea rising, we find rural – urban migration, which is more dominant especially in developing countries. Rural – urban migration is the movement of people from rural part of settlement to urbanized areas searching for better living condition. This actively becomes popular due to rapid expansion of urbanization which is another problem in developing countries including Ethiopia (Berhanu and White, 2000).

In Ethiopia there is rural – urban migration is faster among youth between 10 and 29 years of age occurred primarily for education opportunities (44.9 percent of boys and 51.4% of girls), followed by work opportunities (28.6%) of boys and 32.4 percent of girls) and escaping an early marriage (22.7% of girls) (Erulkar et al.,2006).

The transmission of a rural-urban youth movement and other aspects like economics, soil quality, ecology, climatic conditions, sociocultural environment, and subpar farm management can be connected to the fall in food production in developing nations like Nigeria. Few young people are left behind due to the youth exodus from rural to urban regions, which has led to a rise in labour costs. Because of this tendency, it has become increasingly challenging for most farmers to pay the high cost of labor (Chinuikie et al., 2022).

1.2. Statement of the problems

Migration from rural to urban areas responds to various geographic economic prospects. Although migration rates have slowed in some countries, historically, it has played a large part in the urbanization process of many nations and continues to be significant in scope (Lall et al., 2013)

Dejene (1990), Kebede (1994) and Lalem (2002) suggested that migration from the villages of Wollo in northeast Ethiopia to the resettlement villages was a last resort and for migrants the choice was often between possible death and migration. Consequently, those who moved are often economically embedded in their place of origin with no locational incentives to stay in the place of destination. Gurmu et al (2000) identifies particularly the increased volume of movement of vulnerable women and young people with little education and few job skills, with a high proportion being domestic or service workers. In the same light, Ezra (2001) demonstrates that rural out migration in northern Ethiopia has been a response to push factors related to ecological degradation and poverty in rural areas rather than a response to pull factors from urban areas in Ethiopia. Under these circumstances, the potential outcomes of such moves are hardly optimistic. Rapid rural – urban migration in Saja Town led to several social consequences

of rapid rural – urban migration like crowded situation in the town has led to formation of huge slums and new forms of urban poverty. So this would be obvious in our study area. Hence, researchers interested to identify and study the effect of rural- urban problems in the future. It is hence clear that if we can facilitate in the creation of sufficient livelihood and economic opportunities in the rural study area, train and develop skills of people to fully exploit the resources and opportunities in rural study area, provide or facilitate in provision of basic facilities like health and education in rural study area.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

- Assess the socio-economic implications of rural to urban migration in Yem Zone, Saja Town.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- To examine the major causes of rural to urban migration into Yem Zone, Saja Town
- To identify the dominant migratory groups populations on basis of Age and Sex on the study area
- To investigate the socio-economic consequences of rural to urban migration in to Saja Town

1.4. Research Questions

- What are the causes of rural to urban migration in Saja Town?
- What are the dominant migratory groups on the basis of Age, Sex and other Socio-economic characteristics of migrants of the study area?
- What are the socio-economic consequences of rural to urban migration in Saja Town?

1.5. Significances

The study would be providing relevant information about the causes and consequences of migration in Yem Zone especially in Saja Town. The research would out support the academic education as well as reference for the study of other topics; it would help as original data for Saja Town municipality. It also attempt to provide spatial information for making decision on future requirement of population in terms of social, economic, health, education, employment and other beneficial needs. It would be also help to minimize the high rate of migration.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study focused on the assessment of effect of rural to urban migration from rural areas of the Yem Zone in Saja Town.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The major problems that encountered in the accomplishment of this research work include: Lack of adequate and up to date information relation to migration, Lack of time and financial support for conducting these researchers.

1.8. Organization of the paper

This study has five chapters; chapter one deals with the introduction part of the study, which includes background, statement of the problem, objective of the study research questions, significance, the scope of the study area, and organization of the paper. Chapter two: deals review of related literature, Chapter three: research deals methodology with a description of the study area and method which includes, research design, sampling techniques, data source and type of data collection method, and materials, The fourth chapter includes result and discussion and The last chapter of this study about conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVEIW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Conceptual Framework

In countries where the majority of the population is rural, agricultural production systems are increasingly based around large-scale, mechanized farming, and inadequate access to credit and technology puts a strain on the capacity of smallholders to adapt to droughts and climate variability. Rural-urban migration is the result of these transformations and a critical component of urbanization. Economic development, social, cultural, environmental, and political considerations and their influence on both the areas of origin and the areas of destination, all contribute to migration (Adewale, 2015). Individuals frequently leave a location to avoid persecution, political unrest, violence, drought, and other problems with overcrowding. In addition, unfavorable physical factors like floods; landslides (due to erosion and earthquake), insects and vermin, and soil infertility play a significant role in why people choose to relocate.

However, Torum et al. (2002) asserts that migrations are sparked by the interaction of "Push and Pull" variables at the origin and destination locations. Political terror, a lack of food supply, unemployment, armed conflict, and an unsatisfactory standard of living are some of the factors that lead people to migrate. Similar to the push forces, the pull factors include the desire for a better life, job prospects, better living conditions, high-quality education, better housing, better medical care, and an efficient road system. Urban and rural communities are becoming more socially, economically, and politically connected throughout the developing world (Deshingkar, 2004).

2.2 Rural- urban migration in Ethiopia

As indicated in the earlier topic internal migrations have different streams. These include: - rural-urban, rural- rural, and urban- rural. As Ellis (2003) indicated, rural- urban migration is the dominant feature of internal migration in Ethiopia. Many rural residents migrate toward the neighboring town and elsewhere to find jobs (Ellis, 2003). In rural Ethiopia, the agricultural activity is seasonal in character. As the result, large number of seasonal migrant works in urban informal sector as a daily labors carriers and is employed temporarily in the construction and service sectors (Ellis, 2003).

De Well (1991) argues that many migrants in Ethiopian field the rural area to urban in the period of (1961- 1983). Berhanu and White (2000) also indicated are increments of rural to urban migration of women between 1960 and 1989. These studies are in line with a recent African urbanization trends, showing increasing levels of urbanization in developing countries (Fransen et al, 2009). According to the authors, “the rapid rate of urbanization is primarily caused by poor rural living conditions and persistent famine, forcing rural population to migrate to towns in search of alternative livelihoods (Fransen et al, 2009).

As discussed the above urbanization is an issue of grouping concern in Ethiopia. Rural – urban migration is continued to occur at high levels as people seeks to new opportunities in town to escape rural poverty (Fransen, 2009). Are highly affected by high rate of urbanization in which rural- urban migration contributed a lot. These urbanization trends in Ethiopia are not in the healthy situation. At present these urban centers are experiencing high rate of unemployment. This has led to shift in rural poverty to urban poverty (Fransen, 2009). An additional area of increasing concern in Ethiopia has been the rural to urban migration of children who move to find education opportunities (Erulkar *et al*, 2006). According to Erulkar et al, 2006, rural to urban migration at youth between 10 and 19 years of age occurred at large scale than the other age groups.

2.3. Causes of Rural - Urban Migration in Ethiopia

Causes for migration are often multiple, complex and difficult to comprehend, because the chain events and circumstances can lead someone to make decision to move from one place to another. The rural- urban migration trend in Ethiopia can be explained by a number of so called push and pull factors (Ezra and Kiros, 2001), summarize, the main push factors in Ethiopia has been over population, famine, poverty, land scarcity, governmental agricultural policies and lack of agricultural resources. The push factors are the more predominant than pull factors in developing countries as reason for migration. In addition to these, permanent rural- urban migration caused by listed factors households also participate in seasonal labor activities, leading temporary rural urban migration.

Most of the research work in the cause of migration revealed that the ‘push’ or ‘pull’ factors become more underlying one; and directly linked with economic and non- economic aspect of the migrants. The circumstances that obligated the migrant to leave his/her origin of residences factors consider as push factors like conflict, famine, crop failure due to some reason and others.

The economic base of rural areas solely depend on the agriculture, when the productivity of land decline and the environment not conducive for maintains of the livelihood of the farmer which enforce to depart from rural residence to the city (Woldie, 2010).

A pull factors is impressive relating to the place a person migrates to. It is by and large a good thing that attracts people to a certain place. High possibility of access to employment, enhanced way of life, adequate provisions of social services- medication, education, electricity, piped water delivery and others- state of feeling safe, recreation, relatives relation were/ are considered as some of the pull factors for rural- urban migration (Ezra and Kiros, 2001).

2.4. The Various Implications of Migration

Studies of impacts of migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution whereas on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit (Lewis, 1982; Standing, 1984). In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, mental and demographic impacts to both receiving and sending areas.

Economic implications: In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. 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, etc. The survey for Jakarta shows that almost two-thirds of the male and female migrants reported to be better off after migration than before; and their success increased with the duration of their stay (Sethurman, 1976). Tiffen (1995) describes the positive value of migration as any work outside the district brings in capital and information as well as investment in transport or shops which in turn can facilitate agricultural profitability.

There are also usually positive effects in areas of origin. One such aspect is remittances which migrants send home (Dasgupta, 1981; Adepoju, 1981; Oucho, 1998). Hence, migration of a family member is used as a means of income diversification against risks (Lall et.al, 2006). According to Brière et al (2002) female migrants make remittances to their parents' households

if the latter experience income shocks; men insure parents only if there is no other migrant in the household. In general, migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs mostly in the service and informal sectors. They are mainly engaged in the 3-D jobs – difficult, dirty, and dangerous (Ma & Xiang 1998) – jobs that the urban population does not want because they are too hard or disgracing.

Economic growth and development tend to rural-urban migration for education, employment, health, infrastructural facilities, investment and better life. In many development research publications, it is argued that rural-urban migration leads to industrialization and economic growth taking to account the experiences of the developed world in 19th and early 20th century. However, certain questions remained ambiguous and did not get comprehensive and empirical explanations particularly with respect to the case of sub Saharan Africa. The economy of sub Saharan Africa heavily depends on the agriculture sector contributing to an average 20% of the GDP, livelihood for 60% of the labor force and dominated by small scale farming. The agriculture sector is characterized by its low productivity and affected by environmental degradation and increased population pressure (IFPRI, 2004). As a result of the absence of insurance markets in the agriculture sector in least developed countries, small scale farmers are unable to transfer their risks and they adopt risk coping strategies to circumvent against production losses. To mention some, they allocate their land to diversified crop varieties or grow less risky crops as a risk management strategy (Fafchamps, 1992; Bezabih & Sarr, 2010). Ethiopia is one of the countries in sub Saharan Africa experiencing a high level of population pressure, population redistribution and rural out-migration (Mberu, 2006)

Demographic implications: migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (1984) pointed out, an increase in migration is expected to 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 (Khinchuk 1987). The UN (1991) reported that the migration which is caused by population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure 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 and urban areas (Montgomery et al, 2004, UNFPA, 1996).

Implications on urban infrastructure: Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important (Adepoju 1991). The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to suburban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive (Zhao 1999).

Cultural Implications: When people migrate to one of the main urban centers they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if not immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits (Anderson, 2002).

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Saja, a town in Ethiopia's Central Region is located at a crossroads, 239 kilometers from the capital Addis Ababa and 117 kilometers from Jimma. The town itself is fairly small, covering about 29 square kilometers.

Saja is the main town (capital) of the Yem zone. The Yem zone has a varied landscape with mountains, hills, and lower areas. The lowest point is just 35 meters above sea level, while the highest point, Mount Bore Ama, reaches almost 3,000 meters. Rainfall varies throughout the year, with some areas receiving as much as 1400 millimeters annually. This allows for a variety of crops to be grown in the Yem zone, including grains like teff, wheat, and barley, as well as enset, a root vegetable.

Saja town has four kebeles (small administrative units) and approximately 29.35 square kilometer areal coverage. Basically, Saja town is covered as woyina dega 73% agro-climatic division and found within the elevation ranged 930 to 2939 meter above sea level.

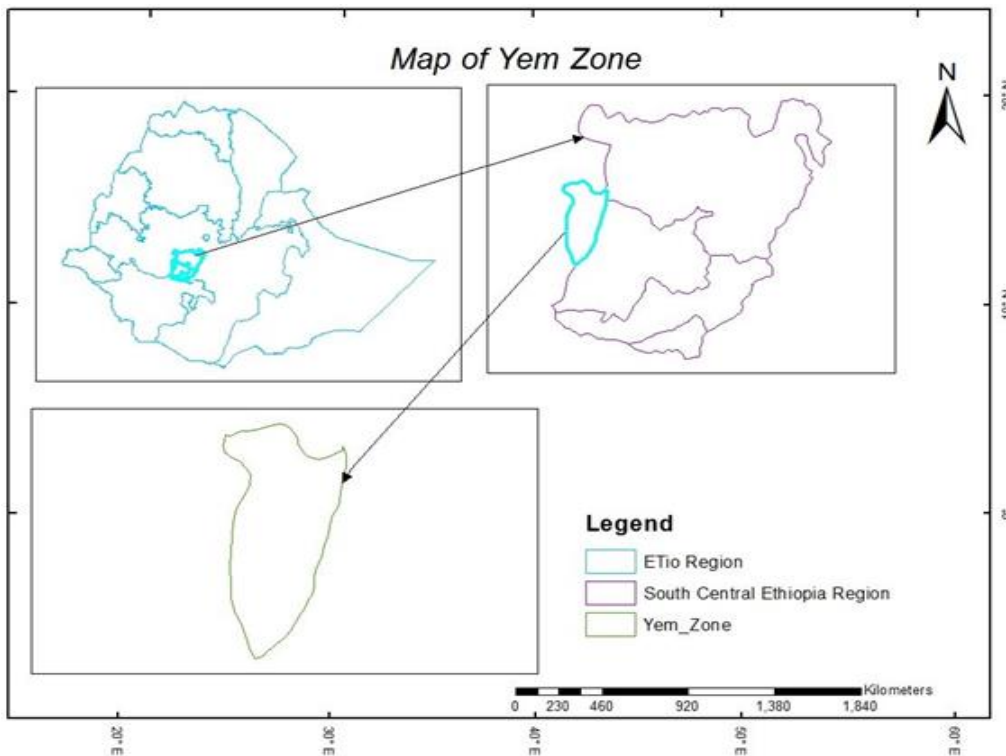


Figure 1. Study area map

3.2. Research Methods, Materials and Sources

3.2.1. Data Sources and Type

A researchers where used both primary and secondary data sources to meet the objectives set in this study. Primary data where collect via open and closed-ended questionnaires, this questionnaire originally were prepared to sample respondents by researchers in English, later translated to the yemegna language and responded by the sampled and selected migrants. And key informant information (KII) would prepare for purposively selected higher officials for causes and specially consequences of migration in the town because they are more informative on it.

Secondary data are also collect from government and NGO published and unpublished documents, the Central Statistics Authority (CSA), Yem population and development sector reports, Internet, projected population data from population sector, annual reports and books.

3.2 .2 Research Design

The research design where uses to descriptive, because representing variable and also the researchers for narration as end description of the statement.

3.2.3 Sampling Techniques and Sampling Size

We attempt to study in Saja town. In this town, there are four (4) administration unity in the town (us laftain, millennium sefer, doma and mehal lize mender). Out of 4900 households ,we decide to take the all of them by using simple random techniques and where obtained 98 migrants respondents by random. To determine the sample size of respondents the researchers use the following statistical formula develop by (Yamane, 1960).

$$n=N/(1+N(e)^2)$$

Where n=sample size, N=population study and e = margin error (it could be 10% or 0.1)

If N= 4900 and e = 10%

$$n=4900/(1+4900(0.1)^2)$$

$$n=4900/(1+4900(0.01))$$

$$n=4900/50$$

n = 98 samples are required

3.2.4. Method of data collection

The researchers use to data collects both primary and secondary data from the study area by read books from library, websites and published and unpublished. The data would collect by employed questionnaires and interview

Questionnaires: a method of CSA data collections which are clear and well defined question distributing to selecting people to town of migrants and government municipality to take response about the causes and consequences of rural urban migration. In order to achieve the stated objective, the items of the questionnaire are developed using simple and clear words that were appropriate and helped migrants to respond to the questions with understanding. During the development of this questionnaire, the researcher used the related theoretical background reviewed for my study. The questionnaire is prepared in English and translated in to yemegna which is the language of the local people.

Interview: To get the necessary information, in-depth interviews were given more attention. The interview where conduct with four administrators, four planners and three other concerned authorities of the town.

3.2.5 Method of data analysis

The study where employ the following statistical techniques for data analysis such as quantitative data because to analysis the numerical value, table, frequency and percentage are as well as to analyze the data collected through interview, observation, and qualitative method is to employ in order to clear and correct analyze of the data. This study used descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics tables, charts and graphs are used for the organization, summarization and presentation of data. Thus, descriptive statistics is used to provide an over view of the information collected which are used during the calculation of the frequency, percentage, cumulative percentage.

In general, the processes of analysis included coding the interview and questionnaire responses, data tabulation and statistical computation. The method of data analysis and presentation of findings followed an approach of describing qualitative and quantitative data. Moreover, different tables, graphs, and maps are used to illustrate the various aspects of the study.

3.2.6 Ethical consideration

Before conducting this study, the ethical clearance or permission were obtained from Wolkite University, from the department of Geography and Environmental studies, for collecting important data for study from each study participant after clear explanation about the purposes and the importance of their participation in the study through giving awareness about the confidentiality of their voluntary involvement which protects and has no effect on the subject or any family member or migrants.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Migrant

4.1.1. Age-Sex Characteristics

As The Researcher took sample size of 98 households out of 4900 households due to homogeneity of the household In the terms of Linguists well as economic activity which is primary 98 household can represent the rest from the filed served and woreda office has got an average of each household has 5 family member. The following table shows that age-sex structure of sample household.

Table 1: Age-sex characteristics of the respondents

Item	Category	Respondents	Percentage %
Age	20-35	50	51%
	36-51	42	42.9%
	52-66	5	5.1%
	above 66	1	1.0%
	Total	98	100%
Sex	Female	50	51%
	male	48	49%
	Total	98	100%

Source: Own survey (2024)

As shown in Table 1: The highest percentage of respondents were age group 20-35 are 51% followed by those with age 36-51 are 42.9% and 52-66 are 5% and above 66 years only 1%. The most migrant are found between 20-35 year out of the total surveyed migrated to Saja Town is age selective that young productive age group migrated from different areas to the town. From total 51% were female and 49% were male. Furthermore table shows that the proportion of male in-migrant to Saja Town is less than that of female immigrants.

Table 2: Religion distribution of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Orthodox	75	76.53%
Protestant	10	10.20%
Catholic	1	1.0%
Muslim	12	12.24%
Total	98	100%

Source: Own survey (2024)

As indicated in the table number 2: the highest percentages of respondents were religion of 76.53% is Orthodox 10.20% are Protestant 1% are Catholic and 12% are Muslim. The above table indicates the majority of respondents are Orthodox and the minority of respondents is Catholic.

Table 3: Family size of the respondents

Family Size	Female		Male		Total	
	N _Q	%	NO	%	NO	%
1-3	6	9.234	3	9.09	9	9.18
4-6	8	12.30	5	15.15	13	13.27
7-8	15	23.07	8	24.24	23	23.47
>9	36	55.39	17	51.52	53	54.08
Total	65	100	33	100	98	100

Source: Field survey, (2024)

As it is indicated table 3 highest migrants are out from thus whose family size greater than 9 which account 54.08% followed by those who family size of 7-8 which account 23.47% the family size of 4-6 which account 13.27% whose family size 1-3 which account 9.18%. So the highest migrant the major migration is occurred out from whose family size is greater than 9 this may be due to lack of economy as well as management and educational purpose.

4.2. Marital status by sex

Table 4: Distribution of migrant marital status by sex

Marital status	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Single	36	55.38	20	60.60	56	57.15
Married	29	44.62	13	39.39	42	42.85
Total	65	100	33	43	98	100

Source: Filed survey, (2024)

As indicated in table 4: majority migrants, 57.15% of the survey were either single or as well as 42.85% of surveyed were either single male migrant or the corresponding future for female migrant were about 44.62%. It was also found that 42.85% of surveyed migrants were married when they migrated to Saja Town of which 39.39% and 44.62% where male and female respect of migrants by marital status by sex.

4.3. Socio-economic characteristics

4.3.1 Educational background

Education is one way of the significant characteristics including rural-urban migration. The decision to migrate is also more likely influenced by educational attachment. This would mean that those who are better educated are relatively more involved in different migration streams than those who are not. Those, who have completed secondary education and primary education, are more migratory than those who have completely illiterate education and can't read and write. This is mainly because of the fact that educational attainment increase the chance to get employment and other opportunities. The survey result this research also shows the propensity migrates is directly to educational attainment.

Table 5: Educational background of migrants by sex

Educational level	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Can't read & write	12	18.46	6	18.18	18	18.38
Primary school(1-8)	33	50.76	5	15.15	38	38.78
Secondary school(9-10)	6	9.23	8	24.25	14	14.28
Preparatory &above	4	6.15	10	30.3	14	14.28

The survey result indicates that male in-migrants are better educated than female in-migrants. Out of the total surveyed male in-migrants about 24.25% had secondary education and above when they in-migrated Saja Town where as the proportion of female in-migrants who had secondary education and above from total surveyed female in-migrants accounted for about 9.23%.

4.4. Occupational status

One of the determinant factors for decision to migrate is occupational status of migrants they had before migration that means pre migration occupation played an important role for the decision to migrate. Thus, farmers as a result of crop failure as well as the need for other better opportunities and for student as a result of less opportunity in rural areas and lack of employment opportunities need to move to urban similarly, migrants of urban origin also move to other urban areas where better opportunities are available.

Table 6: Distribution of migrants by occupational status and types of employment at the time of their migration

Occupation	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Daily labor worker	21	32.3	10	30.30	20	33
Private worker	17	26.2	13	39.39	17	29
Government employment	8	12.30	3	9.09	10	16
Merchant	10	15.40	4	12.12	6	10
Other	9	13.80	3	9.10	7	12
Total	65	100	33	100	98	100

Source: Field surveyed, (2024)

As table 6: illustrate about 33% of surveyed migrants daily labor worker they migrate to Saja town where as computed figure for private worker surveyed migrants were found to be about 29% on other hand about 16, 10, and 12% of the surveyed migrant population reported that they were government employee, merchant, and others are they migrated to Saja Town respectively.

Table 7: Distribution of migrants by married before you come to Saja Town

	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Married	21	32.30	12	36.36	33	33.68
Un married or single	44	67.70	21	63.64	65	66.32
Total	65	100	33	100	98	100

Source: Field Survey, (2024)

As a table 7: Illustrates about 36.36% of surveyed migrants are married before they migrant in Taja Town. Whereas computed figure for unmarried or single surveyed migrants were found about 63.63%.

4.5. Push factors of Migration

Table 8: Distribution of migrants by push factors

Push factor	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Famine	6	9.23	2	6.06	8	8.16
Poor living condition	9	13.85	11	33.33	20	20.40
Absence of social service	20	30.76	5	15.15	25	25.52
Unemployment	30	46.15	15	45.46	45	45.92
Total	65	57	33	100	98	100

Source Field survey (2024)

As observed in table 8: that is the base on migrant family or respondent that among different push factor that causes for migration of large proportion of 45.92% migrants moved from the study area to urban area due to the cause of sleek of job, 20.40% moved due to poor living condition, 25.52% of migrants of moved from rural area to urban due to seek of adequate social services and 8.16% famine. So this indicates among different push factor seek of job account the major responsibilities followed by poor living condition, but famine, lack of social service account are minimum cause of migration among push factor.

4.6 Pull factor for Migrants

Table 9: Distribution of migration by pull factors

Pull factor	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Better job opportunity	23	35.38	10	30.30	33	33.64
Better education access	12	18.46	6	18.18	18	18.37
Better social service	17	26.15	8	24.21	25	25.53
Better living condition	10	15.40	7	21.2	17	17.35
Other	3	4.61	2	6.60	5	5.1
Total	65	100	33	100	98	100

Source: Field survey (2024)

As table 9: show this survey is based on respondent that among different pull factor larger portion 33.64% migrants migrate rural area to urban area due to by the cause of better job opportunity, 25.53% of migration is by the cause better social serves, 18.37% 17.35% & 5.1% to rural-urban due to the cause of better education access, better living condition and other cause of factor respectively.

4.7. Problem Encountered migrants in Saja Town

Problem	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
House	23	35.39	10	30.30	33	33.67
Food related item	15	23.07	7	21.21	22	22.45
Others	27	41.5	16	48.5	43	90
Total	65	100	33	100	98	100

Source: Filed Survey (2024)

As indicated in table 10: although the majority of surveyed migration had affected the problem of others thing 90% and about 33.67% if surveyed had affected of the problem of house and 22.45, 3.07 are affected the food and consumer related items and other problem respectively.

4.8 Monthly Income of Migrants Currently

Table 11 distribution of migration by monthly average income

Income category(birr)	Female		Male		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
<100	8	12.30	5	27.3	13	13.26
101-250	26	40	7	18.18	33	33.67
251-500	16	24.61	9	21.21	25	25.52
501-1000	11	16.93	8	18.18	19	19.38
>1000	4	6.16	4	15.15	8	8.17
Total	65	100	33	100	98	100

Source: Filed survey (2024)

According to table 11: most migrants (33.67%) earn an average income level of 101-250 per month. Similarly, about 25.52% earn average income level 251-500 per month. And about 13.26, 19.38 and 8.17% migrant earn monthly income of less than100 birr, 501-1000birr and greater than 1000 birr respectively. This could be because they engage in different self-employed small scale activities that enable them to earn average monthly income.

4.9 Positive And Negative Important of Migration

The migration could be have positive and negative importance according to surveying respondent of migrant, the positive importance of migration are to get the better job opportunity, better living condition, and better social service as well as to get more profit of different income rather than the origin of place. The negative effect of migration are: lack of employment opportunities, rising cost of living, in adequate social service and carried by different disease due to the change of climate in one place to another place, as well as to get less profit income rather than the origin of place.

Table12: Information about the positive and negative importance of migration

You think that migration is

Important for individual?	Female	Male	Total	%
Yes	30	13	43	43.87
No	35	20	55	56.13
Total	65	33	98	100

Source: Filed Survey (2024)

As indicate table 12: although the major (56 .78%) of the surveyed migrants had negative importance of (migration is not importance).Because migrants indicated put different problem during the migration such as accrued the lack of employment opportunities, inadequate social service and rising cost living. About 43.87% of surveyed migrants are to get, better employment opportunity better living condition, and better social service during leave in Saja Town.

4.10 Future Plans of Migrants

As we have seen earlier some of the migrants reported that their social economic condition were worsened after they moved to Saja Town. Those, an examination were made as to whether those conditions were forcing them to leave Saja or not.

Table 13: Distribution of respondents of migration by future plan

Do you have plan to leave Saja Town	Response	No	%
	Yes	48	50
	No	45	46
	Niether	5	4
	Total	98	100
What does the challenges you face at this town	Lack of employment opportunities	26	26.5
	Rising cost of living	24	24.5
	Problem of housing	28	28.6
	Inadequate social service	19	19.4
	Other	1	1
	Total	98	100
Source: Filed survey(2024)			

According to the survey data' presented in the table 14: about 50% of surveyed migrants reported that they are planning to leave Saja town, about 46% of the surveyed migrated reported that they had no plans to leave Saja town and 4% are niether of both. Out of total surveyed migrant that hand to leave Saja town, about 28.6% reported that the problem of housing was their compelling reason for leaving Saja town. On other hand, about 24.5% of migrant who planned to leave Saja town reported that they would leave Saja town, because of rising cost living and about 26.5, 19.4 and 1% migrants who have planned to leave Saja town respectively.

4.11 Volume of Migration Saja town.

As reveled in table 14: Total in migration were increased in 2024, this is due to the fact that related to the conflict in rural area in (2024) related to election process. In general, as indicate in table.

4.14 .1. The trend of migration in saja town

Table 14: Trends of migration to Saja Town since (2022-2024).

Year	Total population	Migrant
2022	67,760	4557
2023	71,533	5407
2024	-	-

Source: Saja Town administration office, (2024)

From the field survey the migration issue of Saja town is dramatically increase from year to year. For instance during 2022 G.C the migrant people to reach about 4557. Where as in the year 2023 G.C the migrant population approaches to 5407. Therefore the trends shows that to increasing year to year.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Generally, this study assessed the assessing the trend of rural to urban. Through the study, the investigators have seen rural to urban migration. And some of different cause of rural to urban migration and some of the consequence of migration their place of destination. For the founding the investigators conclude as follows: there are town in Ethiopia were the population growth has been very fast during recent years only because of natural increase but as result of migration process. Among them, saja town is one which has experienced an accelerated growth rate of population as result of in-migration.

The investigators deal with review of literature, the nature of migrants, the differential incidence of the rural push and urban pull factors and consequences of migration on various aspects of socio-economic lives of people in both the areas of origin and destination.

Large number of migrants were single (unmarried) when they migrate to saja town. The dominate are married and single (unmarried) were male in at rural origin. A greater number of migrant were either student or unemployed or seek/disable before they migrate to saja town. Among the employed most of them were daily labor workers most migrants moved basically for economic reason such example

As seeking employment, job transfer, to open up extends personal business, to gain education and training service. On the other hand, some of migrants moved to saja non-economic reasons such as to be free from cultural or family restriction and obligation. Most of the migrants have improved their working condition, income, education, schooling of dependents, access to urban transportation and health care. In general for most of them their general living condition has improved, however the problem of housing, lack of employment opportunity, and sufficient consumption goods, rising cost of living, in adequate social service and others are major problems that migrants currently face.

5.2 Recommendation

The final goal of the study after identifying the problem to give possible solution to improve the problem of rural to urban migration in the study area. The suggestions are given on the base of the finding. After final goal the cause and consequence of rural to urban migration to saja the investigators proposes the following suggestions that could be implemented by policy maker and implementer at different level.

The need for integrated rural development strategy should be applies Variety increase agricultural production increasing rural labor productivity by improving farm technology, increasing farm inputs such as fertilizers, high yielding Variety of seeds, insecticides, adequate agricultural extension service, and price incentives and improve access to financial credit and market facilities.

Concentration of various elements of modernization in urban area and their conspicuous absence in rural localities pull many rural people towns. Therefore, provision of different social service such as better medical faculties, education, infrastructure, water and electricity should be supplied to the rural area may reduce the amount of flow of population to urban centers.

Giving awareness of rural dwellers about the problems of urban areas is better to decrease exaggerated expectation of job opportunity and providing alternative job like bee farming and politely in rural area that can minimize rural to urban migration.0

Increase the payments of government employee for other works and organizing migrants in small micro finance institution should be encouraged to improve the living standard with permanent work condition.

Migrants should retrieve to get regular or irregular education opportunity to up grad their educational level to be more competent for different socio-economic opportunities.

References

- Adepoju, A. 1981. "Migration and Socio-economic Changes in Tropical Africa: Policy and Research. In Jorge Balan (ed), Why People Move: Comparative Perspectives on the Dynamics of Internal Migration, the UNESCO Press, PP. 317-336.
- Advanced English dictionary (2005). 2nd edition, English, London
- Ajar, S.Bhatia (2005). "Rural-urban migration". A study of Socio-economic implications, Deep and Publications, New Delhi.
- Anderson, L. 2002. *Rural-urban migration in Bolivia: advantages and disadvantages*, Institute for Socio-economic research, Universities Catholics Bolivians, Lapaz, Bolivia.
- Barrett, H.R. (2007): *Population geography: Conceptual Frameworks in geography*. London: Oliver and Boyd.
- Berhanu, B. and White, M. (2000). *War, Famine and Female Migration in Ethiopia, 1960-1989*. Economic Development and Cultural Change.
- Chandra R.C (1998). "Environmental Awareness", Kalyani publishers, New Delhi.
- Clark, W.A.V. 1986. *Human Migration*. Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications.
- Dasgupta, B. 1981. "Rural-Urban Migration and Rural Developed Introduction Jorge Balan (ed), Why People Move: Comparative Perspectives on the Dynamics of Internal Migration, The UNESCO Press, PP. 43-58.
- Dejene, A. 1990. *Environment, Famine, and politics in Ethiopia: A view from the village*. Boulder and London: Lynne Rienner publishers.
- Ezra, M. and G.-E. Kiros (2001). "Rural Out-Migration in the Drought Prone Areas of Ethiopia: A Multilevel Analysis". *International Migration Review* 35(3)
- Fellmann, Arthur Geties (2000). *Human Geography: Landscape of Human Activities* (8th ed.), McGraw-Hill Higher Education paperback, Washington D.C.
- Gurmu, E. Sidney Goldstein and Alice Goldstein. 2000. *Migration, Gender and Health Survey in Five Regions of Ethiopia: 1998*. A United Nation Training and Research project on the Interrelations of Migration and Economic change, Women's Status, Reproduction and Health). Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University and providence: Brown University.
- Kebede, M. 1994. *Migration and urbanization in Ethiopia*. Published by Institute for curriculum Development and Research (ICDR), Ministry of Education (MOE).
- Khinchuk, K. 1987. "Agricultural Labour Force in the Soviet Union", *Soviet geography*, Vol. 28. No. 2. pp 90-115.

- Lalem, B. 2002. *The livelihood strategies of Rural-Urban Migrants in Addis Ababa*: Case studies of Amhara and Gurage Migrants. School of Graduate Studies Addis Ababa University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of arts in Anthropology.
- Lewis G.S. 1982. *Human Migration: Geographical Perspectives*. New York, St. Martin's Press.
- Sethurman, S. V., 1976. "Urban informal sector : concept, measurement and policy,,"
- Ma, Laurence J.C. & B. Xiang. 1998, "Native Place, Migration and the Emergence of Peasant Enclaves in Beijing", *The China Quarterly*, no. 155, pp. 547-81.
- Mohapatra, S. (2009). "Remittances and Natural Disasters, Ex-post Response and Contribution to Ex-ante Preparedness". Policy Research Working paper, the World Bank.
- Montgomery et. al 2004. *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*. London, Earthscan Publisher. NIDI/Eurostat(2001). "Why do People Migrate?" <http://www.nidi.knaw.nl/web/html/pushpull/index.html>.
- Oucho J. O. 1998. "Recent International Migration Process in Sub-Saharan Africa: Determinants, Consequences and Data Adequacy Issues." In Richard E. Bilsborrow (ed), *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues*. Proceedings of the Symposium on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Developing Countries, 22-24 January 1996, New York, PP. 89-120
- Reddy, D. Narasimh and C. Upendranadh, (2010). *National Rural Employment Guarantee: Issues, Concerns and Prospects*, Oxfam India Working Paper Series, September.
- Saja town administration (2023)
- Schaefer, Richard T. (2009). *Sociology. A Brief Introduction*. 8th edition. New York: Mc-Graw-Hill Company
- Standing, G. 1984. *Population mobility and productive relations, demographic Links and policy evaluation*, World Bank star work paper. No. 695, Washington D.C. USA.
- Tiffen, M. 1995. "Population density, economic growth and societies in transition: Boserup reconsidered in a Kenyan case study:", *Development and Change*, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp 31-65.
- UN. 1991. *Integrating Development and Population Planning*. New York: United Nations.
- Zhao, Y. 1999. *Labor Migration and Earnings Differences: The Case of Rural China*", *Economic Development & Cultural Change*, vol. 47, no. 4, pp. 767-82

Appendix

Research questionnaire for respondents

Part I: Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents

Sex: - A/ Male B/ Female

1. Age:- A/20-35 years B/ 36-51 years

C/ 52-66 Years D/ above 66 years

2. Family size:- A.1-3 Members B.4-6 members

C.7-9 members D. >9 members

3. Marital status:- A. Married B.Divorced C. Widowed

4. Education status:- A. Illiterate B. can read & write C. primary school (1-8)

D. secondary school (9-10) E. Preparatory and above

5. Are you employed now? A. yes B. no

If your answer is yes, what is your occupation?

A.Daily labor worker B. private worker

C.Government office employee D. Merchant E. other

6. Religion:- A. protestant B. Orthodox C. catholic D. Muslim E. other

7. Which groups do you think are dominant migrant from origin base on sex?

A. Male B. Female C. Both

8. Are you married before you come in saja ?

A. yes B. no

9. Which group most migrant in the bases of their marital status?

A. married B. divorced C. widowed D. single

10. What are the main problems which faced you offer you arrived to saja town?

A. house B. food and consumer related items C. inability to obtain job

D. cultural difference E. other

11. Monthly income currently

A. less than 100 birr B. 101-250 birr

C. 251-500 birr D. 501-1000 birr E. above 1000 birr

12. What are the push factors for your family to commit migration?

A. famine B. poor living condition C. seek of adequate social service

D. seek of job E. others

13. What are the factors that attracted you to come Saja town?

A. better job B. better education access C. better social service D. better living condition
E. other

14. What do you think are the main impacts of migration on migrant people?

A. Shortage of shelter B. over population at social service area C. cultural complexity D. other

15. What are the main consequences of migration on host community?

A. Criminal behaviors B. prostitution practice C. air pollution D. inadequate social service

16. Do you think migration is migration for individuals?

A. yes B. no

17. Migration has no important How?

18. What are the main factors for you leave your place of origin?

19. Do you have a plan to move to another place in the future?

A. yes B. no

20. If your answer to question 19 is yes what is your reason to move another place?

