



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

College of Social Science and Humanity

Department of Sociology

**Assessment of Socio-economic Impact of Urbanization on Resident in the Case
of Wolkite Town, Idget Ber Kebele.**

BY: Teklu Moges

ADVISOR: Ms. LIDIYA A. (M.A in Sociology and Family Studies)

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Acronym

NGO.....Non-governmental organization

UN.....United Nation

WB.....World Bank y

WHO.....World Health Organization

Abstract

The research proposal was conduct aiming at identifying socio-economic effects of urban expansion in Wolkite town in the case of Idget ber area. And there are societal and economic effects for this prevalence due to different reason. The main objective of the study was the socio-economic impacts of urbanization on residents in the study area. To achieve this objective the researcher selected 50 respondents by using multi-stage cluster sampling and purposively selected the respondents and official of municipal administrative. Open-ended and close-ended questioners are distributed and semi-structured interviews are conducted as main data collection instrument for the study. The data obtained from the respondents were analyzed through quantitative and qualitative methods. Findings of this study indicate that the socio economic impacts of urbanization on resident were health problem, unemployment and under employment.

Key words: *socio economic, urbanization, impact, resident*

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of study

Historians estimates that urban expansion developed independently in the various parts of the world from the beginning of the establishment of early urban centers during the agricultural revolution. The first region of independent urban centers and expansion was in the Middle East in valley of Tigris and Euphrates (in Mesopotamia), and in the Nile valley from around 500B.C cities had appeared in the Indies valley and by 1800B.C. They were establish in northern China. Middle Eastern urban the flout of a free place continued to produce successive generations of urbanized world empires, and expanded to including those of Greece, Rome and Byzantium (Pullet al, 1997:343).

The proportion of the world population living in urban areas in 1998 averaged 465 million while population living in urban areas total population accounted for 31% and 76% of the total population in low middle and high economic status respectively (world bank 2000).

With the growth of urban expansion, today created uncontrolled problem for cities development.

It has been serious issue for the town palling in Europe and North America as well asylum as the marginal areas of cities where the service facilitates are poor, people are illiterate, drinking water supply is miserably on the latest poor and the vice of underworld predominate the scene (Reddy 2003,476).

Most of the urban growths were taking place in developing world; some problems facing with. Urban expansion in Africa is pointed out by the increasing primary of the farmer colonial capitals, the weak development of middle, sized town. The concentration of infrastructure facilities in certain regions and urban residential sectors are the explosive got to squatter settlement and unemployment. The pervasive migration of rural to urban area leads people to a considerable discontent among urban inhabitants, (Mihiret 2013).

Ethiopian towns and quality of infrastructure and social services within the counter. Their productivity is at very low level. As indicates of the severity of the problems in different available statistics the magnitudes of extremely poor destitution in Ethiopia urban centers is very high at least 70% of the population considered slum dwellers on the basis of indicators of quality of housing, overcrowded living spaces, quality of Infrastructure and service tenure and citizenship right (MIHERIT 2008:78).

In general, there is correlation between the degree of socio-economic development and urbanization. Most Ethiopia town is facing negative social and economic impact due to urban expansion. So the study area or wolkite town is one of the Ethiopia towns have facing the socio-economic problems due to the expansion urban expansion. For this reason I was desired to make study on the socioeconomic effect of urbanization on residents in the case of wolkite town

1.2. Statement of the problem

It is obvious that, the rate of urbanization in developing countries is high, because of population growth and rapid migration. The residents of cities and towns, regardless of social class, racial and ethnic differences. Face certain common problems. Such as, unemployment, problem of health service and inadequate social service provision. These unpleasant realities and many more are life increasing features of contemporary urban life (Schafer, 2004:347).

The urban unemployment rate in developing countries to be significantly higher than that of rural unemployment rate. There is a result of cities inability to absorb the rapid population influx from the country side. In transportation even through the government cities typically spend nearly their budget on transpiration and infrastructure in the race to keep up with population growth conditions are bad and getting rapidly worse (Paul, et al., 2000:484).

In Ethiopia different studies have been conducted on the urban problem, for instance (Mihirete 2000) on urban health services problem and their effect on residents. And (Bahiru, 2003) has studied impacts of urbanization on inhabitant's access to social services, but there is a gap that can needs different studies to fill the impact of urbanization on inhabitant's socio-economic characteristics. So that study is focused to assess the negative socio-economic impacts of urbanization on residents. This implies that the finding of Mihiret raises only urban health services problem which could not find a solution. Depending on the expansion of wolkite, many socio-economic problems of urbanization are also increased (wolkite city administration, 2017). Despite, this study was fill rthe gap of early mentioned researches by focusing and clarifying the issues related to socio-economic effect of urbanization in wolkite town, Idget ber kebele.

1.3. Objectives of The study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to assess the socio-economic effects of urbanization on residents in wolkite town, Idget ber.

1.3.2. Specific objective

The specific objectives of this study are

- To explain the effect of urbanization on residents social life
- To identify the impact of urbanization on employment opportunity.
- To assess the perceived quality of health and social service.

1.4 Research Question

- What are the effects of urbanization on resident's social life?
- What are the effects of urbanization on employment opportunity?
- What are the perceived qualities of health and social services?

1.5. Significant of the study

The findings of this research have relevance in providing information to the various bodies to identify major negatives socio-economic impacts of urbanization on residents in the area. In addition, it is essential to identify the socio-economic impacts of urbanization those who are living in urban area, and assess the negative consequences of urbanization. Finally it uses spring board for the future studies on the issue raised.

1.6 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study was only identify socio-economic impact of urbanization; which are unemployment, problem of access to health and other social services on residents. This study was faced constraints in many angles, like; time constraints in that it was difficulty to collect data safely beside attending my class, the second constraint was difficulty to get respondents at one time collectively, even if they was available there was unwilling and apathy of respondents to answer questions correctly. The third limitation was unavailability of related research done in this area on topic related to socio economic effect of urbanization.

1.7 Scope of the study

The study was identify socio-economic effects of urbanization; which are unemployment, problem of access to health and other social services in wolkite town, Idget ber kebele.

CHAPTER TWO

2.REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1.Concepts of Urbanization

There is no single universally accepted definition for urbanization. However, attempts have been making to standardized it by using various indices.

Urbanization is the progressive concentration on people in towns and cities. The essential phenomena that are different from region to region and country to country (Gidden, 2003) . Urbanization refers to the change in the proportion of population living in urban place. It is relative measure ranging from zero percent if a population is entirely agriculture to 100% if a population is entirely urban it is phenomena as recent as the demographic transient (Kotach. P., 2002:395). As Schaeffer (2004) defines urbanization is the transfer of rural areas in to urban areas. It is obvious that the rate of urbanization in developing country is high because of rapid population growth and high rural-urban migration. (Shatter 2004:345). For Hen sling (1996) urbanization is the concentration of the population in to a large urban centers has altered a normal life style in dramatic and significant ways population increase coupled with movement of workers farm to industries resulted unprecedented growth of urban centers. One of the factors causing rapid population growth was the increasing for labor in machine based factor system. (Hensing, 1996:430).

Schafer (2004) stated that the residents of the cities and towns, regardless of social class, racial and ethnic differences face certain common problems such as crime, air pollution unemployment, overcrowded schools, inadequate public transportation these unpleasant realities and many more are life increasing features of contemporary urban life. (Schafer, 2004:347).

Urban population increasing and concentration of people will cause slum resident and water and air pollution, noise. These problems will be most severing in the less developed countries (Kottak., P. 2005:225). Urbanization is the process whereby large number of people lives the

country side and small town to settle in cities surrounding metropolitan areas. It involves migration from sparsely populated region's to densely populated ones.

The scope of this migration has been enormous in 20th century and in 1900, 86.4% of the world population lived in the rural areas and only 13.6% of the world population lived in cities. Today 45% of the world population is city dwellers (Pollen 1987:245).

2.2. Rise of Urban Centers

When we see the evolution of cities in the world, the earliest was rise during the later parts of the Neolithic period, when the early farmers began to exercise settled agriculture and produces surpluses amount of food due to the aid of the newly invested plough towards 4th million B.C in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Pakistan, and the lower Indus valley which have a fertile river plain. These were the continued settlement lead to the use of more permanent building material such as brick and stoke (Encyclopedia Britannica-II 0-34).

In Greek, Roman world t Europe, city development started in 600B.C to 400 A.D. The early urban growth in Europe was associated with Greek-Roman civilization. The city of Babylon evolved in 600B.C in Ynnan which shows its typical circular structure and is based on religions of Western Europe besides the road building,, and development of agriculture. Mining and the creation of towns, favorable sites for example Strasbourg and St. The full potentiality of the ancient world to support a large city were realized only with the Romans in Western Europe. Many of the modern trading cities originated during the Roman peace full rule. The growth and development of several river valley civilization of the world used the origin of towns (Reddy 2000).

2.2.1. Suburbanization

Suburbanization means beyond the city thus it refers to peripheral areas of large cities around the world. C(Fishman, 2002). As cities grow, it expands towards outskirts areas and thus peripheral or suburban areas develop and grow. Cities expand towards peripheral area due to high density, increasing urban land price and pollution (Fava, 1962) well developed transport and communication facilities. It is the responsibility or urban government to provide basic amenities in these areas (Fava, 1962) as these suburban areas may not necessarily have a separate political unit (Fishman, 2002).

2.3 Theories of Urban Expansion

Urban expansion is an irreversible process. Urban region or city had first been noted in the Indus valley civilization in the middle of the 3rd millennium BC in India (Bhattacharya, 1979). Hence one can say that there are several urban theories and some of which go back to the time of initial civilization.

2.3.1. Dependency Theory

The dependency (theory) school argues that urban regions could establish expand and develop only if agriculture is well developed. The developing countries are sources of input for developed countries. Hence developing countries receive larger foreign investment in agriculture as well as non-agricultural sectors. Developed agriculture pushed rural farmer and labourer while developing industries attract laborers due to large employment scope in urban areas, (Tetty, 2005).

2.3.2. Theory of spatial disparities

Spatial disparities theory states that disparities are created due to variation in geographically advantaged and disadvantaged regions, political importance of a city, economically favorable policies etc. Spatial forms divided the society. The problem of spatial disparities further leads to migration which creates pressure on urban amenities.

2.3.3. Migration Theories

Migration can be both a problem and a solution for various urban regions. There are several migration theories, some of them are discussed below.

a. Buffer theory of migration

Buffer theory of migration stated that “the workers who are imported on temporary base due to creation of short fall of laborer will return” However, it is not appropriate to make such assumption that laborers will go back. Migration cannot applicable always xas adjustment mechanism. Hence, the Buffer’s migration law is not practical. Beets and Willekens, 2009).

a. Stouffer's law of intervening opportunities

Stouffer's law of intervening opportunities states that the number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities as that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities. Stouffer explained that between the final destination and departure place if there are good opportunities then the migrant will settle down in between rather than their planned final destination. Stouffer argues that the volume of migration had less to do with distance and population than with the availability of opportunities in each location.

b. Neo-classical economist theory:

Argues that the main reason for labour migration is wage difference between two geographic location. These wage difference are usually due to labour demand and supply in specific geography.

c. Push and pull factors theory

The push and pull theory is based on various push and factors. Push factors are those things/factors which are unfavorable about the specific area that one lives in and hence push them to move away from that particular area. Pull factors are those things that attract one to another area due to various reasons. (Dorigo and Tobler,) push factors can be less of employment opportunities, natural disaster, war, pollution, poor, housing etc. and pull factors can be better employment opportunities, better living conditions, healthy environment etc. However, it is difficult to say whether migrants are pushed by rural poverty or pulled by positive reasons city offered (Fava, 1962).

d. Urban bias theory

Is emphasizing on political perspective of urban regions. This theory argues that government policies favors the urban regions. While the amenities are provided on a larger scale in urban areas but the large proportion of the population is found in rural areas of a country. Hence, there is migration from rural to urban areas (Tetty, 2005).

2.3.4. Modern theory of urban expansion

Modern theory was developed in the mid-20th Chicago century. It presented an idea that economic development is possible only if industries develop and expand by the introduction and use of advanced methods of production and use of modern technologies. According to modern school industrialization (Dutt.2001)

To understand stages of urbanization, Walter Rostow's evolutionary ladder of development and Warren Thomas demographic transition can be combined and presented as:

1. Traditional society (pre-modern)
2. Pre-take off(industrialization/ transitional)
3. Take off stage (mature industrial/industrial)
4. Stage of maturity (postindustrial)
5. High mass consumption

In the first second stage, society is a traditional one. Larger proportion of population lives in rural areas.

Third stage is take off stage modern and new technologies are employed by industries to increase production manufacturing becomes important. This changes and growth however is concentrated in few regions only(Tetty, 2005). Demographically, in this stage the death rate falls and birth rate still remains high. In terms of urbanization, a large proportion of population migrates to areas where manufacturing activities are concentrated for employment (Tetty, 2005)

The fourth stage drive to maturity in this stage there is spread of technology in to all parts of the economy. The demographic transition associated with the stage sees declined death rates while both rates drop at a faster than death rates. Urbanization at this point continues to progress since more and more people move to urban centers for jobs.

The final stage is known as high mass consumption and is characterized by the economy forcing on durable consumer goods like car instead of production of heavy industries like heavy machines(Tetty, 2005) with high personal incomes. Focus is no-durable economic activities rate

than basic need. The final stage of demography indicates negative or zero population growth. At this point, urbanization begins to level off because at this stage countries experience development that has reached 80 percent urban population mark. (Tetty. 2005).

2.4. Urban expansion in develop world.

Urban expansion is the progressive concentration of people in size and in number out ward in towns and cities. In 1800 million well 20% of British populations have raised its proportion to 70% London held about 1.1. million people in 1800. By the beginning of its had increased in size to a population of over 7 million. At the date the large city ever seen in the world it was fast manufacturing, commercial and financial center at the heart of still expanding British empire.

The urban expansion of the most European countries and the united states, were took place some what latter in 1800. United states is more of rural society that was leading European countries urban expansion in 20% century is a global process in to which the third world is more and more being drown (Gideon 1996:345).

2.5. Urban expansion in developing countries

In most developing countries, urban expansion is happening before industrialization. Thus giving rise to some new ideas on the relationship between urban expansion and industrialization. India for example, people are forced off the land population pressure and draft to the towns with out there being industrial work for them. Relation of rising expectations amle people desire a batter standard of living contact with more developed societies shows this a norm one of the features of this revolution is dissatisfy faction with rural life and with traditional authority of the caste restriction. These is also a tendency in developing countries for one or two cities grow disproportionately half of the biggest urban agglomerates in the world are to and Africa, Asia. And Latin America (Alan 1998: 449).

Many of in habitants of Africa cities have on wakening out in living by begging, whilst many others do messages or service jobs which would be mechanized in industrial societies is sanity towns, health hazard and slum are cornice urban expansion describes above, whist transport

problem are acute. Towns are often seen to reparsing modernity, however voluntary associations give members practice in the form of social relationship which are very different from those in rural communities (Bahiru Zewde 2013).

The urban area now developing rapidly in third world countries differ dramatically from cities in the industrial countries people are drawn cities in third either because there traditional system of rural production designed disintegrated because the rural area offer better work opportunity they may intend to migrate to the cities only for short while return to their villages once they have earned enough money some actually do but in the end most find themselves forced to stay, having lost their position in their farmer communities (Gideon 1996:35).

2.6. Urban expansion in Ethiopia

The history of urban expansion in Ethiopia goes back to maximize civilization. During this time there member of town are commerce. Flourished in building, a construction of high standard houses, centuries later this centers began shift to Lalibela and Gondar (Fusil 2005:130). The establishment of Addis Ababa as the capital city of the country by Emperor Menelik and the second marked the beginning of the process of modern urbanization process in Ethiopia it created an opportunity for position of regional capitals which broadened the urban basis (Akalu, 1997).

Ethiopia is currently faces serous housing due to limit. This shortage is aggravated by the high rate growth of the urban population and by the stagnation in the construction of residential house, high birth rate and rural urban migration is another major factor of the fact urban population growth in Ethiopia is demands for services. The overcrowded in the urban areas is an evidence of the shortage of housing in centres of the country (FASIL 2005).

The emergence and development of towns such as Dire Dawa, Nazareth and similar other with the immediate result of Addis Ababa Djibout rail way line contact with out world. The establishment of Industries and mechanized for have intensified the process of urbanization in Ethiopia. Urban expansion is not a new phenomenon in Ethiopia, how ever due to combine effect of high rate of rural urban migration the rate of urban expansion has increased. (AKALU.2013).

2.7. The problem of urban expansion in Ethiopia

Uncontrolled and unplanned urbanizations are the types that most developing countries are experiencing. Which reflected macro-planning for the system of cities in the developing countries is a recipe for urban problems are high in cities in developing countries are relevant to the urban setting in Ethiopia as involving issues of unemployment, live ability issues and manage ability (Samson 2004:201).

The urban unemployment deals with the ability of urban caners to provide employment opportunities to population and migration from rural areas to other urban areas of Ethiopia the level of unemployment is high. Available statistics suggest that Addis Ababa city averages of more than 30% of the residents are unemployment if 2006). The issue of social service ability concerns cities in ability to provide basic facilities and amenities of their teaming population. The limited coverage of urban service and unreliable service provisions are serous problems that characterizes in urban centers of Ethiopia. In Urban centers of Ethiopia only a small population has access to basic infrastructural such as piped water, sewerage system. Storm water drain, solid collection and adequate provision for sanitation electricity (UN 2000).

A rapid urban growth has always concerned responsible and international actors the oppositions of urban growth proceeds the year that highly large cities could be very un manageable creates or increase poverty generates social difficulties (UN 2000).

2.8. Negative consequence of urban expansion

Urban growth has different Negative consequence on the residents of urban centers in the developing and developed courtier's residents can face almost similar challenges.

The following are some of the negative consequence of urbanizations.

2.8.1. Unemployment

There is already widespread of unemployment and under employment economic growth is necessary to provide productivity for job seekers but it has not been sufficient in developing countries yet unemployment is constantly increasing at roughly the sum rate as the population as a whole is growth (FASIL, 2005:58).

Urban employment rate in developing countries become significance higher than rural unemployment rate, this result of cities in ability to absorb to paid population influx from country side. It is because of the extent of problem of unemployment, the peripheral cities have develop their characteristic of informal sector of un employment people who can not find regularly paid work must restore to various way of living (PAUL et al, 2000:48).

2.8.2. In adequate health services

Most of developing countries urban areas are facing poor health, considerable it was worse off than urban middle and high income group and is may be even worse than the rural areas population in international family health survey the under five morality rate was about 70 for every 1000 live birth in urban of developing countries urban poor compared tom the average of the most city dwellers in the developing nations. (WHO, 2009)

There days of productive of easily preventable maternal, child, an adult death each year and million of the days of productive lost each year poor sanitary conditions in slums contribute to the high burden of the disease here in urban area two third of the urban poor households- do not have access to toilets high concentration of suspended particulates in the urban area affects human health providing a wide range respiratory disease there also problems of doctor's rations especially in developing nations because of the lack of lack of health care professionals and over population in urban areas: the residents couldn't get sustainable health care and treatment of disease (NRD 2009).

The public sector urban health delivery especially for the poor, has so far been sporadic for from adequate and limited in tit reach urban areas have a greater number of doctor per thousands of population as compare to rural areas 80 and of the doctors services in urban areas and do not face the transport bottle neck as compared to rural areas yet doctors are functionally in accessible to majority of urban poor cost limiting distance attitude of health providers and other factors put the secondary care private sector facilities out of reach of the most poor urban residences when urban poor access private facilities, the significant cost incurred lead to serve debt other factors contributing to the inadequate reach of service is illegality (UN2009) even through the government of cities typically spend nearly on their budgets on transportation and infrastructure in their race to keep up with population growth conditions are bad and getting rapidly worse in

private schools and health facilities to the pre-urban areas, an increase in the size and variation in the quality of the housing stock; and an increased acquisition of formal education and non-agricultural vocational skills by local people.

Urban surrounding community can get access to new way of life or livelihood strategy. Another study by Caswell (2001) indicated that in urban area there are important facilities like museums, libraries, schools, parks, zoos and other cultural center. According to this study, these facilities provided urban citizens with cultural and educational opportunities that are not available in rural areas. For instance, technology made urban living easier and comfortable. Moreover, access to infrastructures such as roads and electricity exhibit an important role in the attraction of private investment.

Even though the above studies show the pivotal role in identifying positive sides of urbanization, they have not exhaustively considered all the possible positive outcome of urbanization. In short, the studies failed to address all possible outcomes of urbanization, both positive and negative.

2.10.2. Negative impacts

Many cities are rapidly growing into their fringe, engulfing farmer villages and farm lands and transforming them into urban development (Rend man and jones, 2004). Urban sprawl is highly blamed for its negative consequences, especially social problems. The study by Haregweyen (2005) reconsidered an economic theory; density allows ideas to flow among each other quickly. But, the shifting of job to suburb types result in both low productivity and social loss. The intimate social ties are developed due to close proximity among community would be declined. In addition, critics of urban sprawl blame the process that causes regional imbalances. The area that endowed with pulling factors attracts people from all direction. However, the poor community loses its human resources and face agricultural development problems. This increases the social inequality between different communities. Moreover, urban sprawl poses social segregation between rich and poor. This segregation in turn creates social isolation. The problem harms more people left behind at down town (at the center of city). These people cannot afford car based life style (always traveling by car to go anywhere) because they are low income group. But, the rich who moved to suburb benefit from the urban sprawl. This illustrates transport technology has a certain role in causing social fragmentation. Furthermore, the

congested and deteriorated central towns lay foundation for the emergence and prevalence of crime and social unrest. This too much urban population densities cause psychological and health problems (Haregweyen, 2005).

Thus, people are enforced to have bigger plots with their own green spaces. This can be achieved by moving from urban centers and work areas. HAREGWEYEN (2005) also assessed Los Angeles which is known for its densest settlement. It was uncovered that the population density itself caused congestion and social problem. The same literature found that low population density, leapfrogging development cause high expenditure for infrastructure and service provision for some parts of Beijing and Lusa Angeles. On the other hand, MELESE (2005) stated that urbanization cause agricultural community dislocation and unlawful resident settlement.

2.11. Economic Impacts of Urbanization

2.11.1. Positive impacts

Urbanization can create job opportunities and non-farm activities in the pre-urban areas (Sat hart Waiteet *al*, 2003). Similarly, the research conducted by Haregweyen (2005) stated that urban sprawl is not always considered as harmful. This study illustrated urbanization process is not necessarily bad. Some agree that urbanization or urban sprawl is an outcome of economic development. At the same time, it can be also a requirement for economic development. Some government organizations and planners view urban sprawl as a sign of economic vitality. They do not conceive it as ecological threat (Haregweyen, 2005). They claim that countries like America do not need to bother about urban sprawl. This is due to its vast and open spaces that can potentially be converted. They also underscore decentralization of employment to different parts of country as a primary advantage of urban sprawl or urbanization. They contend that car culture or development of transport technology has shortened the distance and time to be traveled.

Victor *et al* ;(2010) mentioned that indigenous inhabitants are pleased with rapid and managed urbanization process. This pleasure stemmed from their experience of local development, infrastructural development and new construction which were unavailable before. Yet, urbanization caused both negative and positive impacts on the indigenous inhabitants' livelihoods. Actually urbanization has its own undeniable importance particularly economic

significance just as discussed by above literatures. However, the literature exclusively discussed employment opportunity and desired development associates with urbanization. But, this alone may not be adequate to validate its importance. Sometimes urbanization may pose negative economic impacts.

2.11.2. Negative impacts

The livelihood of the farming community found impoverished by urbanization process (Tades 1999). Likewise, the study conducted by Mercedes (2002) indicated that the peasants living in pre-urban are marginalized both economically and socially. This has led to a general impoverishment of the households. All households were subjected to a variety of livelihood stresses. The oblivious limited resource that can be at risk is land. Urban sprawl in all form has its costs. Urbanization leads to loss of livelihood because loss of land changes livelihood pattern adversely (Fayer, 2009). For example, in china where population is dense, land for food production is becoming scarce (Haregweyen, 2005).

Moreover, Haregweyen (2005) indicated that urban population growth in Ethiopia is estimated at 6%, a much higher figure compared to other African countries. Another aspect of urbanization in Ethiopia is the wider range of regional differentials or popularization in the level of urbanization. Like most developing countries, rural to urban migration is a common phenomenon. Tribal wars and conflicts are common phenomena driving people from their villages. Slums are emerging in different parts of the cities, especially the capital, and are the only voices for the majority of the city dwellers that are poor. Additional population increase in bigger cities is accommodated by crowding of existing houses. Rather than new construction developments, existing houses are often extended or divided illegally so that they would be rented by migrants. The need for housing is not integrated with the need to prevent horizontal expansion and hence saving land. Formal and informal settlements are stretching out horizontally from the central capital in all directions (Haregweyen, 2005).

Land is ineffectively used; new developments are planned on virgin land usually leapfrogging from urban cores. Generally, urban sprawl and land misuse in Ethiopia is a result of population pressure (both from natural births and migration), poor land policies, lease and planning and

regional resource distribution imbalance. Haregweyen (2005) also found lease and ineffective land use as costs that are imposed upon farmers.

2.12. Political Impacts of Urbanization

2.12.1. Positive impacts

The population change and urbanization process in urban areas and its outskirts has its political role in consolidating power of state (Herbert, 2015). All historical unprecedented political events anywhere made its origin in urban centers.

Urbanization held the consolidation of state power through building the coercive apparatus of the state itself and the popular control of public coercion through the establishment of democracy. In fact, movement of people from rural to urban can bring to state either opportunity or danger. Even if from outside the urban people seem disorganized mass and chaotic, it is the simplest for government to control and use them as forefronts for democratization process (Herbert, 2015). In addition, Herbert (2015) confirmed that the movement of people to the cities in developing countries presents opportunities as well as dangers to states. But, no matter how disorganization and chaotic major cities in the poorer parts of the developing world appear to outsiders, these areas are actually amongst the easiest for a state to control and could be the vanguards for democratization.

Urbanization can play pivotal role in bringing political changes. Urban areas are more stable in terms of security because there are security enforcement bodies. This creates political stability. Another changes associated with urbanization is institutional changes. For example, legal rights are more observed in urban area. The availability of formal education and mass media promotes political consciousness of the people. This in turn facilitates the development and implementation of democracy. The exercise of democracy leads to the prevalence of social justice.

Herbert (2015) indicated positive political changes come up in relation to urbanization processes but nothing said about political impacts of urbanization on the farming community. Herbert (2015) mentioned urbanization helped state power to be strong and facilitates democratization processes. But this literature did not mention changes related to political structures, power of community in decision making and their political participation. More importantly, changes

should be analyzed based on its function from two sides. Because what function from two sides. Because what function for state may be dysfunction for community.

2.12.2. Negative impacts

Urbanization can pose several negative political impacts. For instance, some corrupt political organization may take advantages of their position in order to receive graft. These organizations also provide much needed services for immigrants and new city-dwellers in exchange for their vote (Caswell, 2001). Gideon (2001) stated that cities were structured into natural order through process of competition, invasion and succession all of which occur in biological ecology.

Furthermore, if we look at the ecology of certain village which is being undergone urbanization process we find that competition between various ethnic and other social groups operates to reach a fairly stable distribution between them. This balance is disturbed if new group come and invade or try to make the area/village their own home. Some of the group that used to proliferate in the central area of the village is driven out to suffer a more precarious existence around its outskirts. The invading groups are their successors in the central section (Giddiness, 2001).

Kalikidan (2001) found that informal land transformation is benefiting the lower income groups in a way the formal system cannot since these groups have been ignored by the formal system.

Wubeshet (2002) articulated that Government ownership of land by itself does not promote access to land for low-income groups nor improve the performance of planning and implementation agencies. The new urban power base may be misused for political benefit for government. In addition, Gosaye (2007) mentioned that poor urban management and unattractive compensation provokes informal settlement.

The government may create competition of the city against country or feeling of hostility to each other (Nutter, 2010). This leads to catastrophic situation. For instance, the government may set price of farm products in order to provide cheap food to urban dwellers. The government intends to gain a political benefit which means political acceptance. This is supposed to increase its popularity among urban dwellers. On the other hand, farmers may suffer from low price of its farm products. This enforces farmers cease to product which in turn aggravates the problem and lead to famine. Eventually, civil war or social unrest will be out broken (Nutter, 2010).

Kemal (2012) indicated that in Africa cities, there is a rapid increase in population size and population density while rural-urban push factors also increase equally. This drastic growth posed by governments less attention in stimulating rural economic activities and urban centers economic activities. This in turn creates unemployment, poverty, slums and struggles for means of livelihood among social groups. This struggle for limited resources in cities triggers off acts of violence, crime, political protests and revolutions as well as the rise of dangerous militant groups that carry out acts of terror, which nips and stifles the political development of African cities.

Kemal suggests government should reintroduce modern economic liberal politics in order to ensure strategic development of African cities. He warns the misapplication of values of privatization and structural adjustment programs by political elites that misuse state power through converting public industries to personal wealth. Therefore, in order to achieve the desired socio-economic development, African governments should strengthen its socio-economic and political institutions (Kumar, 2012). He concluded that objective management of urbanization process will bring about the much desired economic and political development of the African cities.

Getahun (2014) mentioned that uncontrolled urban sprawl damages pre-urban community. The sprawl may not incorporate the interests of farmers or key stakeholders. Most often urban sprawl promotes the interest of developers or elites who are not concerned on the wellbeing of farmers. This conflicting interest may provoke violent popular conflict. The result may be social and instability. This catastrophic uprising can be resolved through negotiation among stakeholders on both sides for technical solution that help integrated development. In the absence of this, central planning and imposition provokes violent political resistance/popular backlash as it leads to social injustice. People consider displacement as violation of their rights to life, property, health, housing, collective rights to linguistic and cultural freedoms.

Acthamyleh (2014) states that as urban territory into adjacent pre-urban areas, the land rights of local landholders are expected to be automatically cancelled and transferred to people who can pay for a lease. The researcher observed that very little attention is paid to the land rights of local landholders in pre-urban areas in the process of urban expansion and development. Furthermore, the researcher inferred that it is not difficult to imagine that local landholders in those areas have

a prevailing sense of insecurity about their land. From this it is possible to understand that urbanization creates local farmers landholding pattern (land tenure) to be insecure which possibly leads to another unforeseen political consequence

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the study area

The study was conducted in Gurage Zone. Its geographical location is from 7° 44' 46" to 8° 28' 29" N latitude and 37° 27' 30" to 38° 42' 42" E longitudes. Wolkite town is located in Guragea zone of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS), Ethiopia (Figure 1). It is the capital town of the zone and located at 158 km South of Addis Ababa on the way to Jimma town and 427 km from the regional city, Hawassa. The population is estimated to be 41988 (GZEDD, 2015).

3.2 Research Design

In this research the researcher used cross sectional study, and include mixed research method would be used to socio- economic effects of urbanization on new residents in wolkite town. A mixed research method is usually using qualitative and quantitative research methods in the combine in the research method (Johnston, 2007)

This method was selected, because mixed research method gives researches more flexibility in designing the research and also it helps to overcome some of the limitation of single design, particularly those that rely on single source of data and to achieve the main objective of the study.

3.3 Sampling Technique

The researcher has used purposive sampling design. In that the researcher was prepared interview and questionnaires for the participants. Because of the assumption that the selected respondents can represent the whole affected residents until they were selected from all kebeles of the town and the system have helped to collect reliable data to the problem under the study.

3.4 Sample Size

Using all population for data collection was difficult for the researcher, sampling size was selected mainly by using purposive sampling method, so there are 300 people affected by negative socio-economic effects in Wolkite town, Idget ber kebele (Wolkite city administration, 2017). But the data cannot be collected from the whole affected population because of time and financial limitation. Then the researcher selected 50 respondents purposively and each selected sample represents 6 populations.

3.5 Method of Data Collection and Tools

In order to get information, the researcher was used questionnaires, and interview

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The researcher was use primary data that was collect through questioners for sample population. Primarily, the questioner translates in to Amharic that is familiar language for respondents. Then the questionnaires was customize to the selected respondents. The questionnaires contain close ended question and the questionnaires was administer by the data collectors. 28 questionnaires proposed for respondents.

3.5.2 In-Depth Interview

The researcher was used semi- structured interviews that encounter face to face contact with the kebele leaderships; because it enable the researches to get more information through in the reliability of data.. Accordingly the interview was administer by the researcher in asking different perspective of socio economic impact of Urbanization on residents of Wolkite town, Idget ber kebele.

3.6 .Sources of Data

This study was used primary and secondary sources of data to get reliable information for the problem under study.

Primary data

The researcher was used primary source of data to get first- hand information from respondents which have direct relation to the topic under the study by questionnaire and interviews. Questionnaires used to collect quantitative data from the respondents who are affected by the problem under study. Interviews was conducted to obtain in- depth data from the respondents, municipal officers and other concerning bodies,

Secondary data

The researcher was used secondary sources of data from books internet, documents, and reports and other related materials which supports our study.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis. The data obtained of the quantities was analyzed by using descriptive, statistics such as table and percentages the interviews data or the qualitative was analyzed by words phrases and sentences.

3.8. Ethical Consideration

It was difficult and even impossible to undertake research without the willingness or punctuality of the respondents and it is not fulfill to get information. Therefore the researches would conduct the research, through respondents participate confidentially during the data collection process. The researchers inform and explain the general purposes and objectives of research to the respondent openly. The respondents are asking the willingness to participants in the research confidentiality has to be keeping starting from the begging of data collection until to communication the findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis of collected data from the respondents through the quantitative and qualitative method of the study. The study is presented in accordance with the specific objectives of the study. The researches tried to discuss and analyzed the primary data by using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis. All information was collected with in questionnaires and interviews, and presented, analyzed and interpreted through tabular percentage, phrase, sentences and words.

4.2 Socio- Demographic and economic background of respondents

Table 4.2.1 Age profile of the respondents.

Age year of respondents	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
18-30	20	40%
31-40	12	24%
41-50	14	28%
51 and above	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table indicates that out of the total 50 respondents 40% of them are age categories of 18-30 years old. And 24% of respondents are under the age category of 31-40. Beside to that 41-50 age category accounts for 28% and 51 and above respondents can account for 8% of the

respondents the above table can indicates that the majority of the respondents are found in a productive age category which is under age, of 8-30 years old.

Table 4.2.2 sex profile of respondents

Sex of the respondents	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Male	36	72%
Female	14	28%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table shows that of 50 respondent participants 72% of them are males and the remaining 28% of the respondents are females.

Tables 4.2.3 marital statuses of respondents

Marital22 status	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	10	20%
Married	36	72%
Divorced	2	4%
Widowed	2	4%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

As indicated in the table above, the marital status of the respondents has been responded. Accordingly, of all respondents 20% them are unmarried more over 72% of the respondents are married. Beside to that 4% of them are divorced and remaining 2% of the respondents are widowed. Generally, the above data shoes the majority of the respondents are married.

Table 4.2.4: Religious profile respondents

Religious of the respondents	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Orthodox	26	52%
Catholic	14	28%
Protestant	6	12%
Muslim	3	6%
Other	1	2%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table shows that out of 50 respondents, their religious profile shows 52% of the respondents are orthodox Christianity and 12% of the table respondents are protestant Christianity followers. Beside to that 28% indicates that the respondents are catholic ,6% Muslim indicates. Other indicates that 2%. that the majority of the respondents are orthodox followed catholic which accounts for 52% and 28% respectively.

Table 4.2.5: Education profile of respondents.

Educational level of respondents	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Cannot read and write	5	10%
Grade 1-4	8	16%
Grade 5-8	9	18%
Grade 9-12	10	20%
Diploma	10	20%
Degree and above	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table shows the educational status of respondents consequently 10% of the total respondents cannot read and write and 16% of them are educated from grade 1-4 and 18% of them are found in grade 5-8. Beside to those who found in the level of grade 9-12 can account for 20% and as the same those who have the status of diploma can accounts for 20% and 16% of them are degree.

Table 4.2.6: Family size respondents

Family size of respondents	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
1-4	12	24%
5-8	20	40%

9 above	18	36%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

Above table shows the family size background of the respondents. And the family size from 1-4 occupies 24% of the total respondents and from 5-8 occupies 40% of the total respondents. Beside to the family size from 9 and above contains 36% of the total 100%. The table shows us that the majority of the respondents are in 5-8 family size which occupies 40% followed by 9 and above family size, with 36%

Table 4.2.7: Occupational status of respondents

Occupational status	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Civics servant	6	12%
NGOs employee	2	4%
Daily works	26	52%
Merchants	9	18%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

From the table understand that the occupational status of respondents 12% are civic servants beside to that 4% of the respondents are NGOs employee and 52% of the respondents are practiced daily working habit and from the above table we understand that the majority of respondents are daily workers which accounts for 52% and followed by merchants wich account 18%.

Table 4.2.8 years that the respondents lived in the town

Year	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	2	4%
6-10	7	14%
11-15	1	20%
16-20	1	2%
Above 20 years	30	60%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table shows the respondents live duration Idget ber area. From total respondents 4% of them are lived in the area from 1-5 years and those who lived in the town from 6-10 years are 14% of the total respondents and 11-15 years stay live in Idget ber area are 20 years and from 16-20 are 1%. Beside to the 60% are covered by who live above 20 years in the town. So from the data indicate that the respondents know about all socio-economic stricter of the town.

Table 4.2.9: income level respondents

monthly income birr	Respondents		
	Frequency	Percentage	
Below 500 birr	19	38%	
501-1000 birr	8	16%	
1001-1500 birr	11	22%	
1501-2000 birr	6	12%	

2001- 2500 birr	1	2%	
2501-3000 birr	1	2%	
3001 and above birr	4	8%	
Total	50	100%	

The above table shows the income of the respondents and from this we can understand that from the respondents 38% of them are getting monthly income of below 500 birr and those who have monthly level 501- 1000 birr are 16% of the total respondents. Beside to that 22% of the respondents are those who have income from 1001- 1500 birr per month. 12% of the total participant has monthly income from 2001-2500 birr. Finally 7% of the respondents are those who have the highest income level of 3001 birr and above. From the data above the majority of the respondents have income level below 500 birr which consists 38% of the respondents. From the data we can understand that major residents in the town are living under poverty line. So the residents of the town are affected by socio-economic influences of urbanization.

4.3 Socio-economic effects of urbanization

4.3.1 Challenges of urban expansion on health services

Table 4.3.1. Analysis about challenges of urban expansion on health services

Does urban expansion shall angle the health	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	80%
No	10	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table shown that urban expansion has challenges health proportion majorly of our respondents, 40(80) are responded that it challenges the health provision in their residents besides to 20% of them are responded that it is not challenges on health services. Them most of the respondents are affected by challenges caused by urban expansion.

4.3.2. Kind's problem urban expansion may cause

Table 4.2.2 frequency distribution about kind's problem urban expansion may cause

If your answer is yes in question number 1. What kinds of problem it may cause	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Unbalance ratio between health organization and population number	20	40%
Unequal distribution of health services	15	30%
Lack of practitioner	15	30%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

Based on the above tables, 20 respondents (40%) of term are said urban expansion might cause unbalanced ratio between health organization and the number of population. The population number out weights the ratio of health organization 15 respondents out of 50.30% are responded that there is unequal distribution of earth service caused by urban expansion and the remained 15 respondent 30 are and said lack of practitioner due to urban expansion.

4.3.3. The respondent's attendance of health organization.

Table 4.2.3. Frequency distribution about the respondent's attendance of health organization.

Did you usually went to hospital when you a result	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	45	90%
No	5	10%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey, 2020

According to the above table out of 50 respondents 90% of them are went to hospital usually when they are sick and 10% of them are not went hospital them majority of the population are users of health service and few of them are not went to hospital and not beneficiary the

4.3.4. Problems may face populations in hospital.

Table: 4.3.4. Analyses about the respondents might face problem in hospital

If your answer is yes for question number 3 what are the problems are you faced?(multiple answer is possible)	Frequency	Percentage
Lack qualified medical treatment	10	20%
Low number of practitioner to patients	10	20%
Lack of skilled practitioners	5	10%
Shortage of medical treatment materials	15	30%
Faced by the all above problem	10	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample- survey 2020

Based on the above tables 30% is respondents faced by shortage of medical treatment material problem when did they gone to hospitals, 10 respondents 20% are faced lack of qualified medical treatment for their disease and 20% them are faced low numbers of practitioners in relation to patients.

The remain5 respondents out of 60 are faced lack of skilled practitioners and 20% of (10) respondents are faced by former mentioned problems in one or another day.

By the fact of these the population of the study is affected by shortage medical treatment materials and most of them are faced lack of qualified treatment to their diseases.

4.3.5. The distance between the hospital and residence of the respondents.

Table: 4.3.5. Analyses on the distance between the hospital and residence of the respondents.

How far the distance between the hospital and residence?	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely near	5	10%
Near	10	20%
Far	20	40%
Extremely far	15	30%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey: 2020

According to the above table the data collected from the respondent shows that, 20 respondents 40% are far from the hospital and 15(30%) are extremely far distance between their resident and hospitals, 10(20%) of them are near distance between their residents and hospital. The remained 5(10%) are extremely near distance to the hospital and live around the hospital. Then majority of the respondents live extremely far and far distance from hospital.

4.3.6. The skills of health practitioners in existing organization in the study area.

Table: 4.3.6. The skills of health practitioners in existing health organization in the study area.

What are the skills of health practitioners in existing health organization in your kebele?	Frequency	Percentage
Skilled	10	20%
Semi-skilled	30	60%
Unskilled	10	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey: 2020

The above table shown that 60 % (30) respondents out of 50 are responded that, health practitioners working in exiting health organization are semi- skilled and 20%(30) respondents are said that skilled and the remained 20%(30) respondents are responded that practitioners in existing health organization in their kebele are unskilled.

4.3.7. The road quality which is suitable for the provision of ambulance and over services between hospital and your residence

What is the road quality which is suitable for the provision of ambulance and other services between hospital and your residence?	Frequency	Percentage
High	5	10%
Low	35	70%
There is no road	35	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey: 2020

According to the collected data shown on the above table 70% or respondents out 50 respondents are responded that there is low road quality which is suitable for the provision of ambulance and other health services between the hospital and their residence. Among the 50 respondents 10(20) of them are said that there is no road to the access of ambulance and other health services and 5 respondents out 50 are said that there is high road quality between their residents and hospital which suitable to the provision ambulance and other services. Then the majority of the population has no qualified has road to provision ambulance and other health services

4.3.8. Challenges of urban expansion on of job opportunities

Table: 4.3.8. Analyses about urban expansion cause lack of job opportunity

Does urban expansion of job opportunities?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	35	70%
No	15	30%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey: 2020

The above table shown that, 70% out of 50 respondents are as aid that urban expansion might cause lack of job opportunities and 30% or 15 respondents out 50 are responded that it does not cause lack of job opportunities. Therefore majority of the population believed that urban expansion may cause lack of job opportunities. Based on interviews with 5 respondents said that, most the people specially youth and some working age people are lived without job and by their families support.

4.3.9. Kinds of problems that urban expansion may cause on job opportunities.

Table: 4.3.9. Frequency distribution about the kinds of problems urban expansion may cause.

If your answer is yes in question number 10, what kind of problem it may cause in your kebele?	Frequency	Percentage
Exploitation of labor	10	20%
It bring idleness	5	10%
Low rate of in come	20	40%
Under employment	15	30%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey

According to the above table 40% of the selected 50 respondents said that urban expansion may cause slow rate of income and 15 out of 50 responded Thant it may also cause underemployment. Among the selected 50 respondents, 10 respondents said that the urban expansion might cause exploitation of labor and the remained 5(10%) respondents responded that urban expansion might bring idleness.

4.3.10. Unemployment rate in study area.

Table: 4.3.10. Analyses about unemployment rate in study area.

What is the unemployment rate in your kebele?	Frequency	Percentage
High	40	80%
Low	7	14%
Very low	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

As shown in above table 80% or 40% respondents out of 50 are responded that there is high unemployment in their kebele. and 14% and 7 respondents out of selected 50 sample respondents are said that there is low unemployment rate and remained 6%(3) respondents are said that there very low unemployment rate in their kebele. Then there is high unemployment in the study area.

According to interview with kebele officials there is high unemployment rate in the kebele. As a result most youths and dwellers are participating in daily labor work. They have low income and not enough money to survive there family and themselves. By such factors some elders and children are led to participate on street begging. The officials of kebele said that the main cause of the problem is lack of government budget, shortage of land for housing and other trading activities.

4.3.11. Under employment in the study area.

Table 4.3.11. Analysis of under employment in the study area.

Is there underemployment in your kebele	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	80%
No	10	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

As shown in the above table 40 or 80% of the majority responds re said that there is under employment in their kebele and 10 or 20% of them are responded that there is no unemployment in the study. Then according to the data collected has been shown in above table, there is under employment in the study area.

4.3.12. Main causes of the under employment.

Table: 4.3.12. Analysis of the main causes of the under employment.

If your answer is yes for question number 14 what are the main causes of underemployment in your kebele?	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of balanced work organization with persons skills	15	30%
Excessive number of educated people	15	30%
Shortage job opportunity relate with line profession or Skill	20	40%
Total	50	100%

Source” sample survey 2020

As indicated on the above table 20(40) of job opportunities related with their specialized skills or profession are the main cause of underemployment. Among the selected 50 respondents 15 (30%) are replies that the main cause of underemployment is lack of balanced work organization with persons skills. The remained 15(30%) responded that excessive number of matured or educated people can exist there is low job opportunities because of unbalanced ratio between job opportunity and employee people.

4.3.13. Variation of respondent’s income now and before

Table 4.3.13. Analyses on variation of respondent’s income now and before

What is your income when compared now and before	Frequency	Percentage
High	5	10%
Low	35	70%

Constant	10	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

This table depicts that 35 respondents (70%) out of 50 respondents are explained that their incomes are low compared to before and 20% of them are said that there is no any change (decrease or increase) in their income now and before. The least respondents 5 are said that their incomes are increased now when compared to before. Therefore the majority of the population is influenced negatively by urban expansion which is led low income ratio.

According to interview with is respondents in Idget ber Kebele, they are rich and enough income to survive their family to educate children and for their livelihood in the past. But now in this new residence most of the populations are unable to survive themselves and to achieve basic need to their families because they are employed in daily laborer their salary and works are not equal. Then most of them are work more and gain low income. This factor led to exploitation of their labor to lead their family and themselves.

4.3.14. Expansion of Financial and credit institution in the Study Area.

Table: 4.3.14. Analysis on the expansion of financial and credit institution in the study area.

How was the expansion of financial and credit institution in your kebele?	Frequency	Percentage
High	3	6%
Low	30	60%
Very low	17	34%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table reveals that 30(60%) of respondents among total (50) respondents are faced to the problem of low expansion of financial and credit intuition in there kebele. Which means they have unable to or access to financial and credit institution services like to credit and deposit. Among the total respondents (50), 17(34%) of them are responded that there is very low financial and credit institution in study area.

According to interview this 4 dwellers of the Idget ber kebele they again the institutions services from other sub cities of Wolkite town. Therefore there is no enough expansion of the credit and financial institution which is essential to create job opportunities for youth and females especially. As a result most youths are unable to create job because of lack of money to start the job some of them are unemployed participated in criminal activities to survive.

4.3.15. Comparison between the study area and other kebele in terms of job opportunities

Table 4.3.15. Comparison between the study area and other kebele in terms of job opportunities

As compared to other urban kebeles, what are the job opportunities in your kebele?	Frequency	Percentage
Very high	-	-
High	2	4%
Low	13	26%
Very low	35	70%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table also depicts that 35(70%) respondents out of 50 selected sample respondents are replies that there is very low job opportunities in their kebele compared to other urban sub city or kebele and 13(26%) of them are also responded that when it compared to other kebele there is low job opportunities in their kebele. Among the total respondents 2(4%) of them are replies high job opportunities when off compared with other kebele.

Therefore majority of the population are lack job opportunities in their kebele compared with other. The most populations is suffering from unemployment and employment in there.

4.3.26. Analyses about the problem may cause by urban expansion on social services

Table: 4.3.16. Analyses about the problem may cause by urban expansion on social services

Do you think that, is there urban expansion may cause problem on social services	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	80%
No	10	20%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

The above table indicated that 40(80%) among the total respondents responded that, urban expansion might causes problem on social services. However 10(20%) of them are reversely responded that it might not causes problem on social services.

4.3.17. Analysis on the kinds of problem urban expansion might show on social services.

Table 4.3.17. Analysis on the kinds of problem urban expansion might show on social services.

If your answer is yes for question number 1, what kinds of problems are caused on social services by urban expansion?	Frequency	Percentage
Shortage of clean water	10	20%
Poor road and transportation services	5	10%
Lack of adequate electricity distribution	5	10%
Lack of the all above services	30	60%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

According to the above table 30(60) of the respondents out of total sample respondents are replies that the urban expansion might causes the aforementioned problem on the table, shortage of clean water, poor road and transportation services and lack of adequate electricity distribution based on the above table 10(20%) are responded that it may cause shortage of clean water and 5(10%) of them are also replies, it may cause poor road and transportation services. Then they remain 5(10%) are also responded it may cause lack of adequate electricity distribution. According to the interview with officials of the kebele administration it may causes not only a for mentioned problems but it may also cause crowded children of school over crowded patients of health center, strum residents and unplanned housing structures in the residents

Based on interview with is dwellers in the study area, the provision of electrify are two times per week and there is not clean water distribution in their kebele then they're suffer for unstaffed water utility and affected by some water borne diseases.

4.3.18. The cause of the problem in relation to the kebele administration and over municipal governmental agencies.

Table: 4.3.18.The cause of the problem in relation to the kebele administration and over municipal governmental agencies.

What are the main causes of these problems in relation to your kebele administration and other minimum capital government agencies?	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Unequal distribution of social services within the kebele	30	60%
Lack of checking and controlling damaged social services like water pipes, electricity related materials	20	40%
Total	50	100%

Source: sample survey 2020

Based on above table depicts that unequal distribution of social service within the kebele is the maintains of the problem in relation to kebele administration or officials and other municipal government agencies responded by 30(60%) of out the 50 respondents the remained 20(40%) are repels that about the main causes of the socials services in relation to their kebele of administration are lack of checking and controlling damaged social services, like water pipes and electricity related materials.

According to the interview with 4, dwellers among the respondents explained that there unequal destitution of social services within the kebele between official's neighborhood and other ordinary residents. Sometimes the provision of social services are based on the interest of officials rather than mass residents and based on the official's benefits. Therefore the mass population are disproportionately affected by unequal distribution the social services for the benefit of some of the leaders and administrative in their kebele.

By the fact of this situation there is conflict between officials and residents. This situation led to the unwillingness of consumers or ordinary residents to pay bill or taxes to services they consumed.

CHAPTER FIVE

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. CONCLUSION

The study has tried to assess the –existing socio-economic life of the town’s residents and the major effects of urban expansion. Data for the study was collected through questionnaires and interviews with the important personality of the town municipality. The socio-economic effect of urban expansion in Idget ber area showed some problems in the town. There is a growing of the different socio-economic activities which are directly or indirectly related to urban expansion which contributes for the growth of the problem. The study has shown the problems there is health service problems. Majority of the respondents stated that there is unbalanced ratio between health organization and population number, unequal distribution of health services and lack of killed practitioners. Additionally; there are some problems in existing health organization; such as lack of qualified medical treatments, low numbers of health practitioners, and lack of skilled practitioners.

Based on the study, unemployment’s and under employments is very high. This is caused by unbalanced population growth and limited job opportunities for working age residents. Then the residents are faced by the difficulties of low rate of income, exploitation of labor, and educated ones are employed under low income because of lack of job opportunities.

Adequate social service provision is necessary aspects for resident and to fulfill their socio-economic need. Without social services like road electricity, clean water, health center, human life is nothing and there is no alternative to service.

However, most of the populations of the study area are also affected inadequate social service provision such as shortage clean water, poor a road and transportation service and lack of adequate electricity distribution.

Generally, the study discovered that the main impacts of the socio-economic problems are due to unbalanced population growth with existing health service organization, social services and infrastructures and employment opportunities. Then it is difficult to achieve socio-economic

needs of the population unless by controlling unbalanced population growth and by improving health service, employment opportunities and social service.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on finding of the study the researchers have forward the following recommendations. The recommendation may help to the concerned bodies to minimize some of the major problems of the town. Then based on the study the researchers are identified the following recommendations:

- The government should increase the number of health organization in the kebele.
- The government should facilitate and fulfill the material equipment of health center.
- The kebele administration should preserve and protect the existing health organization and other infrastructures.
- The kebele municipals should facilitate equal job opportunity for professionals.
- The government should establish financial and credit institution to create job opportunity to increase the income of the residents.
- The kebele official should play great role creating job opportunities and the projects to get donors for establishing financial and credit institutions.
- To solve the problem of social services, the municipal should work hand in hand with higher government administration in adequate distributions of social services.
- Kebele officials and residents work co-operatively to solve the social service problem. Then residents should take responsibility on existing social service and should use them properly.
- The municipal of the kebele should invite and work with non-governmental organization to expand the construction of infrastructures.

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**APPENDIX
WOLKITE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear respondents

First of all Will like to say thank you for your willingness to give valuable information to the Following questions. The main objectives of these questionnaires are to collect the information. That will only to use to assess and to analyze the socio- economic effect of urbanization on residents in Wolkite town in the case of Idget ber kebele.

Direction:

For your answer should use; √' sign on the box. Writing name and address is not necessary.

Section 1. Socio - demographic characteristics of the respondents

1. Age 18-30 31-40 41-50 1 and above
2. Sex male Female
3. Marital status –single Married Divorced Widowed
4. Religion :-Orthodox protestant catholic Muslim other
5. Education status :-illiterate -4 5-8 9-12 diploma
degree and above
6. Family size:- 1-4 5-8 9 and above
7. Occupational status:- Civil servant NGOs employee Merchant
Daily worker and others
8. Monthly income:- Below 500 birr 500-100 birr 1000-1500 birr
1501- 2000 birr 2001 and above

Section 2- socio- economic condition of respondents

1. Does urban expansion challenges health provision? A. yes B. No
2. If your answer is yes in question number 1, what kinds of problem it may cause?
 - A. Unbalanced ratio between health organization and population number
 - B. Unequal distribution of health service.
 - C. Lack of practitioner D. If others, please specify in detail
3. Are went to hospital when are sick? A. Yes B. No
4. If your answer is yes for question number 3, what are the problems are you faced?
 - A. Lack of qualified medical treatment.
 - B. Low number of practitioners to patients.
 - C. Lack of skilled practitioners.
 - D. Shortage of medical treatment materials.
5. How far the distance between the hospital and your residents?
 - A. Extremely near B. Near C. Far D. Extremely far
6. What are the skill of health practitioners in existing health organization in your kebele?
 - A. Skilled B. Semiskilled C. Unskilled
7. What is the road quality which is suitable for the provision of ambulance and other services between hospital and your kebele?
 - A. High B. Low C. There is no road
8. Does urbanization cause lack of job opportunities? A. Yes B. No
9. If you say yes question number 10, what kind of problem it may cause?
 - A. Exploitation of labor. B. It brings idleness C. Low rate of income D. Under employment E. If other factors identify it _____
10. What is the unemployment rate in your kebele?
 - A. High B. Low C. Very low
11. Is there under employments in your kebele? A. Yes B. No
12. If your answer is yes to question number 14, what are the main cause of the under employment in your kebele? Please identify in briefly.....
13. What is your income when compared now and before?

-
- A. High B. Low C. Constant
14. How was the expansion of financial and credit institution in your kebele?
 A. High B. Low C. Very low..
15. Do you think that, is there urban expansion may cause problem on social services?
 A. Yes B. No
16. If your answer is “yes” for question number 18, what kinds of social service problem it may spawn?
 A. Shortage of clean water B. Poor road transportation services.
 B. Lack of adequate electricity distribution. D. If others, please explain in detail
17. What are the main cause of this problem in relation to your kebele administration and other municipal government agencies?
 A. Unequal distribution of social services within the kebele.
 B. Lack of checking controlling damaged services, like water pipes, electricity related materials
 C. If others, please explain in detail

2.3 Interview questions

1. What about the distribution of health organization in your kebele?
2. What are the ratio between health organization and the number of the population in your kebele?
3. What made urban expansion has been responsible to cause the challenges on social services?