



SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

ASSESSING CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION : IN  
THE CASE OF ENORENEREMEGER WOREDA IN GURAGE ZONE, CENTRAL ETHIOPIA  
REGIONAL STATE

MA THESIS

BY

MAHMUD EWNETU

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILLEMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENT OF MA DEGREE IN  
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

ADVISOR: TAMIRU BERAFA (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR)

Co-ADVISOR: TIGIST EWENTE (MA)

April, 2025

WOLKITE , UNIVERSITY

**Wolkite University School Of Graduate Studies**

Assessing, Causes And Consequences Of Rural To Urban Migration In The Case's Of Enorenermegr Woreda in Gurage Zone, Central Ethiopia Regional State.

A Thesis Submitted to School of Graduate Studies, in Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Degree Of Master In Development Planning And Management Studies

By

Mahmud Ewnetu

Major Advisor: Tamiru Berafe (Assistant professor )

Co-Advisor: Tigist Ewente (MA)

April, 2025

WOLKITE,UNIVERSITY

## Declaration

I, the undersigned declare that this research is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for this thesis has been duly acknowledged.

Mahmud Ewnetu.

Candidate's Name

-----

Date

## APPROVAL SHEET

### Wolkite University School of Graduate Study

We hereby certify that we have read and evaluated this Thesis titled “Assessing the causes and Consequences of Rural to Urban Migration in: **the case of Enorenerg Woreda in Guraghe Zone, Central Ethiopia**” prepared under our guidance by Mahamd Ewnetu Hassen. We recommend that the Thesis shall be submitted as fulfilling the requirements for the award of a MA degree in Development Planning and Management Studies:-

1. Tamiru Berafe (Assistant Professor) -----  
-----

Name of Major Advisor	Signature	Date
2. Tigist Ewente (MA)	-----	-----
----		

As members of the Board of Examiners of the final Master Art Thesis open defense examination, we have read and evaluated Thesis prepared by Mahmud Ewnetu Hassen and examined the candidate. We hereby certify that, the thesis is accepted for fulfilling the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts (MA) in Development Planning and Management Studies.

1. -----  
----- Date

Name of External examiner	Signature
2.-----	-----
-----	

Name of Internal Examiner	Signature	Date
3.-----	-----	-----
-----		

Name,of,chairman		
-----	-----	-----

Final approval and acceptance of the Thesis is contingent upon the submission of its final copy to the Council of Postgraduate Program (CGP) through the candidate's department or school graduate committee (DGC or SGC).

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would first and foremost like to express my gratitude to Allah for allowing me to accomplish this thesis work. I also wish to express my deepest gratitude to acknowledge Wolkitu University and my advisor, Tamiru Berafe (Assistant professor), for his intelligent guidance, encouragement and helpful advices during the whole process and procedures of research proposal works to thesis writing task. I am also deeply thankful to my family members, especially my elder Son A/Rahim Mahmud supported me too much times. With this long run academic work journeys of the study, like as computer writing and implemented for assistance and encouragement. I also thank all Enorenarmegr woreda administrative managerial bodies and their staff members, school principals and all help full respondents for their grateful cooperation with different ideas and logistics. And also, a matter that I shouldn't be forgotten, in my academic journey, I would like to thank my beloved wife, Beyda Ahmedin, for being by my side from the beginning to the end, and giving me a good advice and moral support.

I am Greatly! Thanks All

Honestly!

## ABSTRACT

In developing countries like Ethiopia, rural to urban migration affects the social and economic conditions of both urban and rural areas. The purpose of this research study is to assess the causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in Enorenermegr woreda in Gurage zone. To achieve the objectives of this study have used different methodological approaches, like descriptive research design and mixed research approaches. That implemented qualitative and quantitative research approaches. In the research study area 384 targeted population is samples taken from most migration exposed rural kebeles. That data collected from primary and secondary data sources. The interpreted data shown that the greater number of younger age groups were migrating in study area. Which the compiled data also demonstrated that many of the local residents people exposed urban migration, most of them are younger adults and unmarried single individuals persons. In Addition to that, many primary and secondary school students dropping out in their education earlier age's exposed to migration. As results with continues flows of migration happened formerly vibrant villages are badly changed inactive villages and many beautiful houses are highly shutting down. There are many causes to migrating people to most urban destination areas. The researcher investigated that most of the pushing and pulling factors are most likely related to seek different job opportunities, to generate incomes and gain preferred better lifestyles rather than hate those who have burdens of hardship rural works. And also related pushing factors in rural areas are mostly less agricultural productivity, and shortage of different infrastructures were the major problems. Many of the migrants in the study area initially migrated for a period and adjustment for temporary life, then adapted for permanently settled life in the destination cities or towns. The researcher across the study investigated some mitigating useful points recommendations are, effective rural policy developments actions that regional and urban management policy will be reviewed. Suggested to minimize this sudden migration it needs a big push actions. The fact that poverty reduction during rural to urban transformation and rural development program is still more important than urbanization.

\* Keywords: Voluntary Migration, Chain Migration, Inactive villages, The collapsed Rural secession.

<b>Contents</b>	<b>page</b>
DECLARATION .....	i
APPROVAL SHEET .....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	vi
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background of the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3. Objectives of the study.....	6
1.3.1. General Objective.....	6
1.3.2. Specific Objectives.....	6
1.4. Research questions.....	6
1.5. Significance of the Study.....	7
1.6. Scope of the study.....	7
1.7. Limitation of the study. ....	8
1.8. Operational Definition Of Key Terms.....	8
1.9. Organization of the Study.....	9
CHAPTER TWO.....	10
2. LITERATURE REVIEW.....	10
2.1. The Concepts of Migration.....	10
2.2 .Types Of Migration.....	12

2.2.1. Outward Migration .....	12
2.2.2. Internal Migration.....	13
.2.2.3. International Migration.....	13
2.3.-- Empirical Review.....	13
2.3.1. Increasing Rates of Migration in Developing Countries.....	13
2.4. Theoretical Review.....	15
2.4.2 Lee’s Theory of Migration.....	16
2.4.3 Harris-Todaro Model of Migration.....	16
2.4.4 The Lewis Dual Economic Development Model and Migration.....	17
2.4.5 Sjaastad’s Human Investment Theory.....	18
2.4.6. Religious Thought and Its Influence on Migration.....	18
2.5. Causes of Migration.....	19
2.6. Pulling Factors Of Population Migration .....	20
2.6.1. Pushing Factors of Migration.....	20
2.6.2. Sociopolitical factors.....	20
2.6.3. Environmental Causes of Migration.....	21
2.6.4. The Urban Informal Sector as a Cause of Migration.....	22
2.7. Consequences of Rural to Urban Migration.....	22
2.7.1. Positive Effects of Migration.....	23
2.7.2. Negative Effects of Migration.....	23
2.8. Migration Trends.....	24
2.8.1. Sedentarization.....	24
2.8.2.Internal Migration and Villagization Programme .....	25
2.9. The Links In Between Labor Markets and Migration.....	25
2.10. Rural to Urban Integation and Outward Migration.....	26
2.11. The Consequences of Migration on Agriculture.....	26
2.12. Migration-Related Issues in Gurage Zone.....	27

**CHAPTER THREE. -----**

**----- 29**

**3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY ..... 29**

<u>3.1. Description Of The Study Area -----</u>	
<u>----- 29</u>	
3.2. Research Design.....	31
3.3. Data Sources .....	32
3.4. Target population.....	32
3.5. Sampling Technique.....	33
3.6. Sample Size.....	33
3.7. Data Collection Tools.....	34
3.7.1 Questionnaire.....	34
3.7.2. Interview.....	34
3.7.3. Focus Groups Discussion.....	34
3.7.4. Procedures of Data Collection.....	35
3.8. Methods of Data Analysis.....	35
3.9 Ethical Consideration.....	36
<b>CHPATER – FOUR.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>RESULTS AND Discussions.....</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1. Introduction.....	37
4.2. Response Rate.....	37
4.3. General Background The Respondents.....	37
4.4. Descriptive Analysis of Key Informants Responses.....	40
4.4.1 The Main Causes of Migration In Enorenermegr worda.....	40
4.4.2 Related Data About Migration And pull Push factors.....	44
4.4.3 The Consequences Of Migration in Enorenermegr Woreda livelihood's .....	45
4.4.4. The Relationships Of Migration And Municipality Population Increment .....	47
4.4.5. The Effects of Migration On students Enrollment.....	49
4.5 - Occupation Types and Relationships of Migration and It's Effects .....	50
4.6 - Generalization Of Data Discussion About Migration. ....	
CHAPTER FIVE.....	55
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	55
5.1 Conclusion.....	55

5.2- Recommendations.....	57
References .....	58

## 1 LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 -Frequency distribution of demographic variables -----	38.
Table 2 - The main Causes of Migration in G/z Enorenermegr woreda -----	39.
Table 3- The Consequences of migration in Enorenermegr woreda -----	43.
Table 4 - Municipality Growth and relationship of Migration -----	45.
Table 5 - The Effects of Migration on Students enrollment -----	53

## 1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - The Conceptual framework for the analysis of Rural Urban Migration -----	23
Figure 2 - The Geographical and Administrative Map of G/z Enorenermegr woreda.---	44
Figure 3 - The Core Causes of Migration pull and push factors. -----	58
Figure 4.1 - Occupation of Male People In Destination areas -----	55
Figure 4.2.-- Occupation of Female People In Destination areas -----	58

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CERS - Central Ethiopia Regional State.

EU -- European union.

FGD -- Focused Group Discussion.

GRCO -- Garage Roads Construction Organizations.

IFAD -- International fund for Agricultural Development

ILO -- International Labor Organization.

IMF -- International Monetary Funds.

IMI -- International Migration Institute.

IOM -- International Organizations for Migration .

LDCs \_ Less Developed Countries.

PIM -- Policies Institutions and Markets.

RNFE - Rural Non Farm Economy.

UN DESA -- United Nations , Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

WB -- World BANK.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the study

In the wider context mobility or movement of people from one place to another is known as migration. This phenomenon happens all over the world. And also migration is the movement of people from one geographical location to another for a strategy for against poverty reductions of individual persons (Ekong, 2003; Zhang, 2003). Migration has been a key livelihood and survival strategies for economic causes of regional development inequalities and growth differences in economic opportunities (Adamu, M. 2009). In addition, the productivity of the rural and agricultural sector has remained low, it leads to rural to urban out migration and industrial sectors (Adepoju, 1977) cited in Benberu Assefa (2012, p. 1). In the current world many different types of migration are viewed. This research work basically focused on the most common one outward internal migration type, specifically in the local area located in the Central Ethiopia regional state in Gurage zone Enorenermegr woreda.

Nowadays, due to many attractive or driving forces of push or pull factors that may cause people to out-migrate or in-migrate to certain woreda districts and regions of a country. The migrants are pulled by stronger driving forces, the needs of people including to find employment opportunities, a better quality of life, to want advanced infrastructures, to seek shelter or asylums, or joining family members kinship related chain migration. The cause of pushing or pulling driving forces are basically related social and economic dimensions. Rural to urban migration has either positive or negative effects for both rural and urban societies. These factors have positive or negative consequences mostly in migrants origin areas. On the other hands, the local governments and also demographics of out-migration and in-migration in the regional states mainly categorized core factors like social, economic, political, personal, and environmental related aspects (UN-Habitat, 2017b).

In the Ethiopian context population, growth urbanization as well as migration has been rapidly growing. This study has attempted to address the causes and consequences of

rural to urban migration in Enorenermegr woreda in Gurage zone. Due to current migration many energetic productive younger labor forces pulled towards urban areas. Rural to urban migration is a very dominant and complex phenomenon, especially in poor developing countries. Mostly migrants want to go to their destination areas mostly aiming to seek better life standards, particularly the people who have been emigrating from economically lower income countries to higher income countries destinations searching for better economic opportunities (Mueller and Lee 2019)

Naturally, the driving or attractive forces of migration magnitude were towards urban directions.usually, Internal migration takes place within the boundaries of once own country's rural places to urban areas) for various reasons and due to various factors.It involves the spatial flows of individuals, merchandise commodities (a big motivation of remittance money flows), social values, and sectorial flows of agricultural and non-agricultural goods and products and employment between urban and rural areas. It is defined as the flows between labor markets, migrants, services, resources, and information, connecting institutional functions such as partnerships at various levels of local, regional and international areas borders Jedwab, R., Christiaensen, L., and Gindelsky, M. 2016.

As it was discussed in the above introduction the main objective of this research paper work is focused on basically the causes and consequences of the local Enorenermegr woreda Gurage people's outward migration. Culturally the Gurage people have been one of the most vibrant and urban oriented mobile community in Ethiopia. Historically,Gurage regional area was incorporated into the wider Ethiopian empire during the reign of Emperor Menelik II in 1888. This event was pointed one of the beginning reason of urban migration.In addition to that,rural residents of the Gurage villagers had strongly encouraged their children to migrate to Addis Ababa and other towns, particularly during the Italian occupation period (1936 - 1941), at that period the Italians established in Ethiopia Merkato as a market centered. Mainly in Addis Ababa after the birth of Markato until 80 years ago, the event was the turning points in the Gurage people outward migration was started. Due to this market opened events started most Gurage people were prominent influential figures in the market centers.The migrants of Gurage people give a big attention from the foreigner Italians.

Due to this new emerging economic activities highly pulled effects on the new people migration ambitions. The people's willingness and involvement were given to forwarding to the people increased with future aspirations, focused mostly on commerce and small business trade like activities and urban development have taken a lion's shares in Addis Ababa. And also other people were attracted continuously by their former elder family and kinship members and brotherhoods (Fecadu, 1972). Those people movements happened expanding the existing urban job opportunities and opening the new beginning of migration to started migrants to Addis Ababa and other peripheral towns. The settled and successful migrants provided a strong source of attraction for further Gurage urban migration, because the Gurage people have strong traditions of mutual support cultural traditions and communal life. And also income generation increased to share remittance flows from urban to rural local areas. During agricultural off seasons many people leave their localities to cities and various towns to search for additional business and income generating opportunities (Werku,1995).

Currently most Gurage people livelihood was rapidly changing. The earlier grand parents and also former traditions their legacy was quickly changed. The kinship relationship and cultural values norms and traditions were also changed. In the past migrants highly trusted and love their locality. However, this days migrants particularly younger generations show and have low concern trust and low for their district /rural neighborhoods. As far as the findings of this study are concerned, unexpected migration has occurred in the study area and the woreda is highly exposed to continuous migration.

The youth or study area tends to abandon and hate the past glorious life styles of their parents. The people of study area amazingly they rushed out to dropping their homelands native villages traveling and scattering throughout Ethiopia especially in most urban centers of cities and towns all over Ethiopia. Specially most younger ladies immigrating to most foreign countries, mostly Gulf and Middle East countries, migrating for searching different work opportunities. Generally the causes and consequences of migration are most probably related to social, economic, cultural, political, and natural factors.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

This research study focuses on the causes and consequences of rural-to-urban migration. The fact that many migrants, like household family heads, the youths and ladies are the main migrants from Gurage Zone Enorenermegr woreda. The types of migration may be categorized as voluntary and involuntary migration. This research study basically focused on voluntary migration types, that strongly linked with economic and social aspects. Voluntary migration is basically based on individual person's free willingness and initiatives, which could involve weighing options and choices. The economic and social different causes, were related to the labor market of a place, the employment situation and the overall state of the economy. Favorable economic conditions at the destination, the prospect of higher wages, better employment opportunities and prospects for wealth creation, and the desire to escape the domestic social and political situation of their home region and also the influence of earlier migrants can draw migrants to their destination. Likewise, if economic conditions are unfavorable at the place of origin, the poor and unemployed individuals would be pulled to migration to sustain their livelihood. This people movement covers all migration done by their choice (McCatty: 2004, p. 8).

In principle, cities deliver more favorable setting for tackling social and health problems than rural areas. The majority of cities provide education, health care, and other services have more preferable modern infrastructure and offer better job opportunities and income generating capabilities than the outskirts of rural areas. Simply because of the people's advantages and motives to migrate on abundant scales and proximity (UNFPA: 2007). However, in developing countries such as Ethiopia, the size of population as well as rapid urbanization and also migration have quickly increased, concentrating poverty, placing strain on infrastructure, and already stretching public services more in cities and towns (UN-HABITAT: 2008, Ethiopia) cited in (Gurmu E: 2005) et al. cited in (Gurmu, 2012: p. 3).

According to Mueller et al. (2018)'s research on the effects of migration on household labor supply in Ethiopia and Malawi, a son's departure places a greater burden on female heads of household and female spouses of heads in Ethiopia and on brothers in Malawi, whereas the departure of daughters only appears to have an impact on household labor supply in Malawi. Migration assists predominantly of people moving

from rural to to urban areas in pursuit of economic opportunities. But several PIM/policy institutions and market studies reveal observations of migration. eller et al. (2020b) calculated that about 10% of urban and rural households from East African migrants moves a temporary basis (for 12 months or less). Mueller et al. (2019) Moreover, a study in Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, and Tanzania (Mueller and Lee 2019) shows that only a small share of rural youth migrate to urban areas. Far more youth are likely to migrate between rural areas, and often their main reasons for doing so are not work-related. For young men, rural-to-rural migration is often motivated by education or household relocation (e.g., forming a new household or moving with one's family), while for women, rural-to-rural migration is often for marriage. Similarly, a study by Kosec et al. (2018) in Ethiopia found that 38 percent of youth who permanently migrated from rural areas went to other rural areas.

The migratory experiences of the Gurageans have likewise not yet received much attention from researchers. However, there are some works, such as Shack's article (1976). Failure of agricultural productivity, shortage of arable land, and especially tribute payment as well as taxation are some of the causes for Gurage people migration, argued and debated by several writers (Shack 1966; 72 Pankhurst 1968; 48). According to Fecadu, the characteristics of Enset plantations and cultivation, unlike that of cereal cultivation, may allow seasonal migration. It was pointed out by some writers that when reduced to the status of gebar (tribute-payers), they were pushed to migrate in order to generate the necessary cash from the destination towns. Since, the Gurage people have been migrating initially on a seasonal basis for short periods of time and later on a permanent basis to the capital Addis Ababa, and other regional peripheral towns (Tilahun 1987; Bahru 1991).

The other perspective cited in (Misfin's, article /2021,P.3). Rural to urban migration is household poverty and prolonged multidimensional poverty existence, they are two sides of a coin in the Gurage zone, where those two phenomena have an important magnitude. In Gurage zone has been the most outstanding net outward migration area in Ethiopia (Worku, 1995). In the study area, long term rural-urban migration as a livelihood strategy has been common and well cultured with a significant contribution on household poverty reduction and development of the community through

remittances (Feleke, n.d; Worku, 1995; Feleke, Alula, Philippa, & Tom, 2006; Ferework, 2007).

Migration is a dominant problem more in developing countries. Currently in Gurage zone Enorenermeger woreda, many people were leaving their local areas due to the extreme deep-rooted problems. This paper work provides a preliminary assessment to examine the causes of those current younger people why for exposed to migration and its consequences in research study area is the main aims or objective of this study.

### 1.3. Objectives of the study

The study aim to attain both general and specific objectives:-

#### 1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in Enorenermeger woreda in Gurage zone.

#### 1.3.2. Specific Objectives

In line with the general objective, the researcher thereby aspires to address the following specific objectives ;

- To examine economic causes of rural to urban migration in Enorenermeger woreda.
- To identify the social causes of rural to urban migration in Enorenermeger woreda in Gurage zone .
- To explain the consequences of rural to urban migration on economic activities of Enorenermeger woreda.
- To identify social effects of rural to urban migration in Enorenermeger woreda in Gurage Zone .

### 1.4. Research questions

- ❖ What are the economic causes of rural to urban migration in Gurage zone Enorenermeger Worda?
- ❖ What are the social causes of rural to urban migration in Gurage zone Enorenermeger Worda?

- ❖ What are the consequences of rural to urban migration on economic activities of Gurage zone Enorenermeger Woreda?
- ❖ What are the social effects of rural to urban migration in Enorenermeger woreda Gurage Zone?

### 1.5. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study would be used by different stockholders, like government bodies, NGOs, policy makers and other researchers. The study that find out the problems and solutions, to provide information and recommendations concerning about causes and consequences of rural to urban migration .

In addition, the findings of the study would serve as stepping stone for those who have an interest to study in the same area or topic at the regional or national level add valuable information for decision-makers to evaluate the related work. In general, the study is mainly focused on investigating the pull and push factors of rural urban migration to the destination areas and also its consequences in rural villages. It gives responses to the question related to 'what', 'why', 'how' in relation to the cause and consequences of Rural Urban migration to most urban areas. The findings of the study will serve as base for planners, policy makers, policy advisers and public administrators.

### 1.6. Scope of the study

This study was focused on the cause and consequences of rural to urban migration in Central Ethiopia Regional State Gurage zone in Enorenermeger woreda. This selected problem was identified currently a critical issues for in Enorenermeger woreda. The conducted research related to basically migration causes and effects with interrelated consequences with socioeconomic activity problems and hinder the growth and developments of the woreda. Most likely migrants destination corridors are to flows frequently to a bigger urban city centers and peripheral towns most likely Addis Ababa, Adama, Hawasa, Deradawa and other zonal and woreda peripheral towns are migrants destination.

The study was manageable and feasible with the given time constrain and scope, the researcher can delimit to 6(22%) target kebeles selected on their sharing common geographical boundaries, social and economic activities and also deliberately selected

Kebeles that badly exposed massive migration lost their people from low land locally "Kola " moderate temperature areas "Weynadaga " the highland "Dega " namely Weyra, Doba, Aberer, Gareba, Mafad and Aster are sampling targeted kebeles.

### 1.7. Limitation of the study

Financial constraints or insufficient funds may tend to impede the efficiency of researcher. Shortage of data processing tools, inactive data collected tools like (internet, questionnaires, and interviewers ) and also barriers of transportation accessibility were some challenges of the study on going process. A failure of a few respondents were research targeted areas to complete questionnaires presented the researcher with the challenge of obtaining complete and reliable data. Some respondents took much more time than necessary making the data collection process tiresome and tedious. By positively approaching and consulting respondents even wasting long time with hopeful data gathering completed.

### 1.8. Operational Definition Of Key Terms

**Causes** -- source or reason of an events or thing that gives rise to an action. phenomenon, or condition, source, root, origin, beginning(s).

**Consequences-** a result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant, some thing produced by cause and result, upshot, outcome, out turn, sequel, effect, reaction.

**Migration** -- is a continuous process that has been the subject of political debate worldwide. migration has shown unbroken upward trend, be it of people who have left their homelands voluntarily for economic or other reasons, or of those who have been forced to leave their homes (refugees, displaced persons, etc.) (Archambault et al.,2012);

**Internal migration** -- Migration occurring within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. The term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is in-migrants, and with those leaving their place of origin is out-migrants. This form of migration also includes movement between villages, blocks and districts Jedew,R (2014).

**Immigrants** -- Migration occurring across country boundaries. Such migrants are known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country).

This includes continent to continent migration, city of Ottawa report (2016).

**Urban** -- means simply refers to the region or area which is densely populated and possess the characteristics of the man-made surroundings. The people residing in such area, are engaged in trade, commerce or services. In this settlement, there is high scale industrialization that results in better employment opportunities. The Urban settlement is not confined to the cities only, but towns and suburbs (suburban areas) are also included in it Thompson and Lewis, (2008).

**Rural** -- as a region located on the outskirts. It refers to a small settlement, which is outside the boundaries of a city, commercial or industrial area. That may include, countryside areas, villages or hamlets, where there are natural vegetation and open spaces. There is a low density of population in such area. The primary source of income of the residents is agriculture and animal husbandry. Cottage Industries also form a chief source of income here Hussein, K and D.Suttio(2016).

**Zone vs Woreda** -- The government bodies administrative unit under the region, which consists of many woredas /kebelas and facilitates various activities for these woredas or kebelas under the unit.(Proclamation No.7/1992);

### 1.9. Organization of the Study

This research study was organized in to five chapters. The first chapter included introduction ,background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study,scope of the study, limitation of the study, the definition of key terms and organization of the this research study. Chapter two have presented review of related literature,that relevant to the research study. Chapter three have discussed research methodology and description of the study area, and chapter four focused on results and discussion on this research study, chapter five have presented conclusion and recommendation of this research study.

### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. The Concepts of Migration

Migration is a general term referring to the movement of people or animals from one region to another. Many times, migration occurs in large numbers over a wide area and can be either permanent or seasonal times (Arroyo, H. 2019).

On the international level, no universally accepted definition of migration exists. According to the IOM report on migration (2004), the term migrant is usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the concerned for reasons of "personal convenience" and without intervention of an external compelling factor. This term therefore applies to persons and family members moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family. The act of moving within a state or across an international border is known as migration. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition, and causes; it includes the migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants.

Rural to urban migration is a movement of people from one area of a country to another for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (IOM report 2004).

Ethiopia faces different migration patterns and dynamics, which have significant political and socioeconomic consequences for the country (IOM,2008). Overtime, the share of the Ethiopian population that has migrated outside their current residence has increased from 11.4% of the population (4.54 million people)in1984 to 12.9% of the population in 1994 (6.92 million people) to 16.5% of the population (12.21 million people)in 2008 (Getnet, 2011).

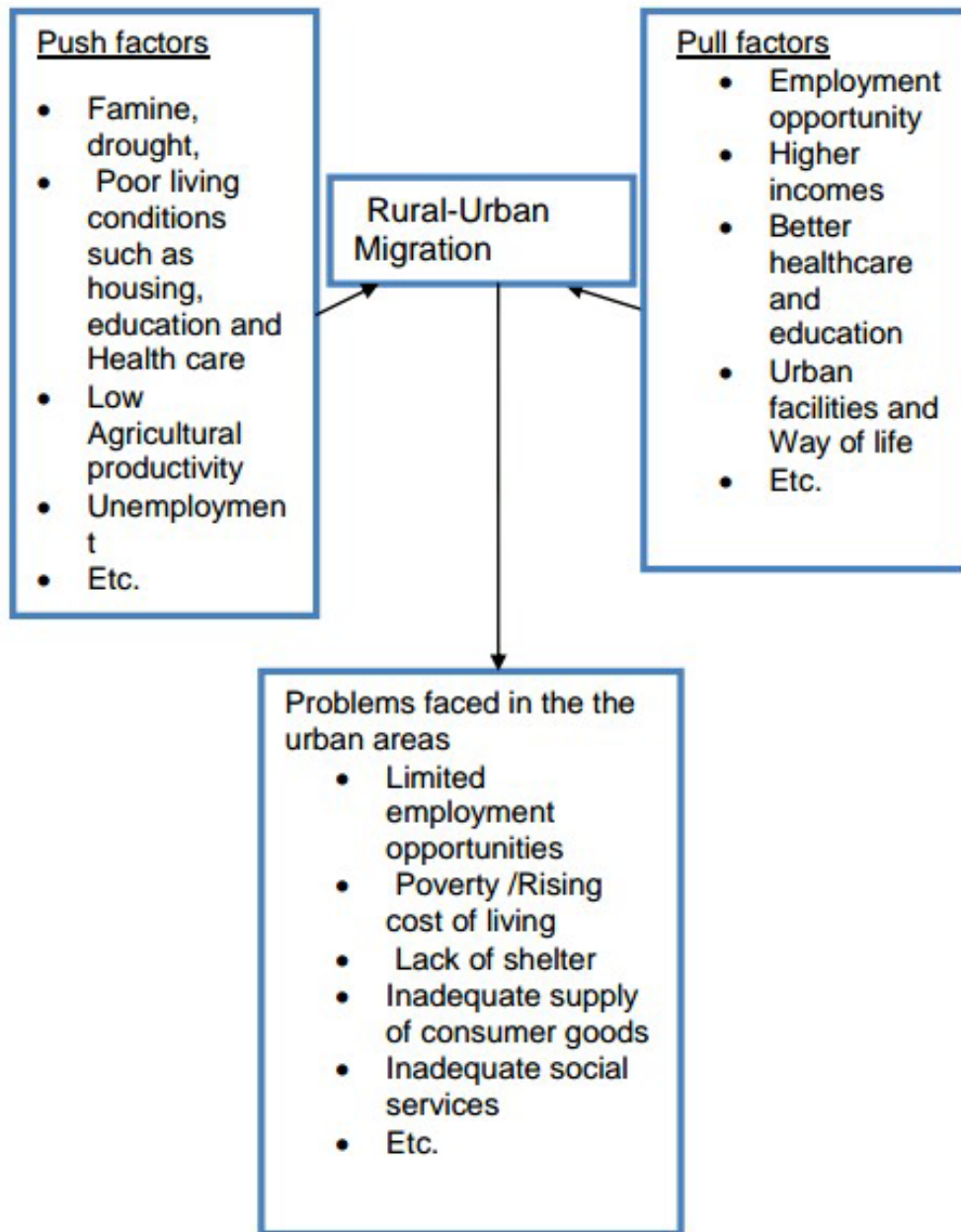


Figure - 1. The conceptual framework for the analysis of rural - urban migration .  
Source : ( IOM, 2004 report ).

Historically, pull factors have predominated urban environment provides better employment and income opportunities. But recently, it seems that push factors seem to be increasingly powerful. Increased number of people because of rural urban

migration certainly puts pressure on available and stagnant public utilities. Health services and education have been particularly burdened with a huge demand, causing overcrowded classrooms in urban areas. The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in main urban centers. There are cases of unsafe and overcrowded shanty towns where exposure to pollution and diseases are high at risk. In general, increasing urban population has also brought increasing problems in urban areas (see figure - 1).

## 2.2 .Types Of Migration

Migration can take many forms, including internal and external migration. Internal migration means that people are moving within the same country or territory. External migration refers to the processes of immigration and emigration, which mean that people are leaving one region of the world to move to another. Migration is essentially the widespread relocation of people. by patterns of movement that are categorized by people's social status, travel points, and periodicity. Step migration begins in a small settlement and moves up the urban hierarchy over time to a larger one. This includes a pattern of closer, not too destabilizing migrations from person's place of origin to an ensuing destination, such as movement from a farm to a village, then to a town, and subsequently to a suburb, and finally into a city. This category also includes the movement of people from a smaller to a bigger city (UNDESA, 2016 16).

Circular migration is a migration experiences between an origin and destination with at least one migration and return. Migrants share their time in multiple locations with their family, work, etc. . While the frequency of movement may vary along with the length of stay at the destination, a circular migrant spends significant periods of time at the origin and destination.

Seasonal migration is a very common form of circular migration, given by seasonal peaks in labor-demand, mostly in agriculture. Return migration, on the other hand, refers to a one time emigration and return after an extended stay outside the host territory.

Chain migration is a migration of family at different stages of the life cycle from one location to the next, who subsequently bring people from their home location to this new place. Theoretically, a line of people continuously migrates, supported by those who came before them. Voluntary migration is based on person's free will, initiative, and desire

to live in a better place and to improve their financial status, among other factors.

### **2.2.1. Outward Migration**

Out-migration means that people are leaving a specific area of a country to live somewhere else within the same country. It is caused by factors such as poor living standards, low job growth, a high cost of living, a poor quality of life, tolerable weather, less agricultural productivity, and lack of infrastructure.

Migration has an impact on the regions where it happens. When people leave a region through out-migration or emigration, the population decreases and diversity declines as a result. Local economies also suffer because fewer people are present to work. Regions experiencing in-migration or immigration have diverse populations, busy economies, and a growing diversity of people. Merler, S. (2017).

### **2.2.2. Internal Migration**

Internal migration is a migration occurring within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. The term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is in-migrants, and with those leaving their place of origin is out-migrants. Moving between villages, blocks, and districts is another type of migration. Jedew, R.R. (2014).

### **2.2.3. International Migration**

on immigration across country boundaries. Such migrants are known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country). This includes continent-to-continent migration, the City of Ottawa report (2016). (2016).

## **2.3.-- Empirical Review**

### **2.3.1. Increasing Rates of Migration in Developing Countries**

Migration is increasingly making the headlines as a result of geopolitical drivers that caused millions to migrate in the past decade. The headlines mostly cover international migration from developing to developed regions, which seem to lack organized ways of dealing with the influx—although the influx makes up a small share of global migration. Migration, though less well documented, is internal migration migrating regions, where rural-urban migration comprises a large share of mobility (notwithstanding the

different definition of urban” and the re-classifications of sectors over time) (Menashe-Oren and Stecklov, 2017). Rural-urban migration was estimated to be four times more common than international migration in the Human Development Report 2009 (UNDP, 2009). Assuming this ratio still holds, we can estimate that there were around 1 billion internal migrants in the world in 2015 (World Bank 2016a). Migration is more complicated than it is in most developing countries. Migration assists predominantly of people moving from rural to to urban areas in pursuit of economic opportunity, but several PIM/policy PIM/policy instructions and market studies reveal patterns of migration. eller et al. (2020b) calculated that about 10% of urban and rural households from East Africa migrate on a temporary basis (for 12 months or less) Mueller et al. (2019). Find that in Tanzania, rates of rural migration to peri-urban areas are in fact higher than those of rural migration to urban areas, and rates of peri-urban to urban migration are triple those of rural-to-urban migration. They find that, lacking job experience and social networks, young people moving to urban destinations are more likely to be unemployed than if they remained in their home areas. However, migrants who were successful in finding a job over the two-year period of the study showed a tendency to transition from agriculture to non-agricultural employment. Moreover, a study in Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, and Tanzania (Mueller and Lee 2019) shows that only a small share of rural youth migrate to urban areas. Far more youth are likely to migrate between rural areas, and often their main reasons for doing so are not work-related. For young men, rural-to-rural migration is often motivated by education or household relocation (e.g., forming a new household or moving with one’s family), while for women, rural-to-rural migration is often for marriage. Similarly, a study by Kosec et al. (2018) in Ethiopia found that 38 percent of youth who permanently migrated from rural areas went to other rural areas. The importance of rural-rural migration is echoed in a study in Pakistan (Mueller, Gray, and Kosec 2014) that identifies heat stress on crops causing both farm and nonfarm income reduction as a critical driver of this type of migration. Cattaneo and Robinson (2020), in their study of internal migration in 31 countries, show that rural-rural migration is especially dominant in late-transforming countries such as those of sub-Saharan Africa, while urban-to-urban migration becomes more common in higher-income countries. They also find sizable urban-to-rural migration flows, with rural returnees often contributing substantially to these flows. And many migrants

move multiple times: in the sample of countries, at least 43 percent of men and 36 percent of women who moved once moved a second time (or more). Finally, a study of urbanization and structural transformation in Ethiopia (Schmidt et al. 2020) shows that the share of Ethiopian migrants moving from one district to another is increasing: migrants grew from 11 percent of the population in 1984 to 17 percent of the population in 2008.

Almost half of the migrants in 2008 migrated from one rural area to another, and 27 percent of migrants moved from a rural to an urban area. Similar findings in other studies show that men most commonly moved for work, whereas women most commonly moved for marriage. We are learning to predict who will migrate. The rapid growth of international migration over the past two decades has raised interest in identifying the root causes of out-migration.

Based on the 2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS). Those phenomenon cause both pull or positive and push or negative factors to be responsible for the process of a new massive migration. In rural areas in particular, mobility is limited, with a mere 3.5 percent of adults moving zones between 2008 and 2013 (the five years preceding the 2013 LFS). Migrants account for a higher share of the population in urban areas: In 2013, 17 percent of urban dwellers were recent migrants (came to the city in the five years up to 2013). At the regional level, Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz attracted most migrants in the five years up to 2013, presumably related to the availability of agricultural land in the region.

The other additional key fact is that there are 244 million international migrants and 763 million internal migrants worldwide based on 2015 and 2013 data, respectively; 58% of international migrants stay in developed nations, with 85 million originating from a developing nation. The highest number ever recorded was 65.3 million forcibly displaced people in 2015 (split between 21.3 million refugees, 40.8 million internally displaced people, and 3.2 million asylees), an increase of 5.8 million from 2014. Global cities are estimated to house 19% of the world's foreign-born population. In 2015, migrants contributed \$6.4-6.9 trillion, or 9.4% of global gross domestic product. From 2000 to 2015, annual migration growth of 2.4% significantly outpaced annual population growth of 1.2%. More than 60% of global migration consists of people

moving to neighboring countries or to countries in the same part of the world. Sources: UN.DESA, 2016.

## 2.4. Theoretical Review

Einstein's station a multidisciplinary approach considered the pioneering work in the field of migration, the phenomenon of the laws of migration. These laws comprise empirical studies and generalizations (Rhoda, 1979:12) about determinants, the impact of migration on their motives, and patterns of migration (Barke and O'Hara: Ibid. ; Hornby and Jones 1993:111). According to him, most migrants travel short distances, and with increasing distance, the number of migrants decreases. Migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry; Migration occurs in stages, i.e., migration will first be to nearby places and then to the most rapidly growing cities; each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current; the natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural parts of the country; females appear to predominate among short-journey migrants; the volume of migration increases with the development of transport, industry, and commerce; and the economic motives are predominant among the push and pull factors of migration. In general, Ravenstein's basic laws have since been systematized and expanded by many investigators, and the importance of the economic motive in the decision to migrate, the negative influence of distance, and the process of step-migration have been generally supported by empirical evidence, at least in some countries.

### 2.4.2. Lee's Theory of Migration

The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the schema intensity of areas included in that territory. "He also related the difficulty of overcoming the intervening act of intervening in the migration increase to the volume of migration." Migrant country streams, largely within well defined immigrant. With that is, rural regions to town immigration, to divided them the major cities, (factors associated at integration ). For every major stream, a counter stream development.

The area is the magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter-stream) related to the weight of "push" factors at origin. Migratory origins are selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample population at origin.

Migrants responding primarily to the “pull” factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), whereas migrants responding primarily to the “push” factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the “push” factors are overwhelming entire population groups, they may not be selected at all. Although the push-pull concept is appealingly simple, it is a useful framework for categorizing a range of factors encouraging migration (Gmelch and Zenner 1996:190).

### 2.4.3 Harris-Todaro Model of Migration

A large body of literature has grown up in recent years around the topic in contemporary less developed countries (LDCs). In this context, focus will be placed on one of the particular works, that of Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro. Harris-Todaro At the beginning of the 1950s, economists focused on the LDCs' issues with population growth and economic development. It was thus natural to think that policies that emphasized industrialization would not only increase national incomes but also relieve the overpopulation of the countryside. The countryside in 1960s, this view came to be increasingly challenged when it became apparent that inequality and poverty had persisted. This challenge viewed as “a symptom of and an attributing factor to under development”. The new orthodoxy is due mainly to Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970), whose model has provided a widely accepted theoretical explanation for unemployment in many LDCs. Assuming potential and indeed responding to the urban employment probability and treating migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model then demonstrates that, in certain parametric ranges, an increase in employment may actually result in higher levels of urban unemployment and reduced national product (the Todaro Paradox). In the Harris-Todaro model, migration was regarded as an adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labor markets; some are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes. In general, the model underlined that the migrants would reach the decision to migrate by taking the probability of unemployment in the destination station areas. The migrants could migrate, but their current income is higher in their home country than in their destination country. This is because the migrants expect a better wage that would be able to compensate for past losses in the long run (Todaro and Smith, 2003). In 1977, Brown and Neuberger, as cited in Kasahun (2000:11), hypothesized that some migrants

are primarily “pushed” out of a place of residence by a combination of unfavorable forces that made continued residence there undesirable. Others are induced to leave their residence (“pulled” out) by attractive situations in other locations. Similarly, Bekure (1984:608) stated that “migration took place when conditions in the area of origin became intolerable or when the destination appeared attractive”.

#### 2.4.4 The Lewis Dual Economic Development Model and Migration

The Lewis Dual Sector model has two main sectors: An agricultural/rural sector characterized by zero marginal productivity of labor and an urban/industrial sector that has a high demand for labor and offers wages that are higher than the rural areas. Lewis assumed the agricultural sector to be purely subsistence, characterized by surplus labor, low productivity, low incomes, and considerable underemployment. Some portions of the rural labor force were assumed to be redundant or surplus in nature, contributing nothing to output. The industrial sector was assumed to be technologically advanced with high levels of investment operating in an urban environment (McCatty, 2004). According to the Lewis Dual Sector model, there is a surplus of labor in the rural agricultural sector, which is why people migrate to the industrial sector for work (McCatty, 2004). Besides, the urban manufacturing sector demands labor transfer so as to increase its productivity. In the modern sectors, the migrants are thought to be attracted due to better wages. According to Todaro, high levels of rural-urban migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and are known to potential migrants. Migrants will move even if that migrant ends up being unemployed or receiving lower urban wages than the rural wages (Todaro, 1976:31). Similarly, the probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate (Todaro, 1976: 47).

#### 2.4.5. Sjaastad’s Human Investment Theory

Sjaastad (1962) advanced a theory of migration that treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in “psychological benefits” as a result of location preferences. Similarly, costs include both monetary and non-monetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new

dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been limited to the income and other quantifiable variables. Sjaastad's approach assumes that people desire to maximize their net real incomes over their productive lives and can at least compute their net real income streams in their present place of residence as well as in all possible destinations; again, the realism of these assumptions can be questioned since "perfect information" is not always the case, by any means.

#### **2.4.6. Religious Thought and Its Influence on Migration**

Some research examined other aspects of gaps in the impact of religious thoughts. In the earliest days of Islam, "Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, " sent some of His first persecuted followers to seek refuge in the Christian Kingdom of Aksum, known as the first Hijra, and many Muslim Ethiopians have been going on the Hajj for centuries (Tibebu 2018). These religious connections are growing from economic ones. Trade between Ethiopia and the Arabian Peninsula has an ever longer history (Pankhurst 2002, 1965) as much as related past historical paradigm event another issue that the links of people accelerates migration is religious Islamic doctrine thought, it has become a strong reason, modern doctrines such like according to Islamic scholars teachings, thought scholars there is a "Hadith " that advises " if you cannot live within inner-city of host country, at the end of a century, before the life end you live rather than in the peripherals side of outskirts of the cities or a towns", the acceptances of this pulling ideological thought many energetic youngsters strong labor forces migrated continuously. In addition to searching for better religious thought and modern knowledge and also seeking work opportunities, and the searching of well-established religious organizations are also rushing away from their native villages.

The willingness of modern youths is highly inspiring towards migration; the young people, especially the married and unmarried ladies, have an ambitious interest to accelerate the causes of migrants aspirations. The economic pull and push factors are related to labor market willingness to higher wages, better employment opportunity prospects for wealth, better income generation, affordable and accessible urban services including utilities, education, healthcare, transport, food security, and rural poverty as the main challenges of more rural than urban in order to have that outward migration that contributes positively or negatively to the impact of migrants from more

rural to between urban and rural communities is an increasingly important one. Urban and rural communities do not live in isolation from one another. The flow of money, people, goods, services, and transport, for example, does not go in one direction only. In fact, there is a mutuality of repeated and reciprocal circular movements of the rural to urban continuum that connects these areas (Schejtman and Berdegue, 2004).

## 2.5. Causes of Migration

A myriad of favorable, unfavorable, or neutral factors cause migration. Factors that determine why a person migrates are related to the place of residence from where migration starts, also known as the origin, and the place of new settlement, or where migration ends either completely or temporarily, also known as the destination. Both the origin and destination are characterized by factors that support (enable), reject (deter), or are neutral (neither support nor oppose migration). The favorable attributes of a location are pull factors, which attract a person. The unfavorable attributes operating at a location are the push factors, which force or compel a person to move away. Both pull and push factors can apply simultaneously at the place of origin as well as at the destination. Typically, the causes are mainly socioeconomic, sociopolitical, and personal cases. Developing countries like sub-Saharan Africa, including Ethiopia, faced many problems, like deep-rooted poverty, which fosters rapid migration (UNDP 2013, Human Development Report). Social factors motivating migration grow from the human needs and desires to achieve a better quality of life. Migrants often move to ensure better opportunities for themselves or their family, like sending their child to a better, safer school or finding a job. Economic migration, whether permanent or seasonal, is a commonly cited reason for migration. In general, it is believed that in economic migration, people move from poorer developing areas into richer areas where wages are higher and more jobs are available. It is also common for people from rural areas to move to more competitive urban areas in order to find more opportunities..

## 2.6. Pulling Factors Of Population Migration

Why do people migrate? People migrate for a variety of reasons, and motives may differ between temporary and permanent migration. The general reasons for migrating include the expectation of earning higher incomes (Lall et al., 2006; Lucas, 1997); liquidity constraints for meeting contingencies, social obligations, or long-term

productive investments (Djajic and Vinogradova, 2014); consumption smoothing, risk coping, and diversification (Macours and Vakis, 2010; Fafchamps and Shilpi, 2003; Rosenzweig and Stark, 1989); access to better services (Archambault et al., 2012); or education of children (Macours and Vakis, 2010). Temporary migration appears to be more closely related to the economic climate, with shifting patterns determined by the direction of economic change (IOM, 2005; Haberfeld et al., 1999).

**Economic factors** – These relate to the labor market of a place, the employment situation and the overall state of the economy. Favorable economic conditions at the destination, the prospect of higher wages, better employment opportunities and prospects for wealth creation, and the desire to escape the domestic social and political situation of their home region can draw migrants to their destination. Likewise, if economic conditions are unfavorable at the place of origin, poor and unemployed individuals would be compelled to migrate to sustain their livelihood (UN DESA, 2016; McKinsey Global Institute, 2016; UN DESA). Cross-national comparisons of internal migration types of migration by political boundaries. Internal migration within the same country, including crossing political boundaries, rural to urban, and urban to suburban.

### 2.6.1. Pushing Factors of Migration

Unemployment or lack of employment opportunities Rural poverty, unsustainable livelihood, pull factors, Job opportunities, better income and prospects, and wealth creation Industrial innovation and technical know-how for a new industry, Pursuit of specialized education.

### 2.6.2. Sociopolitical factors

These include family conflicts and unification; the quest for independence; ethnic, religious, racial, and cultural parameters; warfare, or the threat of conflict, among other factors that contribute to migration. Sometimes even political factors encourage or discourage migration from one region to the other (The: 2009, p. 4). People cannot live with bread alone; rather, they need political freedom. Nowadays, good governance is becoming the concern of many governments, at least in principle. In the absence of popular democracy, political security, and rule of law, people may feel insecure. Thus,

they would prefer to migrate to urban areas, where the political consciousness might be better in relative terms. Political factors such as the prevalence of civil war, conflicts among ethnic groups, discriminatory government laws, etc., are important factors producing much rural-urban migration in the third world (Aklilu and Tadesse, 1993:29) cited in Asmame (2011, p.25).

Pull factors: family reunification, independence and freedom, integration and social cohesion, Food security, affordable and accessible urban services (including healthcare, education, utilities, and transport).

### 2.6.3. Environmental Causes of Migration

Discussion of the potential for environmental change to drive migration has often assumed migration to be an inevitable outcome of adverse environmental change. Environmental changes put stress on rural livelihoods (Morrissey, 2007, p. 1). The economic base of rural areas solely depended on agriculture when the productivity of land declined and the environment was not conducive to maintaining the livelihood of the peasants, which forced them to depart from rural residences to the cities (Altaye, 2015, p. 15). In general, the productivity of labor resources in the agriculture sector is considered to be low and changes with respect to the variability in weather conditions that affect the performance of the sector (EEA, 2006) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.57). These include environmental factors, such as climate change and the availability of natural resources, that cause individuals to migrate in search of more favorable ecological conditions. Pull factors additionally Abundance of natural resources and minerals (e.g., water, oil, uranium) Favorable climate. Poverty can also be an obstacle to migration. In Africa, 85% of international migrants are migrating towards another African country. Africa has one of the lowest rates of immigration because people are too poor to migrate. Once they have sufficient financial resources, people might move from a rural to an urban area for better opportunities and then move to neighboring countries and subsequently beyond the continent towards high-income countries. The other pull factor is political instability. Safety and security concerns (ethnic, religious, racial, or cultural persecution) Conflicts or threat of a conflict, bonded labor, Inadequate or limited urban services and infrastructure (including healthcare, education, utilities, transport and water) (Dumont, Spielvogel and Widmaier, 2010).

#### 2.6.4. The Urban Informal Sector as a Cause of Migration

Many people have firsthand accounts of the success that can be had in urban areas. Some manage to improve their living conditions by staying in the areas where they are born; others move to other rural areas as farmers, traders, or manual laborers. In general, the prospects of employment in rural areas aren't positive, while the urban areas seem more rewarding. The informal sector is therefore seen as a cause of rural-urban migration because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCatty: 2004, p. 8). The urban informal sector, unlike its formal counterpart, includes all activities that are unregulated and small-scale in nature. A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector, which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty (Hoselitz 1957, cited in Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004). However, there is also compelling evidence that migrants can escape poverty even when they have remained in the informal sector. The majority of the new workers in the urban labor force seemed to create their own employment and start their own businesses. Self-employment comprises a greater share of informal employment than wage employment and represents 70 per cent of informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 62 per cent in North Africa, 60 per cent in Latin America and 59 per cent in Asia (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005). The self-employed were engaged in a variety of activities, such as street vending and selling different items. Other migrants found jobs as daily laborers, barbers, carpenters, mechanics, maids, personal servants, and artisans (McCatty: 2004). The majority of the workers entering the urban informal sector are recent rural migrants who are unable to find jobs in the formal sector, and the main reason for taking part in the informal sector is to use what little skills they have to earn enough income to sustain their daily lives (Acharya and Cervatus, 2009). The informal sector is connected to the formal sector since it provides opportunities for people who are unable to find employment in the formal sector. Thus, the informal sector is therefore seen as a cause of rural-urban migration because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCatty, 2004) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p. 17, Bimerew: 2015, p. 4).

## 2.7. Consequences of Rural to Urban Migration

The effects of urbanization and the consequences of migration can be positive or negative relationships. The phenomenon is released as pulling or pushing effects.

### 2.7.1. Positive Effects of Migration

Migration of rural people to urban areas to seek better lifestyles and an increase in employment opportunities in urban areas. Development of transport and communication facilities, easy access and availability of educational facilities, the need for better services, the standard of living opportunities, and the search for advanced infrastructure development.

### 2.7.2. Negative Effects of Migration

over outward migration consequences are Urbanization can yield positive effects if it takes place up to a desirable limit. Extensive urbanization or indiscriminate growth of cities may result in adverse effects. They may be as follows:

1. Problem of overpopulation: Overpopulation is a major problem in urban areas. It has resulted in growth in slums and accommodation problems. It is only logical that an increase in the world's population will cause additional strains on resources. More people need an increased demand for food, water, housing, energy, healthcare, and transportation; more migration happened. And all that consumption contributes to ecological degradation, increased conflicts, and a higher risk of large-scale disasters like pandemics.
2. Disintegration of Joint Family into Nuclear Family: Because of the high cost of living, people living in urban areas prefer to live in the nuclear type of family.
3. High cost of living: High cost of living is a major problem of urban areas. It is very difficult to survive with lower-income groups to maintain a decent standard of living.
4. Increase in Crimes: Urban centers have a high rate of crimes like theft. Murder, pick pocketing, rape, violence, cheating, harassment, etc., are common problems in urban centers.

5. Impersonal relations: Urban centers have secondary relationships. The concepts of neighborhood and community life are almost absent in urban areas/cities, and their lives are highly monotonous. This may have a negative psychological impact on individuals. People are often self-centered, and also there is a lack of informal communication and attachment with other human beings, unlike rural areas.

6. Pollution: In industrialized cities or urban areas, pollution is a major problem. It may be caused by industries and their waste materials or by ex.

## 2.8. Migration Trends

### 2.8.1. Sedentarization

The Ethiopian population is made up of diverse groups of people pursuing very different livelihoods and patterns of movement. Most Ethiopian historians and geographers suggest that the structural

configuration of Ethiopia's land explains a large degree of differentiation among its peoples and their livelihoods, particularly a "dualism" between "well-watered highlands and dry lowlands" that have "left strong imprint on human activities and social organizations" (Prunier and Ficquet 2015: 4). Agrarian settlement first emerged in the cool, humid highlands, while pastoral livelihoods persisted in the vast arid and semi-arid lowlands (Trimingham 1951: 9). In the first half of the 20th century, cultivation was common in the central and northern highlands, among the Agew and the Amhara-Tigrean peoples, as well as in the well-watered highlands of the South, where the Gurage, Sidamo, and Omo tribes were higher-cultivators of Ensete and other cereal grains. Nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralism characterized the livelihoods of peoples living in the more arid and semi-arid lowlands: the Afar, Saho and Somali in the east, the Oromo across the south, the Nuer in the West (Levine 1974; 2000). Of course, some populations resist categorization within this neat dualism. The Harari peoples, for example, were the only group to have developed an early agricultural and trading tradition centering on a single large urban center (Levine 2000: 38). Similarly, the Oromo, because of a long history of expansion, conquest and adaptation, are the most widely dispersed peoples in Ethiopia and also the most diverse in terms of livelihoods, religion, and life styles. Migration from and within Africa has been important for many

years, but little is known of its nature and impact in Ethiopia in the last forty years has been experiencing socioeconomic, environmental and political crises that have led to a massive migration of people, both internally and cross-borders. It is important to clearly distinguish the causes of internal and international migration, as both are not caused by the same factors. For instance, poverty, drought, and food insecurity are less likely to cause massive international migration on a permanent basis. Instead of crossing borders, people tend to over ambitious move to the better-off regions within the country and many seek assistance in neighbouring countries (Hugo 2009; Adepoju 2008).

### **2.8.2. Internal Migration and Village Programme**

Rural-urban migration is the predominant pattern of human mobility in Ethiopia. It is primarily caused by poverty, low agricultural productivity, high population pressure, income generation, remittance flows and environmental degradation (Adugna 2007; Ezra 2001).

Ethiopia A country was initially considered to be under-urbanized compared to the other African countries and was considered a rural country. This has been attributed by some authors to the successful agricultural practice in rural Ethiopia. The country has however joined the African countries in rapid urbanization rates. The urban population has been increasing and is projected to reach 22million people by 2020 (Ministry of Works and Urban Development, 2006). This rapid urbanization, coupled with high levels of poverty, is undoubtedly set to increase the population of the urban poor. This consequences of course increases the likeliness of informal settlements arising and approximately 70% of urban population in Ethiopia lives in slums.

### **2.9. The Links In Between Labor Markets and Migration**

A study of migration and household labor supply in Ethiopia and Malawi (Mueller et al. 2018) finds that a son's migration results in a greater burden on female heads and female spouses of heads in Ethiopia and on brothers in Malawi, whereas the departure of daughters appears to affect household labor supply only in Malawi. To respond to the labor supply gap caused by the migration of the head of household's son, women in Ethiopia and brothers in Malawi start to play a larger role in agriculture. In Ethiopia, women's greater efforts on the farm are more than offset by the benefits that the

migrant son brings to the household's overall income, but Malawian households resort to using both more family labor and hired labor, resulting in a negative impact on net household income.

The useful influence of rural–urban migration in relation to labor markets in towns and small and medium cities, and rural non-farm employment (RNFE), most of which occur at the rural-urban interface. While the different forms of rural-urban migration have an obvious relationship with labor markets both in the rural and the urban areas,

One of the very few studies that look into labor market in small and medium cities has been done by the World Bank (2013) for India. The authors test the theory that production of high-tech goods will tend with time to relocate to smaller cities where production costs are lower. As expected, small cities are specialized in activities related to the primary sector (agriculture, fishing and mining), while manufacturing is not found to be concentrated in any particular group of cities according to size. However, high-tech manufacturing and firms in ICTs are found in the largest urban centers so to absorb many migrants rural to urban centers, In Ethiopia, a country whose economy is still deeply agricultural, highly pushes the economy activity towards urban centers, to preferred urban life Bezu and Barrett (2010).

### **2.10. Rural to Urban Integration and Outward Migration**

Migrants play an important role in shaping rural-urban integration and economic development in both home and destination regions. This issues focuses on domestic rural-urban migration and on it's impacts on rural livelihoods, highlighting the differences between migration to larger versus smaller cities. We define as migration any movement of people across administrative boundaries which last for more than a month, thus including temporary, permanent and semi-permanent migration, but excluding commuting. This includes both re-locations of entire households, and multi location households with one foot in rural areas and the other in urban areas, who maintain sustained physical connections between places of origin and destination, and for whom migration of one or more members, often seasonal, is part of a livelihood strategy to diversify income sources, minimize risk and secure safety nets both in terms of activities and in terms of location (World Bank, 2007a; Keshri and Bhagat, 2013). Most

of the existing literature on internal migration, however, does not systematically distinguish between different types of migration streams.

### **2.11. The Consequences of Migration on Agriculture**

Migration in the context of urbanization can be a major source of capital for investment in rural activities as remittances, both tangible and intangible, flow to bolster the mix of commercial agriculture and the RNFE. Remittances enable rural dwellers to overcome capital limits; allow more on-farm investment; improve the social and economic well-being of households, curb inter generational poverty through education and health of the youth, and transmit valuable skills through returning migrants and Diaspora. The relationship between remittances and improvement in farm income via commercialization depends to a large extent on the opportunity to get decent returns in farming. Migration can help households increase their portfolio of livelihoods and hence reduce risk and enhance welfare. Although sending households may lose labour, the increased earnings and remittances can allow compensating investments on farms and rural businesses, including hiring in of extra labour Adams R. & Cuecuecha,A. (2013). The outcomes for rural livelihoods of migration and of non-farm work are varied across different households, depending on idiosyncratic and general socioeconomic structures. For example, in Kwaara State, Nigeria, off-farm work was associated with increased use of purchased inputs on the farm, higher production and slightly improved technical efficiency (Babatunde 2012). In Uganda, from 2005 to 2010, off-farm work correlated with more adoption of hybrid maize seed, more use of purchased inputs, although less technical efficiency (Diirro 2009). In Senegal, smallholder households with earnings from work on larger,export farms use more inputs, achieved higher production. Off-farm earnings were also invested in buying additional land to farm . On the other hand, in Gurage, Ethiopia, off-farm work led to less farm labour, with less production and lower land productivity (Maertens 2009).

### **2.12. Migration-Related Issues in Gurage Zone**

The other factor in specific local research study area was the contemporary period of the construction of the Gurage roads and many schools that were established. Those phenomena event had accelerated the outward migrations of Gurage people from their native locality to urban towns like as, Addis Ababa, Adama, Jima, Hawasa, Shashemena, and other known cities and peripheral towns.

Gurage addressed the various issues of development (i.e., the construction of roads, schools, and health facilities). introducing new technologies and commercialization of agriculture in their home village areas through their associations, such as the Alemgana to Wolaeta road construction for the northern eastern Gurage, which has been described by Fekadu Gedamu (1972). Likewise, a development association called the Gurage Roads Construction Organization (GRCO) was established for the Sebat-bet Gurage in the western Gurage areas. The historical social and economic aspects of GRCO have been described by several writers (Mudesir 1988; Woldesillassie 1986, 1987; Kedir 1984; Gebreyesus 1972, 1973). However, the GRCO is discussed here as an infrastructural development that resulted from the Gurage Fanonet experiences, as well as its impacts on furthering out-migration and other aspects of village life.

The GRCO is a non-governmental organization established by the Fanos. That base brought about modern transportation networks. In other words, geographically inaccessible Gurage, as a large number of children of the Gurage villages have been moving to urban areas, particularly the capital, and as their home region was not reachable, modern transportation facilities were needed. The people nowadays have been most economically active a motivated and vibrant community all over the country in Ethiopia (Werku, 1995).

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

#### 3.1. Description Of The Study Area

This research study was basically addressing in C/E/R/S Gurage zone Enorenermeger woreda. Located 65 km away from zonal city Wolkite, 64 km from regional city Hosana, and 223 km from the capital city of Ethiopia from Addis Ababa. Enorenermeger woreda is among one of the Gurage zone's wored memberships. And Mike is its administrative center. Enorenermeger woreda neighbors are Hadya zone in the south direction; Enor woreda, bordered in the north; Endegagn and Geta woreda in the east; and Yem Zone neighboring in the west direction. Based on the CSA census survey of 2007, it has estimated that a total population is 79,959 people lives in Enorenermeger woreda. Enorenermeger woreda is one of the newly emerged or structured woreda since 2019, which has embraced 27 rural kebeles. The economic occupation of woreda's people have been working agricultural farming, livestock raising, trade, and migration, which constitute the economic activities. The cultivation of Enset and the raising of cattle are the mainstays economy of the woreda people.

In zone level a bigger city is Wolkita, which have a better economic activity absorbed more migrants. During the current time, Gurage people mostly the youths focused on a chain migration, that attracted those who migrated before a years ago. Migrants of Gurage zone in Enorenermeger woreda mostly intimate relations with seasonally or permanently migrating mostly to, Addis Ababa, Adama, Shashemna, Jijega, Hawasa, Jima, Dradawa, and other peripheral towns, and also most younger females traveling to most Middle East Gulf countries.

The people have been one of the urban oriented, outward migrating communities. With their internal and foreign flows of capital remittances. Most migrants changed their living styles and local shelters, huts, or booths changed into modern covered tin sheets of building houses. And bought additional land to constructed houses in different cities and towns in Ethiopia. Furthermore, many properties and cattle were bought for their countryside parents to send large amounts of remittance moneys. Enorenermeger woreda organized a well embraced totality 27 rural kebeles. Mika, Kose, Weyra, and

Mafad, they are small rural towns organized by municipal services.

The rural centers of the mentioned four towns have better economic activities and commercial trade exchanges of different goods for the people. The larger and more extensive market centers are Kose, Weyra, and Egeze, which are bigger and open markets that have commercial centers that would have neighborhoods in the Hady zone, Edegagn, and other Gurage zone woredas. The nearer local communities meet in other local open market centers, like Mafed, Goferer, Mied, Mike, and Guerba, are doing better market exchanging transactions. The exchange of basic needs more links between social life's and economic activities like as trade, agricultural products like wheat, maize, peas, beans, potatoes, sugarcane, and fruits like oranges, lemons, avocados, papayas, mangoes, and bananas are buyers and sellers in the market areas. In addition to that, sellers and users of coffee plants products is best for the locality for stimulation and drinking uses. A hot jar of coffee boiling with cups of coffee sellers are most of them are ladies. The fact that a new business income generating occupation and strong mutual relationships fostering the consequence pulling other migrants to elsewhere. Nowadays, coffee is a big working opportunities in many big cities and smaller towns inside trees shadows and in front of the roads, and coffee houses sold drinking coffees. This job type opportunity is appealing to most young ladies; divorced and widowed women economic activities fostering migration to more urban areas. In addition to that most Gurage people's work, who are well experienced, were that they are a shopkeepers of many commodities and goods sellers. This work opportunity is more pulling migrants to urban places; many children in their early ages drop out of their pre education; they becomes a shopkeepers. The social aspects in woreda community looks to have a very well decorated and beautiful traditional horseback marriage event, the most interesting and happy wedding marriage currently badly lost, because of the current faster rural-urban migration since 1998. All the mates meet at the present destination, in their living place where they have gone. Currently, rural secession was dangerously collapsing.

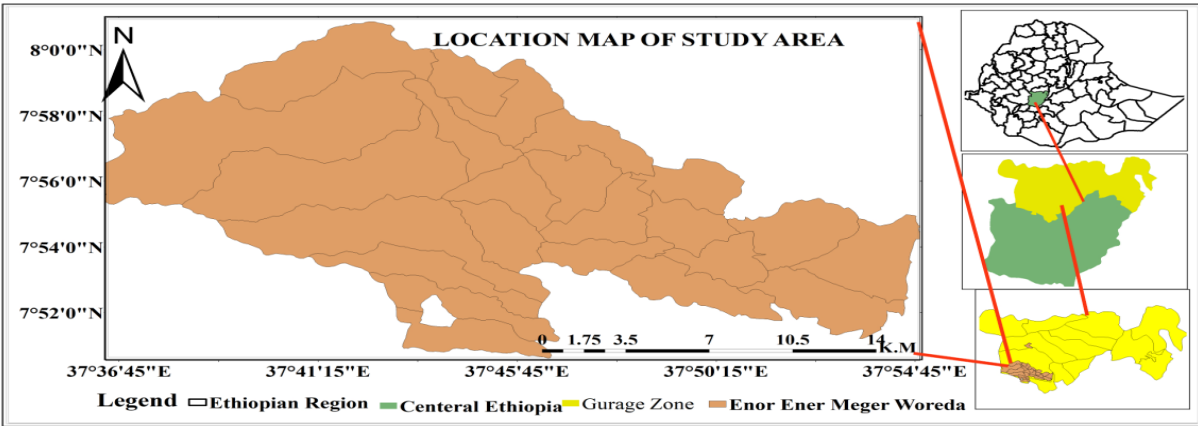


Figure 2 .The Administrative and Geographical Map of Gurage Zone Enorenermeger Woreda. The green color shades liable the newly emerging Central Ethiopian R/s map.  
 \* Source - Google and GIS maps.

Enorenermeger werda is located with in central Ethiopia regional states in Gurage zone. The woreda located 7°-8° North latitude and 37°54' East longitude found in geographic map 1 shown. The weather conditions of the werda is suitable for life, but yet again, it has been highly exposing excessive internal migration. The local environment as looks have four seasonal weather conditions. On map liable well Comfortable for agricultural economic activities and livestock Pastoral Farming. Among 27 Enorenermeger woreda rural kebeles those four of them are municipality service giving kebeles relatively the number of outward migrants are lesser.

**3.2. Research Design And Approaches**

This research study has utilized a descriptive/case and effect research design. The study has attempted to examine or investigate the causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in Gurage Zone Enorenarmeger Woreda. This research study has used mixed research approaches. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed to conduct the study, with the behavior of conduct research type. According to Gay & Airasian (2000), qualitative research approach is best used to discover the selected topics and relationships. At the case level quantitatively, that means the relationships in samples and populations. The reason is that researcher used mixed method approaches to broaden qualitatively and quantitative methods. To use one approach to better

explain or build on the results from the other approaches.

### 3.3. Data Sources and Types

To achieve the objectives of the study and to strengthen the findings of the research, the relevant data for the study should be gathered from both primary and secondary sources. This helps a researcher to validate the data gathered for the study (Babbie,2001). The sources are described below.

**Primary Sources:** In this study, primary data sources were employed to obtain reliable information about the study. The major primary sources of data were household farmers, tradesmen, government employers, migrants and returnees, their parents, woreda and kebele administrators, managers, different office experts, religious leaders municipality managers, and Enorenermeger woreda youth and social labor office's experts were involved through questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions. These sources would help researcher by providing upto date information and draw inferences.

**Secondary Source:** The secondary sources were obtained from previous documents. action researchers and internal and external documents. from Enorenermeger woreda labor and social affairs, urban development and municipality office, woreda health and education offices, health posts, Gunchera primary hospital, study area schools, woreda plan commission office, and agricultural offices, strategic and annual plans, feed backs and reports, rural and urban policies, and different journals, socioeconomic plans, and documents checking the existing reality and particularly realized validating data obtained through questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions.

### 3.4. Target population

According to McMillan & Schumacher (1993), choosing a site is a negotiation to obtain the freedom of access that is suitable for the research problem and accessible for the researchers in terms of time mobility, skills, and resources. This study was targeted in Gurage zone, Enorenarmegr woreda. A woreda is among the sixteenth zonal woreda and city administrations found in currently established Central Ethiopia Region State, sitting in the northern part of the region. The study was targeted in the most migration exposed sampled kebeles in Enorenarmegr woreda. The target population in each kebeles taken 384 targeted population considering different age groups, sex, working

conditions and occupation types, religious persons, and elders; different workers households, like farmers, migration returnees, migrant senders families, and kinship, this research addressed targeted populations.

### 3.5. Sampling Technique.

As sampling techniques refer to the procedures adopted by a researcher in selecting items for a samples (Kothari et al., 2004). Therefore, to implemented this study, the researcher used purposive/judgmental sampling techniques. The reason to use a purposive sampling technique is that a purposive sampling is where a researcher selects a sample based on their knowledge about the study and population. The participants are chosen based on their social livelihood characteristics of the people their knowledge, skills, education background, life experience as well as familiar with the local areas, elders, prominent figures, occupation types, different age groups, and returnable migrants.

Purposive sampling (also known as judgment, selective or subjective sampling), it is a sampling technique in which researcher relies on his or her own judgment freedom. Purposive sampling is a non-probability method for obtaining a sample where researchers use their expertise to choose specific participants who were familiar with the study area.

### 3.6. Sample Size

The data as cited in Glenn,( 2012), there are several approaches to determine the sample size. These include using a census for small populations, imitating a sample size of similar studies using published tables and applying formula to calculate a sample size. Among all these alternatives, this study prefers the formula derived by Yamane, (1967) cited in Glenn,( 2012) rule of thumb, based on the information from the data, for the population of 384 at 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level the sample size is 196. A given formula as;

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

Where n= sample size, N = population size, e = level of precision given that 95% confidence level and p = ±5% are assumed.

$$n = 384/1 + 384(0.05)^2$$

$$= 196.$$

### 3.7. Data Collection Tools

In this study, questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions, and document reviews were used to collect data regarding the causes and consequences of rural-to-urban migration. The involvement of different respondents has helped the researcher to avoid the threat of bias that might obtain quantitatively.

#### 3.7.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaires was defined as a written document that has the exact questions of all individuals in the sample groups and which respondents can answer at their convenience (Gall,2007). Closed ended types of questionnaires are more used. It is administered by sharing responsibility and printing many questionnaire papers and distributing them by orienting well, believed to be better to get a large amount of data from a large number of respondents with fewer cost benefits. Because of much questionnaire information, well-informed persons were purposely invited. Therefore, the researcher was employed to use 170 (86.6%) respondents total from 196 (100%) informants, 86.6% of questionnaires to collect data from most reader farmers and local youths, woreda administrators and managers, officers, and the migrants and their parents, school principals & teachers, youth and social labor affairs and urban and municipality & health employers , agricultural office experts, and knowledgeable familiar households are invited honestly.

#### 3.7.2. Interview

Besides the questionnaire, for this study, a semi-structured interview can be used. The interview was conducted through Amharic to avoid ambiguity. In addition to this, the selected interviewees position to effectively describe the reality in the study area. Therefore, semi-structured interviews can be designed to gather data from ten informants out of the total target population 10 (5.4%) from community farmers, known dwellers, pensioners, principles, migrant parents that send to urban areas, and known households purposely selected, have their life experience selected, and have taken information honestly.

### 3.7.3. Focus Groups Discussion

A focus group discussion is defined as a group of individuals selected and assembled by researchers to discuss and comment on, from personal experience, the topic that is the subject of the research (Gibbs, 2002). Hence, in this case, the total of six sample kebeles in Enorenermegr woreda, participants with forming two groups with a total of 16 participant informants (8% from community farmers households, history telling persons, migrants parents, local dwellers, religious persons, business men, and youths) participated in organizing two groups to discuss in their villages and two central area sites. The discussions were opened, with well-informed individuals who have background information, have experiences, and have past history about migration causes and consequences as selected judgmental ways. This was helped to obtain certain attitudes, knowledge, feelings, perceptions, ideas, and beliefs of participants sharing personal experiences.

### 3.7.4. Procedures of Data Collection

To answer the basic research question raised, the researcher was go through a series of data gathered procedures. The expected relevant data was gathered by using questionnaires , interviews, focus group discussion, and documentary analysis .In doing so, having a letter of authorization from wolkite University and woreda concerned different Offices search to there cooperation .The primary data is collected through structured questionnaires and interview. The close ended questions have Like rating scale of 1 to 5 where; Strongly Agree (SA) = 5, Agree (A) = 4, Neutral (N) = 3, Disagree (D) = 2 and Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1. The use of Likert scale is to make easier for respondents to answer question in a simple way and also used open end question at the end.The questionnaire will be composed of two sections. The first section the general demographic information's about rural to Urban migration cause and consequence in Enorenermegr woreda.The second part covers the background or dimensions migration contexts of study areas. The questions were prepared with local language Amharic and additionally used mobile telegram channels.

### 3.8. Method's of Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed; both quantitative and qualitative techniques of data analysis were employed.Depending on nature of the questionnaire and the data

collected, the researcher used different statistical tools for analyzing the data. The data collected through close ended items of the questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics such as percentage and frequency through spss (version 20) software. The characteristics of the data analyzed and summarized by using frequency, mean averages and percentage were the main data analyzed by using a qualitative form of narration for the investigations done on the data results. Besides this, central tendency was used to interpret the quantitative collected data from respondents. Interpreted the first-hand processed data, descriptive statistics such as percentile, mean, median, and statistics were employed by using the quantitative data. Specifically, mean and percentile provide the agreement of the majority of respondents. The agreement for variable approved by Koki (2015), Addis (2013), Tovmasyan, TT., and Thoma, M. (2008), so the mean and percentile were intensively used in the analysis part of the study.

### 3.9 Ethical Consideration

The ethical plans are other research projects involving human subjects; it is important to consider the ethical guidelines designed to protect the research. With this, McMillan & Schumacher (1993) cited potential ethical dilemmas such as informed dialogue, confidentiality, and any type of disagreement to avoid problems related to ethical issues and encourage participants to overlook not losing their privacy in the context of valuable contributions made to make the research process professional and ethical consideration made. Therefore, the researcher informed the respondents about the purpose of the study, chiefly that it is purely for academic purposes. Introduced in the introduction part of the questionnaires, interview, and focus group discussion guide to the respondents in a very honest and brotherly manner.

## CHPATER – FOUR

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1. Introduction

This presiding chapter outlines the analysis and interpretations of the collected data results. The conducted research focused on assessing the cause and consequences of rural-to-urban migration the case of Enorenermegr werda in Gurage zone. Data was collected from Enorenermegr Woreda, from 27 rural kebeles 6(22%) purposely selected Migration exposed kebeles. And also targeted populations of community dwellers, household farmers, earlier migration return individuals, parents and kinship of migrants, woreda different office experts and their managers, existing municipality workers. Addressed in their sites, have used questionnaire, interview, focus group discussions and document review, and also the author's observed site survey collected current and updated data. Hence, the results of the analysis are presented using descriptive analysis. This chapter gives more attention to data that was gathered from the questionnaire, interviews, and FGD that was distributed and implemented to different well informed targeted key informants that knows the backgrounds of study area. Purposively selected from the target populations, from Enorenermegr woreda, mostly migration exposed kebeles. After that the researcher analyzed and interpreted the collected data and triangulated which obtained through all data collection tools employed in the study areas .

#### 4.2. Response Rate

As explained in the methodology part of this study, in Enorenermegr woreda from 27 rural kebeles from 384 targeted population of a sample size 196 was taken different respondents, and a questionnaire was distributed, in addition to that interviews and FGD were implemented. Different concerned community members respondents were that aware of the cases and effects of migration background in study areas. However, out of the total sample size, 196 respondents were given an informed data making the response rate 100%, which is acceptable to make this study triangulated and generalized.

### 4.3. The General Background Of Respondents

The presentation of respondents profiles gives readers a chance to analyze the background information of respondents. It also helps the person who reads this paper to assess give due attentions the mix in terms of age, gender, occupation, experience and education level, in addition to that respondents and their family members past migration history's were the examined data focused areas. Related to this after maintained from different date collected tools,the data was analyzed and triangulated qualitatively and quantitative methods .

**Table -1 Frequency Distribution of Demographic Variables**

No	Items		Frequency	Percentage
1	Age of respondent	below 18 years	6	3%
		19 _ 40years	136	71.5%
		40 _ 50 years	26	13.6%
		50 years & above	22	11.5%
2	Sex of the respondent	Male	118	62%
		Female	72	37.8%
3	Education Level	Able to read and write	48	25.2%
		Primary school	56	29.4%
		Secondary school	46	24.2%
		Colleague&	23	12.1%

		tv		
		University	17	8.9%
4	Marital status	Married	128	67.3
		<b>Single</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25.2</b>
		Divorced	5	2.6
		<b>Widow</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
5	Respondents past migration history	<b>Self</b>		
		have	152	80
		haven't	36	18.94
		<b>Family</b>		
		have	156	82.1
		haven't	24	12.6

**\*Source: own survey, (2024).**

The above frequency distribution of demographic variables table 1, data show that respondents information gives based on the variables are age, sex, education background, marital status and past migration history of the participants themselves and their family members are essential data variables. The age group participants are (71.5%) are in the range of 19-40years age group. The second the largest group

was(13.6%) indicated in the range of 40-50 years of age group and (11.5%) are above 50 years age group, the rest respondents are below 18 years age groups,that is (3%). The other variable was gender of respondents (62%) are males and the remaining ( 37.8%) of the respondents are females.

The other significant variable was demographic Characteristics also show education background division of respondents are,from a collected data shown that a greater number is 1-8 primary school educated household farmers, involved that is 56(29.47%), The presiding education background is followed, able to read and write learners, they shared 48(25.2%), the thread share is secondary school /9-12 / school educated people that accounts 46(24.2%) respectively.college & tvt education background's,they are 23(12.4%) shared ,the last is university graduates that out of the total shared 17(8.7%). The other data shown that the marital status are (67.3%) married, (25.2%) single or unmarried, (2.6%) were divorced,widows(4.7%) people are involved. The presiding data was shown observations would shown the past history of respondents, (80%) and their family members (82%) have a temporary or permanent migration history at past times. The rest of them were (18.9%) and (12.6%), haven't migratory background history. With this regard the data collected from the respondent, as we can observe from the above table 1.

#### 4.4. Descriptive Analysis of Rural Urban Migration

In order to grasp the general perception of respondents on the issue of causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in the cases of Enorenermegr woreda in Gurage Zone. The researcher has included the measures stated the frequency, percentage, and mean, for each response frequency which is again analyzed and interpreted and analyzed.

##### 4.4.1 The Causes of Migration

**Table 2 The Main Causes of Migration In Enorenermegr woreda**

No	Reasons for Migration	Number	Percentage

1	Seek Employment	180	92
2	Land Shortage	82	42
3	Crop failure /Food shortage.	100	51
4	Lack of infrastructures	172	88
5	Free from cultural or family restrictions	160	82
6	TO join immediate kinship and relative friends.	168	86
7	To join newly married couples.	176	90
8	To gain ed. access.	109	56
9	To seek modern urban services and facilities.	182	93
10	To open up or extend personal trade business.	186	95
11	To seek good climate	8	4
12	Seek for additional income generation.	180	92
13	Seeking a better comfortable urban life.	176	90
14	Shortage of housing	8	4
15	Youths and ladies		94

	aspirations, expectations and over ambitions on cities life.	184	
--	--	-----	--

\* Source : Own Survey (2024).

The above collected data organized on table's 2 is shows that, about the main causes of migration the main pulling and pushing factors. In Enorenermegr Woreda those dominant migration causes are highly affected the current rural communities in study area. The collected insured data summarized and clarified the cause of rural-urban migration. Among the strongest pulling causes observed data viewed, one of the causes is seeking employment (92%) of respondents agreed with higher migrant-pulling factors to urban destination. In rural area land shortage is shown (42%), the agreement of respondents are lesser push effects, much agricultural lands are too idle, and 58% disagree with the push or pulling factors of the study areas; the significance is too low. In the local area. shortages of basic rural infrastructure were (88%) Respondents agreed with higher pushing, and modern urban services and facilities accessed areas pulled 93% Of respondents, 93% strongly agreed that many migrants are pulled to better accessible area's. The other attractive factor was which is livelihood social type factor, to join immediate kinship and relatives in addition to joining newly married couples; most respondents highly agreed (86-90%), of respondents agreed with the fact of pulled factors. Totally, the above mentioned table showed the most critical causes that most respondents agreed were strong pulling and pushing factors that fostering migration.

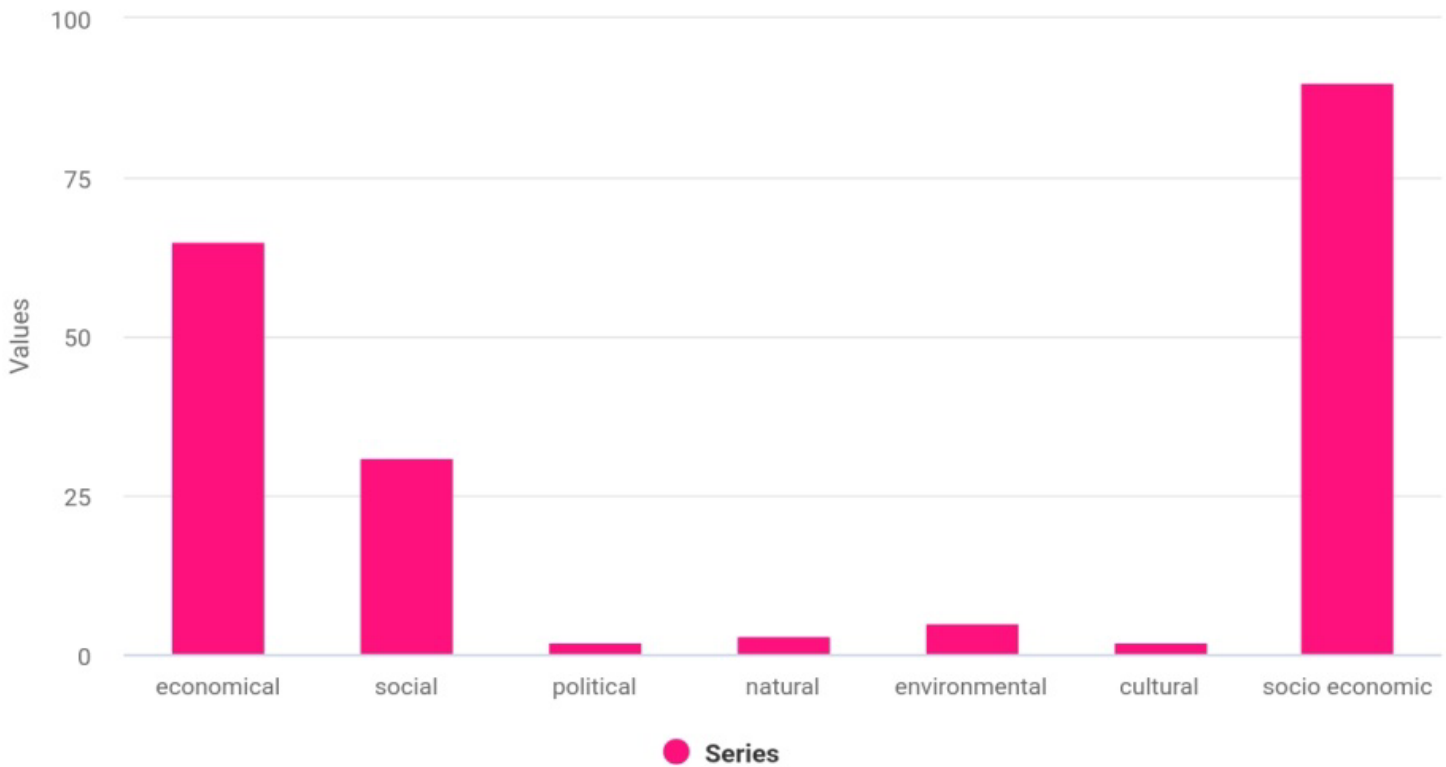
On the other hands, based on the data collected tools the invited questionnaires, interviews, and FGDs used to assemble additional information's, about the causes and consequences of migration in the study areas in larger context. Therefore, to summarize, the related aspects and reasons that push or pull factors to urban areas. The causes are including rural residents hating where they lived in their current local areas. Most females they married at early ages ;so they hate local native areas due to continues day-to-day difficult working hardship work burdens, like child careers, the local native staple food, the well-known plant "ENSET," planting and growing needs a minimum of eight years; it takes too long periods of time for food for us, and also food preparation processing has needed much time and hardships, the need of family labor, cattle

manure cleaning, feeding team animals, and firewood collections were too difficult works. Those hardships of working burdens lead to a loss of willingness and vision. The fact that many people think about better ways of life styles, and navigating to migrate forced to change, leaving the origin environment. The related data shows with sex comparison that the showed spiritual jealousy of wanting to migrate to live in the city was (52%), for women and (48%) for men. If it is offered, it is viewed for rural areas. When couples need to, marriages of wives or husbands asked for marriage the response may be negative. Due to the current migration crisis, a man doesn't find or get a woman to marry in the countryside; in the future life, they wanting marriage becomes mostly failed, but interesting for a city life marriage needs to strongly successful. Marriages that used to be done in the area while preserving the traditional content are nowadays moribund lost close to 0%. The research collected data showed that, since in past five years to 2016E.c, has almost nothing. Another reason for migration is the non-expansion of the basic infrastructure in study areas, like electricity, water pipeline transport, road accessibility, and other modern tools and goods, which is necessary for life in community living areas. and the reasons that push the community to out-migrate from the local area. The fact is that boring and very tiresome labor work is done in the locality village. The other additional problems like lack of adequate nutrition and lack of milk cows, lack of health care from family members, psychological inferiority, and lack of a sufficient source of constant income generation (that 92% of people migrated for the need of the new income searching). spiritual jealousy, the remittances flow income from neighbors who have gone to the city; on the other side, the flows of money developed super complexes, making negative impacts that haven't sent their family from cities. They motivated well to get income, and the others haven't gotten incomes.earlier emigrants influence Fostering further migration. Former migrants send money to the rural areas for various goods and clothes for known holidays, much money. Migration is one of the known alternative occupations of the Gurage people as changing and progressing in terms of people's work. Therefore, the interpretation data shows that 96% of local young people have decreased their hard work habits, and their activities for the area have especially decreased in the younger age group, 19-40 years old, that is, 80% of young people who are able to work are thinking of migrating to the city for further migration. This local area panic migration problem had badly damaged the

socioeconomic development and the broader environmental aspects of the research study areas of in Enorenermegr Woreda and its neighboring peripheral areas.

#### 4.4.2. Related Data About Migration And Pull Push Factors

The collected different data tools like questioners, interviews and FGD collected data organized that shown the core causes of Migration & main pull and Push factors In the



graphic data indicated .

Figure - 3 The Core causes of Migration & main pull and Push factors./ Source :own survey (2024).

The economic impact is the main pulling factor in research-conducted areas. The study are most people their mentality focus of gifted and talents have been a small to bigger

commerce economic activity. This experience of people leads to more activated in urban areas, influenced to pulling most urban destination. The collected data show (62%) of migrants move due to different economic activities, like trade and commerce activities. In many cases of migration, economic job types people have been prefer the highest shares, everyone needs the ambitions of new income generation and capital formation. The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities is 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 the conducted study 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, which 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. The migrant thinks before on economic aspects, income generation, and work opportunity; if they get seed money, the work grows quickly. The second factor is that data show social aspect is taken (28%) of people more needs togetherness, keeping communally live family members and very common chain migration relationships. The aggregates of social & economic pull or push factors are taken (90%). the other accounts for natural & environmental factors (7%), the topography, weather conditions, and many hilly up-and-down lands in cold weather in Awed, Aberer Astere, Yekatit, and also warmer kebeles. Doba, Wodeash, Shumoro, and Weyra are sometimes also affected by malaria, so unfavorable conditions are forcing to push migration. Political and cultural factors contributed a small amount of insignificant effects, the loss of peace around Kosa town, and a total of (3%), insignificant effects in the Enorenermegr woreda migration context.

#### 4.4.3. The Consequences Of Migration in Enorenermegr Woreda livelihood's

Table 3 The Consequences Of Migration in Enorenermegr Woreda in different aspects of livelihood.

No	Names of sample Kebeles	Projection of /2016/population number of kebeles	Total households No in Kebeles	Name of sample villages	No of households formerly lived in selected villages	Due to Migration No/percentage of households closed in select kebles-villages	Total no family members in selected two villages migrated with in last five yr.	Total percent of migrants	No of new settlers with in those five years in selected villages

1	Astere	5173	957	Gazanch&Chane ch	40	21(52%)	210	75	2
2	Mafed	3288	608	Eirazi& Daday	61	15 (24.5%)	284	66.6	4
3	Gareba	3004	556	Mehal&Tach Gareb	43	3 (6.9%)	100	33.3	6
4	Doba	3228	597	Damota &Tikorae	35	9 (25.9%)	163	66.6	2
5	Aberer	5309	983	G/wenzb&Egare	80	21 (26%)	420	75	-
6	Awed	5824	1078	Sherakes& Sechgn	47	17(36%)	247	75.5	-
	Total	25831	4779		306	86(28%)	1427	66.47	14

\* Data Source :Enorenermegr Woreda health office & Kebele Administration offices and Authors additional surveys each kebele(2024).

The impact of migration differs from one Kebele to the other. Internal migration from rural to urban areas in Gurage zone, Enorenermegr woreda is too high and has strong enough impacts. The reasons for migration from rural to urban areas have been more economic pull factors. The detailed data was taken from outdoor surveys and Woreda health office has taken. The village survey showed that, due to continues flows of local people migration, which was formerly that was too active and vibrant villages and known households, nowadays has changed into non-active, dormant villages. And resulted the loss of younger productive people. The number of households decreased, affecting the village communities. Much amounts of locked down or shutting down of houses are common in many local rural study areas. The study has focused and collected

data from those seriously collapsed and exposed kebeles and villages with closed households mentioned as Astar 21 (52%); Mafed 15 (24.5%); Guaraba 3 (6.9%); Doba 9 (25.7); and Awed 17 (36%). Aberer 21 (26%): in study area, migrants number comparing kebelas contexts were Gareba kebele is a better or lesser migration. Because of geographically sited nearer to Mika town and other infrastructures roads electricity accessed kebelas, so that Gareba is better stabled people settlement. The number of selected villages from each of the twelve kebeles was examined. Give attention to the number of households, the number of closed houses in the villages, the number of people who have migrated in the last five years, and the people who have newly married. Based on field survey data, information comparatively changed, empty villages like GAZNCH in Aster kebele, EGAR SHERAKES, DAMOTA, and DADAYE Villages are highly lost their people ; above 75% of community members lost due to migration and related causes. Generally in the study conducted, "86 (28%) households have left their locality. The other view is rural succession; in the past five years, only 14 new households were married and formed families households are only 14 (17.5%). from six kebeles. This shows how far rural succession was dangerously collapsed. The number of inhabitants and emigrants actively increased faster. The reason why it decreased was because of basic needs like electricity, roads, and better infrastructure accessibility are lacks. But corresponding to targeted kebele areas like Awed 247 (75.5%), Mafad 284 (66.6%), Astere 210 (75%), Aberre 410 (75%), and Doba 163 (66.6%), those kebeles are highly migration exposed kebeles in the research study areas. The aggregated targeted kebeles totally lost 1424 (66.4%) community members who migrated (72%, are the most powerful energetic age group youths are migrated ) who left within the past five years to urban areas continuously.

#### 4.4.3.1. The Social & Economic Consequences Of Rural to Urban Migration in Enorenermegr Woreda in livelihood.

To address the social and economic effects of study area that the migrating of people from rural to urban area in Enorenermeger Woreda in Gurage Zone had an impacts on the environmentally the study area affected, the analyzed data results viewed the social and economic impacts are the flowing effects are shown ;

##### 1. The consequence of rural to urban migration in Social livelihoods of Enorenermegr

## woreda

A. Increasing the number of other younger people guardian, help need older weakened people, rather than the youngest in most research study environment, and the missing of elders and committed grave diggers.

B. weakening of the local culture, language, and historical events of the origins.

C. The number of psychological distressed, and treatment needed weakened people are to increasing.

D. Formerly many earlier migrants lived a rich beauty villages and too attractive houses where people used to lived, most of them are changed into empty inactive and hopeless, and the value of staying in the area is weakening.

E. The increase in marriage dissolution or divorced, the inability of adult couples to establish stable marriages are too lower in study area .

F. shortage of replacements or rural successors, due to the decrease in the number of new births and marriages, the causes of this, the number of students in educational institutions were decreasing every years.

G- Unstable livelihoods, Disintegration of Joint Family into Nuclear Family: Because of the high cost of living, people living in urban areas prefer to live in the nuclear type of family.

## 2. The consequence of rural to urban migration in economic activities of Enorenerg woreda

A. Due to continues powerful migration the productive younger manpower has been greatly reduced, and as a result, the land has remained uncultivated, production has decreased, and income has been reduced, and economic activities have been weakened.

B. The existence of unbalanced population growth, as rural production and productivity have decreased, unnecessary population accumulation has been created in the cities and the pressure of the cities has created irregular or informal activities.

C. The conservation of land and natural resources in the area has decreased, and the fertility and productivity of the land have decreased, because of the productive younger

people left due to migration, no one making conservation and ploughed well keeping its fertility, and the land has been occupied by destructive and harmful wild animals.

D. The agricultural production and livestock rearing, which has been widely planting in the area for staple food 'Ensete' and other diversified different compound gardens are in this time, has decreased greatly, and lack of young replacements or former stronger parents legacy had lost, for properly hard working conditions become declining badly. The fact that shortages of food existing problem in research study area.

E. The focus on development has been reduced due to the arrival of uninhabited areas in the area. The growth of the area has slowed down stagnation take place, instead of growing rapidly.

F. The existence of a mismatch between demand and supply. The local economy is weak and the cost of living is widespread.

G. Lack of abundant educated skilled manpower, they left from the area, due to migration to the city. This is especially lack of vernacular good teachers who knows the history of local people's customs and traditions of the local community, and agricultural & health professionals well experienced man power, the shortage faced many challenges.

In general the study area many popular villages social & economic activities changed as a result of this continuous flows of people migration. As reasons many beautiful houses, popular villages, households and many indigenous useful traditions were seriously lost. This social & economic panic disadvantages condition has been a very critical or serious problem in a wider research focused areas. The population sizes become declining rates rather than faster growth to increasing rates. In this regard, it causes the departure of productive young people apart from their local villages the productivity of agriculture has decreased greatly. The fertility of the soil or arable lands becomes lost its humus, the land changes into bushes. In addition to that due to this current Gurage zone Enorenermegr woreda people migration to urban places, as results the happening of stagnation of fast growth and development opportunities.

#### [4.4.4. Tabel 4 / The Relationships of Migration and Municipality population increments](#)

R. No	Name of municipality	Established years	Population sizes when established	2024 population size	Number of households when established	2024 number of households	The range of population size	The range of new settlers household growth size
1	Weyra	2005	983	3935	110	437	2983 (75.8%)	327 (74.8%)
2	Mika	2011	886	2346	192	400	1460 (62.2%)	208 (52%)
Total		-	1869	6281	302	837	4443(70.7%)	535 (63.9%)

\* Source : Enorenermegr Woreda Urban Development Office , projected from house door to door Survey data Weyra 2005 &2015 Ec, and Mika municipality 2010 & 2015 E c. towns plan study.

The data from Table 4 shows that the effects of migration have been done through the analysis and interpretation of research writing. In Gurage Zone, migration from rural to urban areas in Enorenermegr has a significant impact on the displacement of rural residents. The municipalities in the woreda are relatively better in terms of retaining residents and pulling or attracting more people. The observed one was Woyra Municipality, which was established in 2005. When it was founded, the population had 983 and 110 households. In 2015, according to the data collected by the municipality office, the population increased to 3935 and the number of households increased to 410. The difference in growth was that 2983 (78.8%) of the households and 327 (74.8%) of the households showed a positive growth that is a very incremental change. The other is Miki Municipality, which was established in 2011 together with the creation of the newly emerging Enorenermegr woreda. In 2010, the collected data showed that the size of the population was 886 and 192 households, according to the 2015 Ec Projection. In 2016, the population growth estimate showed a positive increase of 2346 and 400 households. The woreda center of around Mika Municipality has attracted many government employees from the rural kebeles business community and the surrounding areas, and the population growth in the short term is quite different from the surrounding rural kebeles. The cities have better economic and social activity,

partly because they have electricity, water, education, health, road services, and basically the reason why young people migrate is because of the need for business centers, the markets, and the start-up conditions that generate income, and the availability of land for new housing construction, and the fact that many houses have been built and family members live in the towns. By analyzing and interpreting the secondary data obtained from the Enorenermegr werda Urban development construction office. The data viewed the negative impact of migration in rural areas, and the positive impact of the two municipalities has been shown. The two municipalities have totally grown their population sizes (70%), which is a significant incriminating change. The favor of rural urban migration is critical effect for pre-urbanization municipality people incrementing population sizes.

#### 4.4.5. The Effects Of Migration On Students Enrollment

>>Table 5 - The Effects of Migration On students Enrollment.

R.no	Student academic enrollment years	Name of Selected Schools and Educational Level						
		Astere	Mafed	Gareba	Weyra	Awed	Doba	Aberer
		/1- 8/	/1-8/	/1-8/	/1-8/	/1-8/	/1-8/	/1-8/
1	2006E.c	666	1002	654	748	574	262	436
2	2012E.c	510	654	423	515	380	288	405
3	2016E.c	426	532	381	581	302	211	259
4	Average	534	729	486	614	418	253	366
5	Percentage of survival growth rates	63.9%	53%	58.2%	77.6%	52.6%	80%	59%

	remark	Dc	Dc	Dc	Dc	Dc	Dc	Dc
--	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

*\*Dc means decreasing*

\* Source : Enorenermegr Woreda Education office and concerned schools from annual Education statistical data sources. And observations of author.

Regarding the effect of migration on education participation, enrollment and growth and development in Gurage zone, Enorenermegr werda how far is migration affected, education systems. As taken data from seven selected schools, out of 29 primary schools (24%) of Schools were data gathered twelve years /2006 -2016 E c./ in the study area. Due to longer or permanent migration to urban areas, the number of students enrollment poorly declined downward decreased. Due to contentious flows of productive matured fruitful birthrate fertility youngsters truthfully lost. The data that get from Mafede primary school 2006 Ec the number of students at that academic year was total 1002 students educated. After twelve years due to main fertile reproductive people most of them are migrated to cities. The number of students decreased in 2016 E.c 532 lost (37%) this is too panic event. The interest of children to learning is too much lesser, they need went to go cities as match as possible work started small business. In this conditions many of them forgotten the native place, and also no more returned the origin. The interpreted data viewed that all the schools were the declined data rate were show, Doba 80.5%, Weyra 77.6%, Astere 63.9%, Aberer 59%, Gareba 58.2%, Mafede 53%, Awed 52.6% all are decreased blow the average number. The main reason for the significant reduction in the number of students are the continuous migration of native families to the city to leaves in the area. In related information, the number of residents is decreasing due to the increase in the migration rate in Enorenermeger Woreda the number of couples getting married have been decreasing ,insured with the number of premarital HIV tests is decreasing, the number of new born babies birthrate have been decreased due to migration in the last two decades. This concerned data got from Enor woreda Gunchire primary hospital sourced have attached at appendix in table 6.

#### 4.5 - Occupation Types And Relationship With Migration and it's Effects

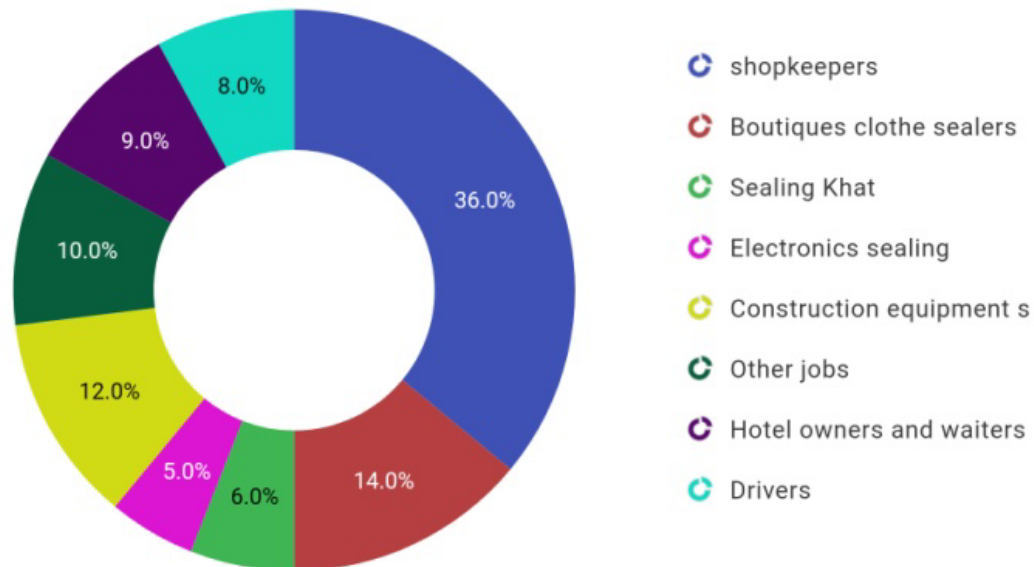
The concerned data more depends on the causes and consequences of rural to Urban migration in Enorenermegr woreda. The fact that the collected data shown that the causes have been most probably people 's their interaction of stronger relationship towards cities. Most migrants are younger enough to find out economic incomes. They are quite energetic, most of them are categorized the age of 19-40 ranges of age group

Figure - 4.1. The Occupations of male in the Urban Destination and comparisons of migrants pulling powers. / Source own survey of (2024)

that shares (72%). Their school age was wasting, a bigger shares education drop out children and most of them are unmarried boys and girls. The most known occupations are small business trade like as, ranked chooses were, Migrated men wanted in their main destination works, especially in Addis Ababa hosting mostly engaged in economic. The investigated data tools approved that Occupations of rural to urban migrated people's in the Urban destination and comparisons of migrants pulling powers shown in chart.

According to the information and confirmation given by the families who have returned

occupation type for males



from migration and the collected data interpretation, the pulling factors for males are dominantly economic types, but for females, most probably socioeconomic types. The data viewed for male occupations are ;

1. wholesalers and distribution of daily commodities, goods/shopkeepers (36%),
2. Drivers of different cars (8%),
3. Sealers of different boutiques wearings and clothe tailors (14%),
4. Sealers of construction equipment and car spare parts (12%),
5. Owners, waiters at hotels, cafes and also butchers and bars (9%).
- 6 - Sealers of construction woods and electronics equipments (5%).
- 7 - Sealers of chat and vegetables, fruits and its juice and also others occupation types

totally (10%).

The study data shown that, most migrants apart from their locality aiming to search different occupations, in this case, native people once left Addis Ababa and other towns, the probability of returning to the origin is too low, this livelihood condition is too bad the local area development. The same is true to faster future migration.

B. The occupation of females and migration-pulling powers are shown below with clarification and a pie chart as follows:

The women and ladies on the other side modified in figure 4.2. As mentioned, 1st, they have been engaged in social types, mostly housewives shared (43%) and unmarried and domestic house workers (14%); 2nd, rather than outward migrants again immigrating to Arab Gulf countries, they send much remittances for their families (6.5%); 3rd, street trade or open markets locally called "Gulit" shared (12%); the area mostly participated in by the poorest mothers, most likely divorced and widowed women workers involved. 4th sealers of tea and hot coffee with an immediate jar pot mostly located in front of the roadside (8%), 5th - sealers of different gift shop commodities of goods and wife's

products locally we calling "Baltna" materials (7.5%), and 6th, hotel owners and other occupations totally (6%), they are engaged in hospitality and to meet most of the economic needs. There are many people who follow in their footsteps. Research articles have widely indicated that the rural areas people are highly minimized, changed into empty vacuums.

The collected data evidence shows 93.9% of the people of Gurage migrants most dominant destination place has been Addis Abeba city. Earlier Gurage fathers started up migration life; this turning point was they lived in a collaborative manner with each other. This type of living system was known as "Fano," which started city life living together in petty houses. This symbiotic lifestyle solved their temporary urban housing problems. Currently, if the local family possesses at least one own or rented house, they feel rushed out faster with interest to migrate all family members. The origin of local house and social life was badly moribund and forbidden. The other neighborhood follows as much as the same flows of migrating people from their homeland local area in C/E/R/S/ Gurage Zone, especially in Enorenermeger Woreda.

## occupation type for females

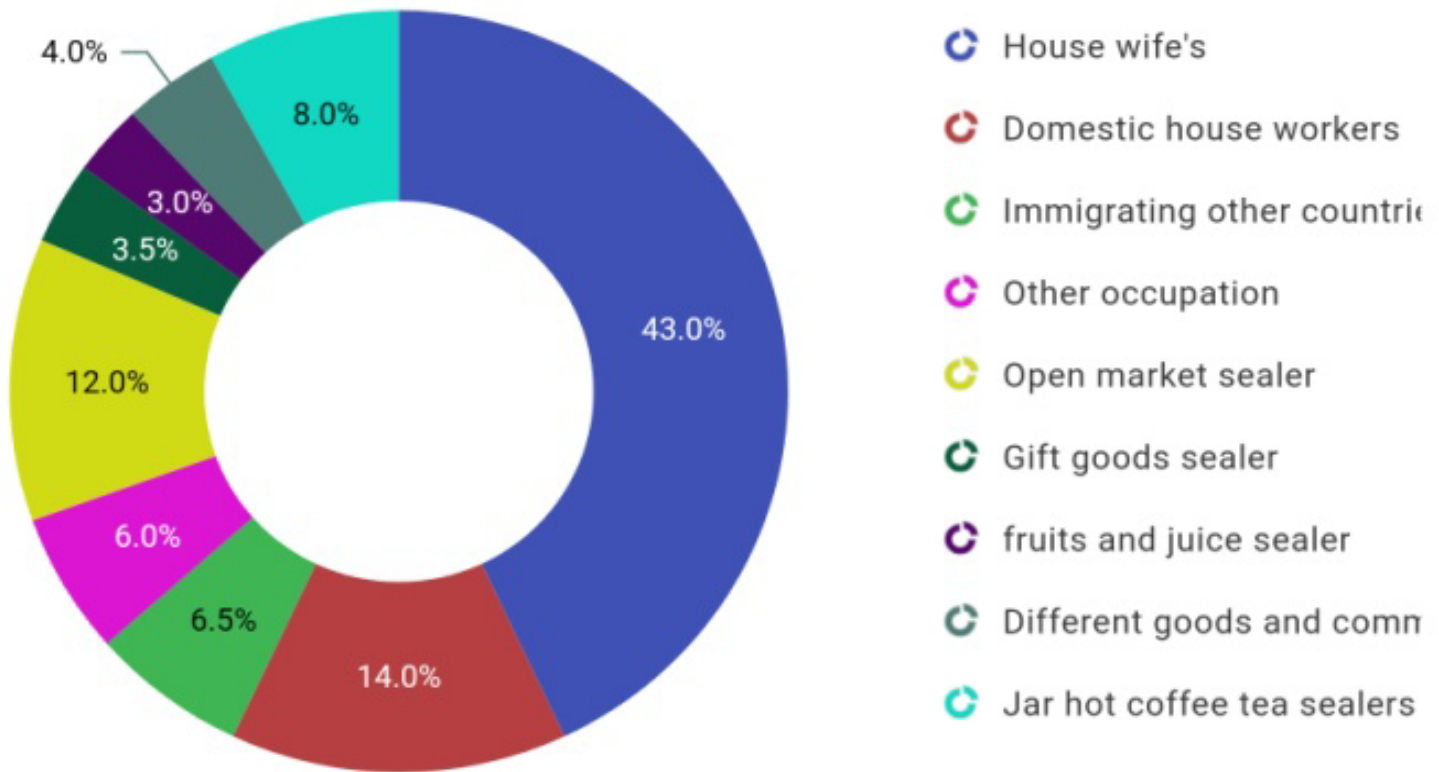


Figure - 4.2. The Occupations of females in the Urban Destination and comparisons of migrants pulling powers. \* Source own survey of (2024).

### 4.6. Generalization Of Data Discussion About Migration

This research study issue is addressing a wider study areas community current burning issues .TO serve much data using data collected tools employed with, questionnaires 170(86.6%), interviews 10(5.4%), and FGDs 16(8%). Most employed data show that the native people due to different pulling and pushing causes once left from the origin rural area to Addis Ababa and other peripheral towns, the probability of returning to the

origin is too low. During the data collection process, when the researcher opened the FGD discussion in two sites in Mika and Mafede cluster centers that 16 (8%) purposively selected invited stockholders gave much information about their locality happened migration causes and effects. One of the consequences was local population sizes declined; around 85% were left over. The key informant said that currently in many rural villages, and households living only with a very old weaker helpless people living alone. Earlier arable land soil lost its fertility; the number of cattle formerly per village have 100-150 cows. Nowadays, only four households are left, and 16 cattle have been left. The number of local staple foods called "ENSET" greatly lost its productivity. The local areas have been invaded by bushes, predator apes, and bad monks. The earlier social life events were badly distorted, like wedding traditional festivals, working with groups, locally called "GEAZE," that works on plugging lands, diversified planting gardens farmland, constructing local huts, group planting, and harvesting etc are easily lost, due to current study area massive migration. Today most of them are forgotten; former fathers' secession was dangerously collapsed.

The other participant speaks about migration: most local villagers send their sons and daughters to urban destinations. Due to strong pulling factors, most of the people leave rural areas and go to Addis Ababa, where they have created a strong social base bonds and got a job opportunities. After many of their children entered the city, they have created wealth. They should have working together to raise capital, like traditional saving mode collecting "Ekube" to use as seed money. They have built new houses, some have bought cars, and in general, there is a situation of helping each other, cooperation in social and economic matters, weddings, and grief. As a result of this, they leave the vibrant, active rural life and migrate to the city, said the interviewers and the FGD participants of the group discussions.

Regarding migration in general, the researchers assessed, 196 sample size respondents, addressed written questionnaires, interviews, group discussions, and inviting different people. The reasons for migration and the effects it's causes of migration in Enorenermeger woreda based on the data are presented below. It decreases the productive manpower of inhabited villagers, demoralization of the local remaining people losing the elderly former relatives. The Separation of Husband and

Wife, dissolution of Marriage, family disintegration, reduction of production and productivity. In general, the economic growth suppression and reduction. The effects or consequences were seen in the existing research study area; ranks have enabled us to know their significance through the information collected and analyzed data. The information provided by those who participated in the study confirmed that they are the causes and consequences of migration.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This chapter addressed the results and findings based on the research data analysis done on the data collected from participating respondents. This research paper concerns "Assessing the Causes and Consequences of Rural to Urban Migration" in the case of Gurage Zone Enorenermegr Woreda.

The collected quantitative and qualitative data show that many migrants move from the local areas to urban destination areas are too high. In Enorenermegr woreda the most younger age group, males and female energetic youngsters are highly exposed to migration. The causes are many pulling and pushing factors ; most of them are strongly related to social and economic pushing and pulling poverty like factors. The issue of migration in the study area is a very deep rooted and it is a dominant problem. Among the driving and pulling factors, towards urban areas are to seeking employment, better lifestyle needs, seeking a vibrant economic activities,think about to shifts agriculture to trade activities and services. Due to the people's high expectations of the city life, the origins native local place lost the future secessionists people badly. Currently the local social and economic growth and development have been negatively affected,eventually study areas multicultural activities and rural secession has dangerously collapsed .

The interpreted data induced that the flow of people rural to urban areas are to high. The main reasons are economic and social types.exclusively linked with the push factors, such as poverty, lack of capital, credit facilities, employment opportunities, inability to purchasing fertilizer, shortages of advanced infrastructures, etc. In addition to that in local areas,mostly due to the high burden of hardships of labor works done, it leads to hating the origins rather than the city, etc. The pull factors are the availability of better employment opportunities and the demand for better lifestyle in urban areas. Therefore, the relevant measures that won't be taken on these determinants are expected to increase the rate of migration and aren't expected to hold back people from migrating farther in the future times. Above all, the migration of the younger and educated people ultimately impacted the rural population migration. Thus, the

migration of the young men those who are capable of doing work in the agricultural areas is highly affected, because the agricultural practice mechanism in much of the Poorest developing countries, particularly in Ethiopia, specifically this research study area is backward, and it demands a lot of energy and long time for agricultural productivity. As a matter of increased migration, the drain out of the young age group would affect rural agricultural productivity. In addition, the migration of the educated migrants implies increase their numbers year to years to more urbanized areas.

The existence of a local younger age group is not comfortable according to the current needs of the youths. The research study shows that the sample has been taken from the higher portion of migrants, that the young boys and ladies are fewer and older parents are more, and the youth in their productive age are leaving behind their families, particularly aged people with low labor efficiency and productive capacity. To repeat, this condition can lead to adverse effects on agricultural productivity and environmental social economic development activities, because of less efficient and low agricultural labor inputs, particularly small-scale subsistence agriculture can needs high potential energy be made labor work and still requires hard manual labor works. The other issue is the flows of remittances are a crucial source of income for families of poor migrants. But the remittances are not, as such, enough to bring changes in the quality of life. Even the limited remittances that are sent home are mostly used for meeting pre-existing household expenses and consumption expenditures, like mostly for holidays and day today consumptions. Some of them are better at capital formation, like building houses; they got married when they were richer, the other migrants looks as an ambition of role models, the peers pulling each other; this implications motivated the local people to think about further mass migration.

The conducted research viewed the positive part, which the researcher observed from the outcome of the study, as that, as most youths were dependent on their families before migrating, the migration of these people brings a relief to the households and lowers the dependency ratio of the family. In other words, rural-urban migration is important in alleviating the problem of landless and land shortage for those who have large family sizes and poor economic conditions of their families. In addition, it plays an important role in meeting the labor demands of industries and massive construction

projects in cities. Mostly all the research works on the causes of migration revealed that the push or pull factors become direct players in the economic and non-economic aspects of the migrants. This finding of the research showed that the economic reasons are greater than non-economic reasons, and push factors dominate urban pulling factors. Generally, the causes and consequences of migration are mostly related to social, economic, cultural, political, and environmental factors. Due to the extreme deep rooted poverty, many people drop their locality from living environments. The causes of different pulling and pushing factors are that people migrate from their local villages to many big cities and peripheral towns.

## 5.2- Recommendations

This research study analyzed different collected data, that shown rural to urban migration in Gurage zone Enorenermegr woreda is too faster rates. The fact that the researcher suggested the following points of recommended views .

✓ Revising the integrated rural development strategy is crucial to enhance labor productivity and improve living standards. This includes increasing employment opportunities, improving farming new technology, increasing inputs, providing agricultural extension services, and improving access to financial credit and market facilities. Investment in livestock production and outsourcing production can also benefit rural areas.

✓ The study suggests that urban bias and economic concentration in larger cities are causing migration from rural areas to urban areas. To mitigate this, economic redistribution should be made to regional cities, providing better medical facilities, education, and job opportunities. Additionally, a research institute or ministry for internal migration could help address migration causes and consequences.

✓ It is possible to reduce migration by consolidating various growth-oriented and profitable sectors of agriculture and small and medium sized enterprises and expanding the business of farming, animal breeding, and poultry farming in extensive ways. Working to prevent the closure of existing properties so that young people can remain stable in their villages. The government should prepare a policy framework that views the rural kebele centers as capable of rapid growth with pre-urban characteristics and works so that the community can benefit. Addressed a big push for radical change from

all stakeholders who needed to stabilize overall migration acts and their effects.

✓ In order to reduce migration, it is necessary for the government and the people to work together. To study and apply the problems of rural development works in different studies. The people's strong desire for infrastructural needs, such as electricity, clean water, road accessibility, quality health, and education, is better fostering. To give attention to awareness among young men and women who are the main vulnerable age group of the society. To increase production and productivity so that people remain calm in the environment, to increase the income capacity of the farmer, to expand agricultural new technologies, and to modernize them.

✓ To ensure that give more attention for inactive due to migration closed houses, in rural villages and uncultivated lands are not revived resources using different protection. Research supported work should be given special attention at the level of zones and woreda districts, and continuous work should be done. Boring and enfeebled inducing activities that needs consuming much energy of the residents to be changed to more efficient advanced tools must be practicing, such as the cultivation of local staple food 'Enset' plants its food preparation, and traditional animal slaughtering methods updating the household materials to improved modern technologies, can be a basic remedy for mitigating of current migration.

✓ The collapsed Enorenermegr woreda rural local area succession was must be recover and re accelerated. The traditional and religious persons and local government give due attention for this panic problems. The elders give as thoughts for the local people. Again building up former parents rich cultures and successions hierarchy recovering their fathers legacy. Local traditional marriage re flourished, the younger intimate boys and girls legally married. And born a new offspring babies. They should be restarted life in the origin lives again. Otherwise, a further more chances of the study areas have out of living people, as current do rushed out migration, the locality will changed out of community dwellers. Through long run if probably happened empty closed villages, the place was no one lived. All life aspects become eradicating gradually. The worst consequence has been the glorious traditions and cultures were forbidden, once for all badly dead due to faster growing of migration.

## References .

- Adams, R., & Cuecuecha, A. (2013). The Impact of Remittances on Investment and Poverty in Ghana. World Development, Elsevier, vol. 50, Issue (C) , pp. 24-40.
- Adamu, M.2009.The Impact of Rural urban migration on the economy of Rural areas in Wudil Local Government area of Kano State, Nigeria.Techno.Sci.Afr.J.3(1):19.
- Bah, M. (2003) 'Changing Rural–Urban Linkages in Mali, Nigeria and Tanzania', Environment and Urbanization 15.1: 13–24
- Baker, Jonathan (1990) 'The Growth and Functions of Small Urban Centers in Ethiopia', in Small-Town Africa: Studies in Rural–Urban Interaction, Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies: 209–27
- Babbie, E.(2006).The practice of social research. Sing a pore: Word work publishing company.
- Banerjee, Biswajit. Rural to Urban Migration and the Urban Labor Market: A Case Study of Delhi. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House, 1986
- Belay Zeleke, June, 2011, Push and Pull factor of Rural-Urban Migration and its implications on the place of origin: The case of Ankesa Wereda Migrant Street vendors and daily laborers in Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa University.
- Beneberu Assefa, 2012. Economic Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Income and poverty of Migrant Sending Rural Households: With Evidences from Southern Ethiopia.
- City of Ottawa, 2016. Municipal Immigration Strategy 2016-2018, 14 April 2016.City of Ottawa, 2017. ---"Statistics and economic profile". Available at: <http://ottawa.ca/en/cityhall/get-know-your-city/statistics-and-economic-profile#statistics>.
- de Brauw, A., Mueller, V. and H. K. Lee (2014) The role of rural-urban migration in the structural transformation of Sub-Saharan Africa. World Development 63, 33-42

- Ekong, E. (2003). *An Introduction to Rural Sociology* . Uyo, Nigeria: Dove publisher.
- EUROCITIES, 2017. *Cities' actions for the education of refugees and asylum seekers*. 16 January 2017.
- Fekadu Gedamu,1972,"Ethnic Association in Ethiopia and the Maintenance of Urban/Rural Relationships : with Special Reference to the Alemgena \_Wollayta Road Construction Association."Ph.D dissertation, University of London.
- Feleke, T., Alula, P., Philippa, B., & Tom, L. (2006). *Migration and Rural-Urban Linkages in Ethiopia: An Implications for Policy And Development Practice*. Irish Aid–Ethiopia (pp. 1-97). University of Bath, United Kingdom: Research Group on Wellbeing in Developing Countries, Ethiopia Programme.
- Ferework, N. (2007, July). *Child Out-Migration. An Exploratory Study of Child Out -Migration in Ethiopia: The Gurage Case* . Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa University, Graduate School of Social Work, Ethiopia.
- Foster, A. and M. Rosenzweig (2004) *Agricultural Productivity Growth, Rural Diversity, and Economic Reforms: India, 1970-2000*. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 52(3): 509-542
- Haberfeld, Y., Menaria, R. K., Sahoo, B. B. and R. N. Vyas (1999) *Seasonal migration of rural labour in India*. *Population Research and Policy Review*. 18, 473–489
- Haggblade, S., Hazell, P. and T. Reardon (Eds.) (2007) *Transforming the rural nonfarm economy –Opportunities and threats in the developing world*. John Hopkins University Press: Baltimore.
- Harris, John, and Michael P. Todaro. "Migration, unemployment, and development: A two-sector analysis." *American Economic Review* 60 (1970): 126–142.
- IFAD. 2016. *Rural Development Report: Fostering Inclusive Rural Transformation*. International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome.
- ILO. 2016. *Definitions of rural/urban areas for use in labor statistics: Analysis of the most common criteria used*. ILO Department of Statistics, Geneva.

- IMF (2014) Regional Economic Outlook. Sub-Saharan Africa: Fostering Durable and Inclusive Growth, April, Washington DC: International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- IOM Report on Migration (2004, 2008).
- Jedwab, R., Christiaensen, L. and M. Gindelsky (2016) Rural push, urban pull and... urban push? New historical evidence from developing countries. Institute for International Economic Policy, IIEP-WP-2014-4. The George Washington University
- Lipton, M. (1980). Migration from the rural areas of poor countries: The impact on rural productivity and income distribution. *World Development*, No. 8 , pp. 1–24.
- Merler, S., 2017. Bruegel, “The economic effects of migration”. 16 January 2017. Available at: <http://bruegel.org/2017/01/the-economic-effects-of-migration/>.
- Migration Policy Institute, 2014. “Internal Labor Migration in India Raises Integration Challenges for Migrants”. 3 March 2014. Available at: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/internal-labor-migration-india-raises-integration-challenges-migrants>.
- Mueller, V., E. Schmidt, N. Lozano, and S. MuMu 2009. Implications of migration on employment and occupational transition in Tanzania. *International Regional Science Review* 42 .
- Mueller, V., G. Sheriff, X. Dou, and C. Gray. 2020b. Temporary migration and climate variation in Eastern Africa . *World Development* 126 (February):
- Solanki, A. and Zankhariā, K., 2015. “Migrant Construction Workers in the Unorganized Sector of Surat City - A Socio-Economic Analysis”. *EPRA International Journal of Economic and Business Review*, Volume 3, Issue 1.
- Tacoli, C. (1998) Bridging the divide: rural-urban interactions and livelihood strategies. Gatekeeper Series 77. London. IIED.
- Taylor, E. J. 1999. The New Economics of Labour Migration and the Role of Remittances the Migration process. *International Migration*, Vol. 37, No.1, pp.63-88.

- Timmer, C. P. and S. Akkur (2008) The structural transformation as a pathway out of poverty: Analytics, empirics, and politics. CGD Working Paper 150, Washington DC: Center for Global Development.
- UN Habitat,2007, State of the World City 2010/2011: Bridging the Urban Divide,UN Human Settlements Programme, Nairobi,Kenya.
- UN-Habitat (2005,2017) Urban-Rural linkages approach to sustainable development. Published by UN-Habitat ISBN 92-1-131751-7
- Wolde-SilllSsie Baraka, LL General. 1986, 1987. Ya Hi brat Sira Wutet. Addis Ababa: Gurage Road Construction Association. Werku, Nida. 1984. "The Revivalist Movement of Hassan Injamo." Senior Essay, Department of History, Addis Ababa University.
- 1991. Jabidu: Ya Gurage Hizb Balatiena, Tarik. Addis Ababn: Bole Printing Press.
- 1995. Werku,N "The Impacts of Urban Migration on the Village Life: The Gurage Case." Master's Thesis. Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Addis Ababa University.
- 1996. "Gurage Urban Migration and the Dynamics of Cultural Life in the Village." Grover Hudson, ed. Essays on Gurage Language and Culture. Harrassowitz ..
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), 2016. International Migration Report 2015. United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, September. Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2015.pdf>.
- UN (2017),United Nations Human Settlement Programmed.
- World Bank (2013) Global Monitoring Report 2013: Rural–Urban Dynamics and the Millennium Development Goals, Washington DC: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank
- Zhang, M. (2003). China’s Poor Regions, Rural–urban migration, poverty,economic reform, and urbanisation. London and New York:RoutledgeCurzon.

## Appendix .

Appendix 1.

Questionnaire

Questionnaire To Be Filled By\_\_\_\_\_

**Wolkite University**

**College of Social Science and Humanities**

**Department Of Governance and Development Studies**

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data for the study on the title "assessing the causes and consequences of Rural to Urban Migration" in the cases of Gurage Zone Enor eener meger woreda Woreda in CERS. The researcher is going to conduct this study for academic purpose i.e. for a partial fulfillment of MA degree in Development Studies. Therefore, your genuine information is highly valuable for the success of this study. The researcher would like to assure you that your response will be kept confidential. Truthfully, feel free and try to answer the questions honestly and accurately.

*I thank you, for your passionate cooperation!*

### **General Instructions**

You aren't required to write you name

For the questions you are asked to choose among the alternatives ,please choose and encircle the letter of your choice

For the open ended type questions, try to put your answers on the writings.

It would be advisable if you answer all questions

Honestly be aware that this investigation has nothing to with religious and politically related.

I. General Back ground of the respondents.

1. sex of respondent a. male b. female

1.1.Do you follow the faith? A .Orthodox b.Islam. C. Protestant. D. Catholic

2. Your Age A. Below 18 years B.19-40 years. C. From 40-50 d. More than 51 years

3. Education level :- A. Basic education B. Primary level from 1-8th. C. 2 nd level from 9-12 grade. D. certificate & TVET and diploma E. first degree and above

4. Marital status A .Married B. Unmarried C..Divorced. D. Widowed.

4.1.If you are married the number of the families numbers are? A.1-3 B.4-6 C. 7+ D. Every one has moved away and I live alone .

5. occupation of A. Student B. .Housewife C. Unemployed D. Farmer . E. Government employee F. Self Employed /Trader

6. Previously do you have any experienced migration for a short period of time or a long period of time ? A. Yes. B. No.

6.1. Does your family has an experience of migration during past time? A.Yes B.no

II. questioner which has been prepared to assess the background of history of migration in study area.

7 . Is their migration experience in study areas ? A. yes B. no

8. The probability of migrants to returning their villages, after leaving the local areas? A. high B. Low C. Medium D.very low.

9. Based on your observations how do you described The population size of study areas? A. It is increasing B. It is decreasing C. There is no change D. I do not know what her it is increasing or decreasing.

10.Which cities and towns do you /your relatives prefer to as most destination to emigrants ? A. Addis Ababa. B. Adama C. Jimma D. Shashemene E. Hawassa F. Wolkete and other woreda district towns .

11. who are mostly exposed to rural to urban migration ?

A. house hold heads B. Younger men and women also students C. Mothers and children D. all of them

12. The aspiration of people to wards urban area is ? A. to thigh b. medium c. low. d .unknown.

13. Which factor of migration is a dominant push or pull factor in research conducted area of G/z Enorenermegr woreda? A. Political B .Economic C. Social D. Cultural E. enviromental

14 . In the present 21st century, what is the impact of migration to wards the city ?

A. Very high B.High C. Medium D.Low E. Very Low

15. What are the main reasons of migration of people pulled or pushing from the inhabited areas of Gurage Zone Enorenermegr woreda ?

A, To search job opportunities B. To joining marriage C. Due to lack of assistance d. Searching for a better life conditions.

16. do you believe that the migrants will have a better life in the cities and towns where they wanted? A. Yes B. no

16.2. Do people who migrated from the area send remittances to their families living in rural areas ?

A. Yes B. NO They don't.

16.3. If Question 16.2 .your answer was Yes Why do they used it? Can be pressure affected on other residents? Add an explanation

-----

17. What is the level and states of the traditional practice of newly married couples in the study area currently ?

A . It is better b. It has decreased C. It has increased very much D. It was forbidden E. No information about .

18. Are there houses in the study area that have been closed due to the migration of former residents? A. yes B. No C. I don't know d. optionally other people live there.

19. In the areas covered by this study, are there any young people who have inherited their parents' possessions and proprietary holding, the conditions do you think the local young farmers are at this time? A. They are bull breeding and farmed/sold

b. They have created a lot of work and using their potential C. The working culture has decreased and the local contribution to the economy has decreased greatly, and he thinks further migration.

20. Look :- 1. Local climate disturbance 2. Loss of land fertility and lack of productivity. 3. Increasing tax/tax burden. 4- No, sufficient food security related to hanger. 5.exposing to poverty 6.shortages of important infrastructures

From the above listed constraints the grand dominant factors of migration were in study area :- A. 1,2,3,6 b. 2,4,5,6 c. 1,and5,6 d. All

21. Do you think that the presence or absence of religious institutions used by people in the area where the study is conducted and the religious teachings thoughts they give contribute to the migration of people directly or indirectly? A. Yes b. NO C. I don't know.

22. Question 21 If you answer yes ,please add your thoughts-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

23. Local residents move to the city or countryside for short or long periods of time. Meeting for different causes, like as illness and treatment: for education graduation when two marriages and possessions are in different places, they can create favorable conditions for the origin of migration .A. I agreed that.

b. Disagree. C. I strongly agreed D. I have ever heard or seen these events.

**Appendixes II - A**

በወልቂጤ ዩንቨርሲቲ ማሕበራዊ ሳይንስ እና በስነ ሰብ ገሽርናንስ አስተዳደር ዲቪዥን መሠረት አስተዳደር ዲፓርትመንት ክፍል በተማሪ ማሕሙድ እውነቱ የተዘጋጀ የመመረቂያ የጥናት ጽሁፍ መረጃ ማሰባሰቢያ መጠይቅ።

**መግቢያ:-**

ይህ ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ በእኔ በማኦክላዊ ኢትዮጵያ ክልል በጉራጌ ዞን በእኖር ኤነር መገር ወረዳ በወልቂጤ ዩንቨርሲቲ በሶሻል ሳይንስ እና በስነ ሰብ ገሽርናንስ አስተዳደር ዲፓርትመንት የ2ኛ ድግሪ(M.A) ፕሮግራም የመመረቂያ ጥናት እየሰራሁ ሲሆን፡ የጥናት ርዕሱም የአካባቢውን ማሕበረሰብ የአኗኗር ዳራ እና ና ችግሮች በመለየት ነው። የጥናት ርዕሱም፡- Assessing the causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in the case's of Enor ener meger worda in Gurage zone C/E/R/S./ በጉራጌ ዞን በእኖር ኤነር መገር ወረዳ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ የሚደረግ የሰዎች ፍልስት ምክንያቶች እና ብሎም ያስከተለው ውጤትና ተፅዕኖ በተመለከተ ነው። የታለመው ጥናት የተሻለ ተአማኒና ውጤታማ ለማድረግ ብሎም በትክክለኛ መረጃ የተደገፈ ለማድረግ ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩትን መጠይቆችን በአጽንኦት በማንበብና በማገናዘብ ስለተጠየቀው ጉዳይ ሐሳቦችን ለቀረበው ጥያቄ የሚስማሙበትን አማራጭ መልስ ላይ በማክበብ ወይም በተጨማሪ የጽሁፍ ማብራሪያዎች የተጠየቁትን በገለጸ እንዲገልፁ በአክብሮት አየጠየኩኝ ፡ለሚሰጡኝ በጎ ምላሽም ምስጋናዬን ከወዲሁ ልገልጽልዎ እወደዋለሁ።

- ▶ መግለጫ:- ፍልስተኛ ሲል ወደ ውጪ ሌሎች ሀገሮች የሚወጡት ሳይሆን በይበልጥ የውስጥ ለውስጥ/ ከዚሁ አካባቢ ከእኖር ኤነር መገር ወረዳ ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ወዳሉ የተለያዩ መዳረሻ አካባቢዎችን የሚሔዱ ሰዎችን ለማለት እንደፈለኩኝ ታሳቢ ይደረግልኝ።

**I. ጥናታዊ መጠይቁን የሞላው አካል ጥሬ ሐቆች:-**

1. ጾታ-ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት 1.1. እርሶ የሚከተሉት እምነት ሀ. ኦርቶዶክስ ለ. እስልምና ሐ. ፕሮቴስታንት መ. ካቶሊክ
2. ዕድሜ-ሀ. ከ18 አመት በታች ለ. ከ19-40 ሐ. ከ40 > 50 መ. ከ51 አመት በላይ
3. የትምህርት ደረጃ:-ሀ. መሠረተ ትምሕርት ለ. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ከ1-8ኛ ሐ. 2ኛ ደረጃ ከ9-12ኛ መ. ዲፕሎማ እና ቴክኒክ እና ሙያ ስልጠና ሠ. የመጀመሪያ ድግሪ ሩ. 2ኛ ድግሪና በላይ
4. የጋብቻሁኔታ ሀ. ያገባ/ያገባችሉ. ያላገባ/ችሉ. የፈታ/ችመ. በሞት የተለየ/የተለየች,

4.1.ካገቡ ያለው ቤተሰብ ብዛት ሀ.1-3ለ.4-6ሐ.7+መ.ሁሉም ፈልጎች ለደብዳቤ እና ለሌሎች።

5.የእርሶ የሥራ ሁኔታ:-ሀ.ተማሪ ለ.የቤትዕመቤት ሐ.ስራአጥ መ.አርሶአደር ሠ. የመንግስት ሰራተኛ ረ. የግል ስራ/ነጋዴ

**II-ስለ ፍልሰት የጥናቱ አካባቢ ዳራ ነገራዊ ሁኔታ ማብራሪያ መጠይቆች**

1.ከዚህ በፊት እርሶ ለአጭርም ሆነ ለረጅም ጊዜ የፍልሰት ታሪክ አሎት? ሀ.አው ለ.የለኝም ሐ. አለስታውስም

1.1-ቤተሰብዎስ ከዚህ በፊት የፍልሰት ታሪክ አለው? ሀ.አለው ለ.የለውም

1.2-ጥናቱ ፍልሰት በብዛት የሚታየው ሀ. ከከተማ ወደ ገጠሩ ነው። ለ. ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ነው ሐ. ከገጠር ወደ ሌላ ገጠር ነው

2-ሰዎች ከአካባቢው ከወጡ በኋላ ወደነበሩበት ትውልድ መንደራቸው የመመለስ እድሉ ምን ያህል ነው? ሀ.ከፍተኛ ለ.ዝቅተኛ ሐ.መካከለኛ መ.በጣም አነስተኛ ሠ.አላቅም

3-ጥናቱ በሚደረግበት ጉራጌ ዞን እኖር ኤነር መገር ወረዳ ቀድሞ በአካባቢው በነዋሪነት ሲኖር የነበረ ሕዝብ በአሁን ወቅት ሀ.በጣም ጨምሮአል ለ.አየጨመረ ነው ሐ.በጣም ቀንሶአል መ.ቀንሷል ሠ.ይሕን ለማወቅ እቸገላቸገራለሁ።

4-የአብዛኛዎቹ የጥናቱ አካባቢ ፍልሰተኞች መዳረሻቸው በአብዛኛው ወደየት ነው? ሀ.አዲስአበባ ለ.አዳማ ሐ.ጅማ መ.ሻሸመኔ ሠ. ሀዋሳ ረ.ወልቂጤና ሌሎች የወረዳ ከተሞች።

5. በአብዛኛው ከአካባቢው በተለያዩ ምክኛቶች የሚፈልሰው ሰው የትኛው የሕብረተሰብ ክፍል ነው? ሀ.አባቶችና ሽማግሌዎች ለ.ወጣት ወንዶችና ሴቶች ተማሪዎች ሐ.አናቶችና ልጆች መ.ሁሉም

6- ማሕበረሰቡ ከከተማ ጋር ያለው መስተጋብር በምን ደረጃ ይገለጻል? ሀ.ከፍተኛ ነው ለ.መካከለኛ ነው ሐ.ዝቅተኛ ነው መ . አይተዋወቁም

7.ይህ ጥናት በሚሸፍናቸው አካባቢዎች የሚኖረው ማሕበረሰብ ለአብዛኛዎቹ ታላላቅ አመታዊ በዓላት (መሰቀል አረፋ) የመሳሰሉት በአላትን ወጪ እንዴት ይሸፍናል? ሀ. አ/አደሩ በራሱ ይዘታ ግብርና ሰርቶና እንስሳትን በማርባት ለ.ወደከተሞች ከፈለሱ ልጆቻቸውና ሌሎች ቤተዘመድ ገንዘብ በመላክ ሐ.ወደመካከለኛው ምስራቁ አረብ ሐገራት ከወጡ ሴት ልጆቻቸው በማስላክ መ..ከረጁ ድርጅቶች/ግለሰቦች ድጎማ በማግኘት ሠ.በአካባቢው ነግዶና የተለያዩ ስራ ሰርቶ ገንዘብ በመቆጠብ። ረ.በአል ብዙም አይከበርም 7.2. ጥያቄ 7.1 ላይ የመረጡት መልስ ለሰዎች ተጨማሪ ፍልሰት ግፊት ወይም ስበት የሚፈጥረው ተፅእኖ ካለ ማብራሪያ ያክሉበት-----  
-----

8- የከተማ ኑሮ ከገጠር ኑሮ ይሻላል ብሎ ያምናሉ? ሀ.አው/አስማማለሁ ለ.አይ/አልሰማማም ሐ.ይሕን ለመገመት እቸገራለሁ መ.በአሁን ሰአት ሰው ገጠር ይመርጣል።

8.1-አብዛኛውን ጊዜ ወደ ከተማ መፍለስ ከፍተኛ ግፊትና መንፈሳዊ ቅናት ያላቸው ሀ.ወንዶችና ሹው ለ.ሴቶች ናቸው ሐ. ሁለቱም ናቸው መ.አላቅም

9-በጥናቱ አካባቢ የሚደረገው የሰዎች ፍልሰት በይበልጥ የይትኛው ገፊ/ሳቢ መሰረታዊ መንስዔ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ? ሀ.ፖለቲካዊ ለ.ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሐ.ማሕበራዊ መ.ባሕላዊ ሠ.ለናሐ

10-አሁን ባለንበት 21ኛው ክፍለ ዘመን ወደ ከተማ የሚደረግ ፍልሰት ገፊና ሳቢ ምክኛቶች ተጽእኖዎቻቸው ምን ያህል ነው ብለው የሰባሉ? ሀ.በጣም ከፍተኛ ለ.ከፍተኛ ሐ.መካከለኛ መ.አነስተኛ ሠ.አላቅም

11-በጉራጌ ዞን እኖር ኤነር መገር ወረዳ ሰዎች ከሚኖርበት አካባቢ መፍለስ ዋነኛ መንስዔዎች የሆኑት? ሀ.የሰራ ሰድል ፍለጋ ለ.በጋብቻ ለመጣመር ሐ.ጠዋሪ ረዳት በማጣት.የተሻለ ኑሮ ፍለጋ ሠ.ሀብት/ጥሪት ተጨማሪ ገቢ ለመፈለግ ረ.ሁሉም

11.1-ቀድሞ የፈለሱ ሰዎች በሌዲቦት አካባቢ የተሻለ ኑሮ ይኖራሉ ብሎ ያምናሉ? ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም ሐ.አላቅም

11.2-ከአካባቢው ፈልሶ የወጡ ሰዎች ለገጠር ለሚኖሩ ቤተሰባቸው ጥሪት/ሬሚታስ ፈሰስ ያደርጋሉ? ሀ.አው ለ.አይደለም ሐ.አይታወቅም

11.3 በጥያቄ 11.2 መልሱ አዎ ከሌለ ለምን ጥቅም ያውሉታል? በሌላው ነዋሪ ላይ የሚፈጥረው ጫና ይኖራል? ማብራሪያ ያክሉበት -----  
-----

12-በጥናቱ አካባቢ አሉናዊ የሚከናወኑ በጋብቻ አዲስ ተጣማሪ ባሕላዊ ልምድ ምን ደረጃ ላይ ይገኛል? ሀ.የተሻለ ነው ለ.ቀንሶታል ሐ.እጅግ ቀንሶታል መ.በጣም ጨምሮአል ሠ.የለም

13- በጥናቱ አካባቢ በቀድሞ ነዋሪዎች ፍልሰት ምክንያት የተዘገቡ ቤቶች አሉ? ሀ. አው ለ. አይ የተዘገቡ የሉም ሐ. አላቅም መ. ሌሎች ሰዎች ይኖሩባቸዋል ::

14 - ካለፉት አስርት አመታት ወዲህ ይህ ጥናት በሚሸፍነው ወረዳ አካባቢዎች አዲስ ወጣት ተረካቢዎች የወላጆቻቸውን ይዘታና ንብረት ውርስ ተረክቦ የሚኖሩ እርሻ የሚያርሱ ወጣቶች አሉን? ሀ.በአብዛኛው አሉ ለ. በጣም ጥቂት ሰዎች አሉ ሐ. ምንም ሰው የለም መ.ሁሉም ሰው አለ ሠ.በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ እየቀነሰ ነው:: ረ. ይሌንን ሁነት አላቅም

15- የአካባቢው ወጣት አርሶደሮች በዚህ ወቅት በምን ደረጃ ላይ አሉ ብለው ያስባሉ? ሀ.በሬ አደልቦ ጠምዶ ያርሳል/ይሸጣል ለ. በጣም ደርጅቶ ስራና አቅም ፈጥሮአል ሐ.የሰራ ባሕሉ ቀንሶ ለኢኮኖሚ የሚያደርገው አካባቢያዊ አስተዋጽኦ እጅግ ቀንሶታል ስለተጨማሪ ስደት ያስባል:: መ. መሻሻል አሳይቶታል ሠ.ከቀድሞ ባነሰ ለውጥ የለውም ረ. ከአባቶች በላይ ግብርና ይሰራል ለገበያ ያቀርባል::

16- ጥናቱ በሚካሄድበት አካባቢ ለሰዎች ፍልሰት ከፍተኛ መንስዔ የሆኑት ከተገለጹት መለያ ቁጥሮች ውስጥ 1. የአካባቢው አየር ንብረት መዛባት 2- የመሬት ለምነት የማጣት እና ምርታማ አለመሆን:: 3- የግብር /ታክስ ጫና መብዛት 4- በቤተሰብ ደረጃ የምግብ ዋስትና አለመረጋገጥ /ረሀብ መኖር 5- ከድኅነት ነጻ አለመውጣት:: 6- በአካባቢው ለኑሮ አስፈላጊ የሆኑ መሰረተልማት አለመኖራት ::

ከላይ ከተገለጹት ውስጥ ከፍተኛ ገፊና ሳቢ የፍልሰት መንስዔ ሊሆኑ የሚችሉት :- ሀ.1,2,3,6 ለ. 2,4,5,6 ሐ.1,አና5,6 መ..ሁሉም 17. ይህ ጥናት በሚደረግበት አካባቢዎች የእምነት ተቋማት መኖር/አለመኖር ብሎም የሚሰጡት ሐይማኖታዊ አስተምሕሮ ለሠዎች ፍልሰት አስተዋጽኦ አለው ብሎው ያስባሉ? ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ አልሰማም ሐ. ይህን አላቅም ::

17.1.- ጥያቄ 17 መልሱ አዎ ከሌለ ለምን ማሳመኛ ሐሳብን ቢያክሉ-----  
-----  
-----

18 - የአካባቢው ነዋሪ ሰዎች ለአጭር ወይም ለረጅም ጊዜ ወደ ከተማ ወይም ገጠር በሚንቀሳቀሱበት ምክንያቶች ቤተሰብ ሲሞኑ በሌላው ገጠር በሚንቀሳቀሱበት ምክንያቶች :አዲስ መኖሪያ ቤት ሰርቶ ሲገቡና ሲያሰመርቁ :የሰራ ተራ በተለይ የሱቅ ተራ ሲደርሳቸው :በጋብቻ ናፍቶ ምክንያት: በቤተሰብ መበተን ናመልሶ መገናኘት በሕመምና ለሕክምና: ትምሕርት ለመማርና ለምረቃ :ሁለት ትዳርና ይዘታ የተለያየ ቦታ ሲኖራቸው በእነዚህ ሁኔታዎች ላይ ተገናኝቶ እንጅርጫሽን በመለዋወጥ ለፍልሰት መነሻ ምቹ ሁኔታ በመፍጠር ሳቢና ገፊ ሁኔታዎች ሊሆኑ

## Appendixes - II - B

▶ ስንጠረኝ 1. ከፍልሰት ተመላሾችና በፍልሰተኛ ቤተሰቦች የሚምላ መጠይቅ ። ፍልሰተኛ ለማለት የተፈለገው ከዚህ አካባቢ በሐገር ውስጥ የተዘዋወሩ ሰዎችን ለማለት ነው ።

ከዚህ በታች የተገለጹት የሥራ ዘርፎች ፍልሰተኞች በብዛት በመዳረሻቸው አካባቢዎች በይበልጥ የሚሰማሩባቸውን ስራዎች በተሰጠው ስንጠረኝ ክፍት ቦታ ላይ በደረጃ ከ 1ኛ,2ኛ,3ኛ-----20ኛ,በማለት ያስቀምጧቸው /ይሙሏቸው። በቦታ እይታ በርሶ አተያይ በብዛት የማይሰማሩበት ከሌላ ተራ ቁጥሩን ዘሎ ሌላውን ማነጻጻር ይችላሉ ።

ተ.ቁ	ፍልሰተኛ በስፋት በመዳረሻቸው አካባቢዎች የሚሰማሩባቸው የስራ ዘርፎች ዝርዝር መግለጫ	የስራው ስምሪት በቦታ ለንጽጽር በደረጃ ሲቀመጡ በርሶ ግምት		በይበልጥ ሌሎች ፍልሰተኞችን በመሳብ የሰራ ዕድል በብዛት በመፍጠር ከ1 -10ኛ በደረጃ ሲቀመጡ በርሶ አተያይ ሲገለጹ :-		
		ለወንዶች	ለሴቶች	ወንዶች	ለሴቶች	ምርመራ:
1	የከተማ ግብርና					
2	የመንግስት ስራተኛ					
3	ሹፍርና /መካኒክ የጋራዥ ስራ					
4	ተማሪ					
5	የሆቴል ካፍቴሪያ ቡና ቤት ሉኳንዳ ባለቤት/ አስተናጋጅ					
6	ሊስትሮ/ የጫማስራ					
7	ሎተሪ ጋዜጣና መጽሔት ሽያጭ					
8	የድለላ ስራ					

ተ.ቁ	ፍልሰተኛ በስፋት በመዳረሻቸው የሚሰማሩባቸው ዝርዝር መግለጫ	በስፋት አካባቢዎች የሰራ ዘርፎች	የሰራው ስምሪት በፆታ ለንጽጽር በደረጃ ሲቀመጡ በርሶ ግምት	በይበልጥ በመሳብ በመፍጠር ሲቀመጡ በርሶ አተያይ ሲገለጹ :-	ሌሎች ፍልሰተኞችን	የሰራ ዕድል በብዛት	ከ1 -10ኛ በደረጃ	በደረጃ ሲቀመጡ በርሶ አተያይ ሲገለጹ :-
9	የጎዳና ላይ ስራ/ ጉሊት							
10	ቡቲክስ/ የሰልጣኛ በማዞርና የልብስ ሰፊት							
11	የቤት እመቤት/ የቤት ሰራተኛ							
12	የጀብና ሻይ ቡና ሽያጭ							
13	አትክልትና ፍራፍሬ/ ጁስ ሽያጭ							
14	የጫት ሽያጭ							
15	ሸቀጣሸቀጥ ና የባልትና ንግድ							
16	የሙያ ስራ አናዲ ግበኛ ብረታ ብረት							
17	የግል የቢሮ ስራ							
18	የእንጨትና አጠና የሰል ንግድ							
19	ጥበቃ/ዘብ							
20	ወደ ሌላ ውጭ ሀገር መፍለስ ለሰራ							
21	የህንፃ መሳሪያና የመኪና ስጅር ሽያጭ							

\*ከተጠቀሱት የሰራ መስኮች ውጪ ፍልሰተኞችን በብዛት በመሳብ የሚታወቅ ስራ መስክ ካላይ ከተገለጹት

Appendixes -- II - C

▶ ሰንጠረዥ-- 2 ፍልሰት ጥናቱ በሚሸፍናቸው አካባቢዎች ያሳደራቸው ተፅእኖዎችን የሚገልጽ መረጃ ማሰባሰቢያ ከታች ባለው ሰንጠረዥ ላይ ምላሽን በትይዩ  ምልክት በማድረግ ምላሽ ይስጡ ::

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አስማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አስማማ ለሁ	በጣምአስማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍፁምአልሰማ ማም	ስለዚህጉዳይ አቅም
1	በጥናቱ አካባቢ የሚታሰረው መሬት ከቀድሞ በተሻለ አየጨመረ ነው :: የበሬ አርሻ በሰፊት አለ ::						
2	በአሁኑ ወቅት በአካባቢው የሚመረተው ምርት በተለይ እንሰት/ ጤፍ ጨምሮአል ::						

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አስማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አስማማ ለሁ	በጣምአስማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍጹምአልሰማ ማም	ስለዚህጉዳይ አቅም
3	በአካባቢዎ በደቦ/ ጌዝ በቡድን ተደራጅቶ የሚሰሩ ሰዎች ቁጥር ቀንሶታል።						
4	ሰዎች በአካባቢው ተረጋግቶ በመቆየታቸው ና በመስራታቸው ምርታማነት አድጎ የሰብልና የእንስሳት ተዋጆ በገበያ በበቂ ይገኛል ።						

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አሰማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አሰማማ ለሁ	በጣምአሰማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍጹምአልሰማ ማም	ስለዚህጉዳይ አቅም
5	በአካባቢው የሚደረጉ አዳዲስ በጋብቻ የመጣመር ባሕል እጅግ ቀንሶታል ወይም የለም ::						
6	በአካባቢው በፍልሰት ምክኛት አዲስ የሚወለዱ ሕፃናት ቁጥር ቀንሶታል ::						
7	በአካባቢዎ ቼ ጠዋሪና ሞግዚት ያጡ ሽማግሌዎች እንጂ ወጣቶች ብዙም የሉም ::						

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አስማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አስማማ ለሁ	በጣምአስማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍጹምአልሰማ ማም	ሰለዚህጉዳይ አቅም
8	አምራች ሐይሉ በአካባቢው ባለመኖሩ የጉልበት የስራ ክፍያ ውድ ነው።						
9	የአካባቢው ልጆች በለጋ ዕድሜያቸው የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርታቸውን ሳይጨርሱ አቋርጠው ይፈልጋሉ።						

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አሰማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አሰማማ ለሁ	በጣምአሰማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍጹምአልሰማ ማም	ሰለዚህጉዳይ አቅም
10	<p>በጥናቱ አካባቢ ባሕላዊ በፈረስና በጥሩባ በብዙ ወንድና ሴት ሰርገኛ አጃቢዎች ታጅቦ ሲደረግ የነበረው ባህላዊ የሰርግ እና የምግብ ዝግጅት ሰነድ-ሰርአት በአከባቢው እየጠፋ ነው።</p>						

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አሰማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አሰማማ ለሁ	በጣምአሰማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍጹምአልሰማ ማም	ሰለዚህጉዳይ አቅም
1 1	በጥናቱ አካባቢ በዘመናዊ ሑኔታ በርካታ ጠንካራ ቤቶች በቆርቆሮ ጣራ ልባስ ቢሰሩም አብዛኛው ነዋሪዎች ወደ ከተማ በመፍለሳቸው የተለቀቁና የተዘጉ ቤቶችና መንደሮች አሉ ።						

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አሰማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አሰማማ ለሁ	በጣምአሰማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍጹምአልሰማ ማም	ሰለዚህጉዳይአ ላቅም
1 2	የቀድሞ የአገቶች ይዘታ /ርስት እርሻ ቦታ ለምነቱ አጥቶ ቁጥቋጦ በቅሎበት ይታያል ።						
1 3	ብዙ ወጣቶች የአገታቸው ን ገህል ታሪክ ርስት ወርሶ እያሰቀጠሉ ነው ።						

	የተግባሩ የስራ ዝርዝር	አሰማማ ለሁ	በጥቂቱ አሰማማ ለሁ	በጣምአሰማ ማለሁ	አልሰማ ማም	በፍጹምአልሰማ ማም	ስለዚህጉዳይ አቅም
1 4	ለፍልሰት አንዱ መንስዔ በየአካባቢው ለኑሮ አሰፈላጊ የሆኑ የመሰረተ ልማት አውታሮች አለመሟላት ሊሆን ይችላል።						
1 5	ፍልሰት ከቀጠለ የመኖሪያ መንደሮች ወደፊት ነዋሪ አልባ ሆኖ ታሪኩ ቱቧ ባሕሉ ቋንቋው ጠፍቶ ባዶ ሊሆን ይችላል።						

\* ውድ መረጃ ሰጪ ወንድም አህቶቼ ስለሰጣችሁኝ የመረጃ ግባአት ደግሜ አጅግ እያመሰገንኩኝ በጥናቱ ርእሰ ጉዳይ ላይና በተዛማጅ ጉዳዮች ተጨማሪ ሐሳብ ካለ ቢገልፁት:- -----

-----  
-----  
II :- የጥናቱ ቃለ - መጠይቅ /"Interviews/ እና የቡድን FGD መነሻ መሪ ጥያቄዎችና በአጥጋቢው በመስክ ተደራሽ በመሆን የተሞሉ መሪ ጥያቄዎች :-

1. ከዚህ በፊት እርሶ ለአጭርም ሆነ ለረጅም ጊዜ የፍልሰት ታሪክ አሎት ሀ.አው ለ.የለኝም ሐ. አላስታውስም

1.1 ቤተሰቦስ ከዚህ በፊት የፍልሰት ታሪክ አለው? ሀ.አለው ለ.የለውም

2- በጉራጌ ዞን በእኖርኤነርመገርወረዳ ሰዎች ከመጀመሪያ ኩውልድ ቀያቸው ወደ ከተማ የሚፈልሱባቸው

1ኛ.- ኢኮኖሚያዊ

2ኛ.- ማህበራዊ እና ባሕላዊ

3ኛ.- በፖለቲካዊ እና አካባቢያዊ ምክኛቶች ምንድን ናቸው ብለው ያምናሉ?

2.1-ሌሎች በጉራጌ ዞን በእኖርኤነርመገር ወረዳ ለሰዎች ወደ ከተማ መፍለስ ገፊና ሳቢ ምክኛቶች ቢገልጹቸው

3 . በጉራጌ ዞን በእኖርኤነርመገር ወረዳ ሰዎች ከኩውልድ ቀያቸው በመፍረሳቸው በአካባቢ ያመጣው ማህበራዊ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ወይም ሌሎች ተጽእኖዎች ምንድን ናቸው?

