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**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDIES**

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF URBAN EXPANSION ON  
RURAL COMMUNITY IN CASE OF WOLKITE TOWN  
PARTICULARIY EDGETCHORA KEBELE

A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF Civics  
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## Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	ii
ACRONYM .....	v
LIST OF TABLE .....	vi
ABSTRACT .....	vii
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1. Background of the study .....	1
1.2 Statement of problem .....	3
1.3 Objective of the study .....	4
1.3.1 General objective .....	4
1.3.2 Specific objective .....	4
1.4 Research question.....	4
1.5 Significance of the study.....	5
1.6 Scope of the study .....	5
1.7 Organization of the study .....	5
1.8 Limitation of the study .....	5
CHAPTER TWO .....	7
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES .....	7
2.1 Concepts of Urbanization.....	7
2.2 Expansion of urbanization .....	7
2.3 Effects of urbanization in sub Saharan Africa .....	8
2.4.1 Economic impact.....	9
2.5 Problem of urbanization in Ethiopia .....	9
2.6 Urbanization and urban displacement .....	10
2.7 Land expropriation in rural areas of Ethiopia .....	10
2.8 Effect of Rural to Urban Migration.....	11
CHAPTER THREE.....	13
3. RESEARCH METHOD.....	13
3.1 Descriptions of the study area and population .....	13
3.2. Research design.....	13
3.3. Research approach .....	13
3.4. Source of data .....	13
3.4.1. Primary data source.....	14
3.4.2 Secondary data source.....	14
3.5. Data collection tools and instrument.....	14
3.5.1. Questionnaires.....	14
3.5.2. Interview .....	14

3.6. Sample size .....	14
3.7. Sampling techniques .....	15
3.8. Method of data analysis .....	15
3.9. Ethical consideration.....	15
CHAPTER FOUR.....	16
4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPETATION .....	16
4.1 Socio-demographic background of respondents .....	16
4.1.2 Marital status.....	17
4.1.3 Religious profile of respondents .....	18
4.1.4 Education .....	18
4.1.5 Languages .....	19
4.2. Economic activities .....	20
4.3. Causes of the urban expansion.....	20
4.4. Causes of The Urban Expansion .....	26
4.4.1. The cause of urban expansion .....	26
4.5. Consequence of urban migration .....	26
4.6. The livelihood changes among displaced peoples .....	27
CHAPTER FIVE .....	27
5. CONCIUSION AND RECOMMENDATION .....	27
5.1 Conclusion .....	27
5.2 Recommendation .....	28
REFERENCES .....	30
APPENDIX.....	33
.....	35

## **ACRONYM**

ALGAF. AFRICA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTION FORUM

NRSP. NUTURAL RESOURCE SYSTEMS PROGRAM

PUA . PERI-URBAN AFRECA

SSA. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## LIST OF TABLE

Table 4-1 .Distribution of sex composition of respondents .....	16
Table 4-2 The following shows the age distribution of the respondents in the study area .....	17
Table 4-3. Distribution of marital status of respondents .....	17
Table 4-4. religious profile of respondents .....	18
Table 4-5 show the educational level of respondents.....	18
Table 4-6 Show the linguistic characteristics of the respondents .....	19
Table 4-7 Economic activities of the respondents .....	20
Table 4.8 thecause of urban expansion .....	20
Table 4.9 the cause of urban expansion .....	21
Table 4-10 expansion of urban migration .....	23
Table 4-11 expansion of urban migration .....	24
Table 4-12 the majority of respondent.....	25

## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this assess the economic impact of urban expansion on rural community in Wolkite town particularly Edget Chorakebele. The main purpose of this research study was the economic impact of urban expansion on rural community and propose land use planning strategies to avoid or at least minimize the impact from future land use planning and decision making process

The next aim of this study is to forward some possible procedures to be implemented in order to improve of full filling the gap of the condition of rural community in the study area. In this study,different impats has been examined , for instance rural migration in to urban area,framlandness,unemployment and social disorganization in the rural area. This study is also employed a cross sectional survey method ,designed to understande quantitative and qualitative research approach was used in this study. Data was collected through interview and questionnair,which contained open ended and close ended questions and by using interview,and both primary and secondary source of data was used in this stud

The finding of this study shows that there were various economic impacts that rural community in the study have been faced. As result the research used conclusion and recommendation of the further study . The role of the government should examine to assess the possibility of decreases the economici mpact of rural community.

Key word : urbanization

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the study

Rapid urbanization, referring to both urban population growth and physical area expansion of urban centers is an inevitable phenomenon in world urban centers, such as small cities and towns are centralizing the current urbanization process because small cities are changing to large cities and towns are changing to cities rapidly (Cohen, 1994; Isimon, 2008). Most of these swift changes are observed in developing countries. These countries have the lion's share of current urban expansion and their contribution to the growth of current urban expansion population in 2010. For instance, the proportion of urban population in developing countries is expected to increase from 47% in 2004 to 64% by 2050 (United Nations, 2012). Although urbanization in most developing countries is associated with multifaceted problems, it can offer numerous opportunities for better living standards (Tocoli, 2012). Urbanization in most Asian countries is based on structural transformation which is the result of either investment in agricultural technology such as the Green Revolution (Kelly, 1999; Webster, 2002; Webster and Muller, 2002; Webster, 2004). The latter is similar to the urbanization in Africa, which is most due to natural growth, urban migration, and reclassification of urban physical boundaries by those previously known as rural villages (Montgomery, 2008).

Today over 4 billion people around the world, more than half the global population live in cities. This trend is expected to continue, by 2050 with the urban population more than doubling its current size, nearly 7 of 10 people in the world will live in cities. The speed and scale of urbanization brings challenges, including meeting accelerated demand for affordable housing, well-connected transport systems, and other infrastructure, basic services as well as jobs, particularly for the nearly 1 billion urban poor who live in informal settlements. There are also conflicts on the rise, resulting in 60% of forcibly displaced people living in urban areas.

Africa is achieving steady economic growth and is largely characterized by informal settlements and informal work in environment world bank 2013 for instance about 60% of the urban residents in sub-Saharan Africa is a recent phenomenon where urban areas are expanding at alarming rate although little is being done to improve the sub-optimal social and economic infrastructure of the urban centers.

Many studies directly or indirectly express urbanization in Africa as urbanization of poverty (Ravallion, 2002; UN-Habitat, 2003, 2004, 2012) and urban areas of many African countries have been expanding even at times of poor economic performance (Opat, 2000; Henderson, 2003) although the existing urban trend in Africa is facing difficulties in terms of availability of infrastructure and employment generation. Africa's urban growth rate is expected to remain at about 2% per annum until 2050 (Montgomery, 2008). Which is higher than the East Asian countries. This growth rate is expected to be higher for sub-Saharan Africa in general as the existing level of urbanization is much lower compared to the North African countries (UN-Habitat, 2010). Given the widespread problems in urban Africa, vast and everlasting urban expansion is an inevitable feature of the continent. Another issue related to urban expansion in sub-Saharan Africa is that the rapid change of socio-economic activities in peri-urban areas (Rakodil, 1999; Mbiba and Huch Zermeyer, 2007).

Urbanization process in Ethiopia the establishment of Addis Ababa as a capital of the country by Emperor Menelik II worked the beginning of the process of modern urbanization in Ethiopia it created an opportunity for the concentration of regional capital which bordered the urbanization (Akalu, 1973).

Urbanization process during this period was facilities territory expansion and improvement of transportation and communication city such as Dire Dawa, Addis Ababa and major emerged and development in to the as sizeable and well diversities model and

settlement. They are good example of town they were built as the immediate result of Addis Ababa Djibouti rail way constructed between 1897-1917(Akalu, 1973). Also, it has been observed that economic impacts have been taking place in the rural community of Wolkite town as a result of urbanization. However, previously adequate and comprehensive studies were conducted so as to examine the economic impacts of urbanization in this particularly in EdgeChoChora Kebele.

## **1.2 Statement of problem**

Government in developing countries develops urban expansion plan and design policies and strategies to create livable cities and promote sustainable urban livelihoods. Such plans and policies the livelihood (production and consumed) by the urban area. However, the way in which these farm households respond to the policies as well as the nature and magnitude of linkages that between farm households skill and urban labor market are crucial indenturing the merits of the policies.

The literature on peri-urban sub-Saharan Africa, although limited, focuses on land use (Briggs and Mwanfupe, 2005) natural resource productivity and environment (Rakoi, 1999). The other strand of literature mainly discusses theories and hypotheses of peri-urban development on households income (Tadle 1999; Mandere et al. 2010).

On the other hand there are very serious development problems in many areas. Including, high levels of urban poverty, serious problems of food security, high infant and child mortality, many urban areas in sub-Saharan Africa also have very high prevalence rates for HIV/AIDS, where there are large urban population unable to get require most at risk these increase urban mortality rates significance .

Generally urban expansion is one of the basic problems that affect the living standard and food security of many agrarian economy peoples in developing countries ,this invasion process leads to the loss of agricultural farm lands, grazing land, bar land and reduction of crops or food productivity (Fekadu,2015).

Wolkite town is one of the town of Gurage zone of south region, affect by urban expansion due to the existence of high population growth and being flat in landscape make it suitable for urban expansion ,since the expansion of the town was becoming fast.

It creates displacement to the farming community. There are different problems association with this expansion particularly Edgetchora kebele. Like loss of agricultural farm lands, reduction of grazing lands and bare lands, this kebele which is affect with these problem

However, those the above researchers failed to the effect of urban expansion on rural community. therefore this research in order to fulfill the gap tried to identify the cause of urban expansion on rural farming peoples, to identify consequence of urban migration on rural farming peoples, to describe the livelihood changes among displaced peoples to affected by the process of urbanization in Wolkite particularly Edgetchora kebele.

### **1.3 Objective of the study**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

The general objectives of the study are the economic effect of urban expansion on rural community in case of Wolkite town particularly Edget chora kebele.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objective**

1. to identify the cause of urban expansion on rural farming peoples in Wolkite Town.
2. To identify consequence of urban migration on rural farming peoples in Wolkite Town.
3. To describe the livelihood changes among displaced peoples in Wolkite Town.

### **1.4 Research question**

1. How to identify the cause of urban expansion on rural farming people in Wolkite Town?
2. What are the consequences of urban migration on rural farming peoples in Wolkite Town?
3. How to describe the livelihood changes among displaced peoples in Wolkite Town?

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The study has been important in different ways. I would be providing information for different bodies and as the source for other researchers who would do research on the study topic. It has provided information for concerned bodies to enhance and improve the problem of the impact of urban expansion on rural communities. In this study area, particularly Edget chora kebele. In addition, it would be important to provide information for government and nongovernmental organizations who engage in town development work. It also serves as the source for other researchers who are doing research or want to conduct research on the study topic; it provides information for concerned bodies to enhance and improve the problem of the impact of urban expansion on rural communities in the study area.

### **1.6 Scope of the study**

This study was delimited to investigate the contributing factors of urban expansion on rural communities in the study area. It gave much emphasis on the economic impact of urban expansion. Research was selected for this reason. In order to get accurate data collection and to conduct the research in the study area, particularly Edget chora kebele.

### **1.7 Organization of the study**

The study was contained in five chapters. This first chapter contains the introduction part of this study, statement of the problem, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and operational terms. The second chapter consists of a literature review of the study, the third chapter including methodology of the study, research design, study area and population source of data collection, sampling techniques, the last chapter includes recommendation and conclusion of rural area.

### **1.8 Limitation of the study**

The researcher faces different shortcomings in the study. This includes time constraints in order to conduct the study, very limited personal income, short time, another problem for the researcher is attitudes of people towards questionnaires and interviews when they were giving their responses.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES**

#### **2.1 Concepts of Urbanization**

Urbanization is process of population increases on urban area and it indicates the growth of secondary and tertiary activities like manufacturing trading and ets. The other threats the growth of agricultural the term urban in vole situation on which large proportion of population live urban place that their dies grace of economic development justifies. The phenomenon has been looting with particular interest and concern because of common observation. In all developed countries few exceptions there appears to be larger population in urban areas. This reflects the observation western country as compared to newly developing countries that similar degree of participation of the labor force on occupation that were urban in character example nonagricultural is taking place at a usually rapid rate (Barrney Cohen 2015).

Urbanization the aggregation of people in to relatively large dease and heterogeneous settlement is not the same thing as the ruler process rather it is spatial aggregates as a concomitant of the broader urban process. This distinction is critical because among other reasons urbanism (Aterm which generally refers to the culture urbanized communities). So often is discussed as a result of urbanization where it is infect a result of the broader urban process to get her with related processes; (David popenoe, 1965)

#### **2.2 Expansion of urbanization**

Rapid urbanization has occurred force in time and space first during the 19<sup>th</sup> century the economically more developed countries where industrialization led to a huge demand for

labor in manufacturing mining center. Second towards so, when in the economically less developed countries (World Bank 2000).

The patter of urbanization in Ethiopia correlated the development in Ethiopia can see as distractible develop that shared various socio economic political and cultural life of the Ethiopia society the three major symbolic political and religious centers. When occupied know place in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Ethiopia urbanization era; Axum, Laliabela and Gonder and Axum as the first political country still continue to have symbolic importance in the countries urbanization history (Solomon 1996).

### **2.3 Effects of urbanization in sub Saharan Africa**

The extensive of urban expansion in sub- Saharan Africa in particular and developing countries in general can have positive and negative effects on multiple aspects (such as environmental social and economic) of the farm households in the PUAs. A significant number of studies have investigated the environmental issues (for a comprehensive review see Simon, 2008). A number of studies have investigated the effect of urbanization on the livelihood of farmers in PUAs (Gregory and mattingly), 2009; Mattingly, 2009 Joduro, 2010) and farmers sources of income in PUAs (e.g see longouw et al, 2001; Mandere et al 2010; kasa et al 2012).

Gregory and Mattingly (2009) identify agriculture as the key source of live hood for the farmers in PUAs although availability of land is being reduced. By reviewing according to Gregory and Mattingly (2009) over 25 studies (Habli- Dhar ward and kollata in India and Kumas; in Ghana) sponsored by the natural resource systems program (NRSP) project based in Britain. Their studies are based on the synthesis of the different reports under the some project in fact Mattingly (2009) acknowledge that the rationale for selecting survey sites in not accessible and the findings are examples of what can happen in the peri-urban areas. Interested readers can access the different reports on <http://www.nrsp.org/data base/documents/>.

In general the literature indicates that livelihoods in the PUAs of the SSA are more diversified compared to their rural counterpart and the subsistence form households in PUAs become vulnerable because they are unable to exploit the new employment

opportunities in these areas. However, it is likely that one from house hold is different from the other in terms of asset holding and resilience which in turn leads to differential effects. This suggest a gap in the knowledge on the differential effects of urbanization on farm household in PUAs and the factors that likely influence the effects. Moreover, Simon (2008) hights the dearth of information on the social and economic issues of peri-urban areas and Mandere et al. (2010) also share the some concern. This clearly indicates the scarcity of knowledge on the effects of urbanization at micro level.

#### **2.4.1 Economic impact**

As city rows the cost of housing and infrastructural so, growth since they are less water land building material available and greater congestion problems as city decants in this way government often do not meet the service need of residents and urban development is dominate by private capital unemployment growth as do drug abuse crime and homelessness (UN habitat 2010). Urbanization characterized by city expansion and urban sprawls should be seen a nucleus of the development process in which the developing countries hope to make a significant progress toward poverty reduction (NPc, 2011).

The bright light of urbanized cities brings poor people who are hungry, jobless and ill the hope of escaping from poverty. However, in much of sub Saharan Africa development and economic growth have not kept pace with rates of urbanization. The more rapid urbanization process is the more unemployment issue happen. Unemployment also widens the already exiting gap between the affluence and poverty it is important to emphasize that along increase urbanizing rate

#### **2.5 Problem of urbanization in Ethiopia**

The rapid rate of urbanization growth Ethiopia has been experiencing since couple of years have reached a level where it poses serious problems to national development and the promotion of social welfare experience has proved that as urbanization of social welfare experience has provide that as urban area growth population government and the community face increasing pressures to provide service and service and infrastructural facilities effectively coordinate and manage the development of cities and towns urban problem in Ethiopia have increased indecent years has the provision of urban socio economics revises such as housing and gait full employment are found to be not only in

adequate but deteriorative fine statistics reveal that 60 percent of the countries urban population live in substandard houses (MUDHAND UNICEF; 1983)

## **2.6 Urbanization and urban displacement**

Displacement in urban centers may be regarded as development induced process rapid urbanization in India during 1960s and 1970s necessitated the relocation of tens of thousands and of low income people and urban dwellers living in large cities. According to Warrantly (1994:12) most of the agricultural area in Thailand gradually reduced by urbanization process the result shows that this agricultural area encountered with physical economic, social and environmental problems from both inside agricultural area and outside factories. Besides these the urban expansion, the progresses of transportation and both private and government projects of development are the main factors believed. Fleece (1998) also indicated that in the nearby vicinity of Yererke Teff round Addis Ababa the urban development projects that expropriated land from the farmer eventually resulted in impoverishment and marginalization.

## **2.7 Land expropriation in rural areas of Ethiopia**

Land and land tenure systems influence the overall living standard and livelihood of the cultivators as well as property owners. Semmen and Upoff (1976, 64-67) argue that many third world countries ownership of lands is a fairly reliable indicator of social and political power. Other stated that land is a principal means and political power. Other stated that land is a principal means of livelihood (Dealing, 1984). Cornea (1994:14) Charley puts the resultants end and consequence of land and ownership removal from the hands of cultivators as follows. Expropriation of land removes the main foundation upon which people productive system, commercial activities and live stocks are constructed. We can safely remark that kind of land expropriation by any external party in favor development project including urban expansion will result in collective break down of the people livelihood unless measure of risk minimization are introduced. The exportation of land to impoverishment and marginalization which is expressed in different form Cornea (1999) indicates that marginalization in relation to displacement is manifested as a cumulative effects of unemployment, homeless and lands less. This expropriation also under estimates and relegates the people democratic right to own property. The allocation of rural land for the urban dwellers leaves the property owners landless, makes the farmers

unemployed. The urban job market is less developed to absorb the rural people who are ill fit and unskilled for urban job.

The controversy and contention as well as definition rise from the constitution itself. The government is also rested to expropriate land for “public purpose” with some pre-condition in fact compensate being the main one (Article 40.8) the FDRE constitution state that. The two ownership of rural lands as well as natural resources is exclusively vested in the state and in the people of Ethiopia and shall not be subject to sale or other mean of example ( article 40.4 finally we need empower the local people in sense as calve that this refers to the enabling the individual and groups to merge its own decision about their own future against the manipulation of the article at local level and calve 1996.175 pa 2002 this implies that people should participate on the basic of agreed up on mechanisms and pro in the decision making process that impinge in the their lives pause wan 2002,125

## **2.8 Effect of Rural to Urban Migration**

As countries purse development industrialization drives the need to build urban center became certain it is this pursuance that leads to someone what neglect of the urban center this calls for people in the rural area desiring to move to the urban center every man want a standard giving better than where he now that the drive to move to the urban center become obvious in the developing countries this passion become so great that the move become rampant the purpose this piece is to reflect on the serious problem of excessive rural urban migration and rising urban unemployment and under employment developing countries and how to restore a proper balance between rural economic and social opportunities to curb rural migration rural area are isolated area of an open with low population density occupation by the rural folk is folk are mostly primary in nature for instance farming fishing quarrying are major activities offered by the rural people most of the in dust are being concentrated in the urban center and it became relatively herd for the rural folk to the end meet

since the available occupation in the rural areas are most primary they offer alowprotit capital and the few elite are not must be because of the primary nature and fewer wage offered by the job in the rural areas not much to be desired the seasonality of the primary

jobs or the agricultural activist which they are engaged in result session unemployment and small scale business industry are been wiped off by and for the technology product from urban center thus causing structural unemployment this leaves much people in the ruler areas unemployed in most part of the year rural area are characterized with unbearable folks have limited access to bas services roads that access telephone services.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Descriptions of the study area and population**

The study will conduct on Wolkite twon. Wolkite is a town administrative city of Gurage zone found in the south nation nationalities and peoples of regional state (SNNPRS). The town has 158km far from the capital city of the country. This town has a latitude and longitude of 8°17'N37°47'E/8.283°N37.783E and an elevation between 1910 and 1935 meter above sea level. It is surround by kebana woreda and it will part of former Goro woreda based on the 2007cencus Wolkite has conduct by the central statistical agency. This town has a total population of 28.8866 of whom 15074are men's and 13792 were women's (census 2007 SNNPRS table).

#### **3.2. Research design**

The research is employee a cross sectional survey design because the research makes single time or short description to conduct the study than longitudinal survey design.

#### **3.3. Research approach**

To deal the research question and objective effectively use quantitative and exploratory qualitative approach. The quantitative approach includes house hold survey with semi structured interviews, and qualitative approach includes un structured interviews for instance through interviewing policy, local leaders, while through observation, by observing youth living condition in Wolkite , police and well security.

The reason is to get correct information by asking clear question is both qualitative and quantitative approach.

#### **3.4. Source of data**

In order to ensure the validity and reliability of the study the researcher would used both primary and secondary source of data.

### **3.4.1. Primary data source**

The primary source of the data was collected through questionnaires, including open ended and close ended question the researcher was also collected through interviews. It is important for researcher also used direct observe

Researcher was also collected through interviews. It is important for research is also used direct observation that closely were a group, individuals doing act their lives or areas where the person usually resided was observed to have a clear understanding of this situation.

### **3.4.2 Secondary data source**

The research is also Secondary data sources by reviewing written materials such as documents of town administration published and unpublished materials including journals, magazines, books, and internet are the like as a reference.

## **3.5. Data collection tools and instrument**

This study was employed two main instruments.

### **3.5.1. Questionnaires**

This research was used self-administer questionnaires which contain both open and close ended questions. The goals of distributing this questionnaire is collecte data from their understanding and their reaction to ward cause and consequence of the impact of urban expansion on rural community.

### **3.5.2. Interview**

An interview is one an instrument the researcher was used during data collection. It were included both parties which means the respondents. The concerned bodies of the interview is from municipality's administrative organ and kebele managers.

## **3.6. Sample size**

Wolkite town have three kebeles, among three kebeles the research is selective Addis Kifle Ketema particularly Edget Chora kebeles as sample size 500 displaced farmers from in this kebeles. There are to be estimated the researcher was used purposive sampling from non probability sampling to get deep in information from those deemed to have sufficient knowledge with area under study. So, this research was select 20 respondents.

### **3.7. Sampling techniques**

Among the non- probability sampling technique the researcher was employed purposive sampling techniques. Because if would be present or available that best meet the objective of the research taking this rational in to account from total number of peoples 20 would be selected from Edgert Chora kebele used purposive sampling techniques.

### **3.8. Method of data analysis**

In analyzing data collecting through both qualitative and quantitative techniques that is translated to international language. English from quantitative techniques or closed ended questionnaires, the research would be analyze by used statistical tools such as percentage, tables, and like from qualitative technique, it would be analyze through open ended or unstructured interview through presentation of opinions of key information from sample size.

### **3.9. Ethical consideration**

The following ethical issues were taken in to account at all stage of the study permission is asked from the sample size of Edger Chora kebele. To collected the necessary data. To maintain confidentiality and privacy at time in other session name of respondents was not be motion by any means. The research is inform all rights of the respondents by in form consents anonymity is also important during the research process their right to voluntarily participation and their determination leave at the time is about importance of the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPETATION

#### 4.1 Socio-demographic background of respondents

Sex composition of the respondents

Table 4-1 .Distribution of sex composition of respondents

S e x	f r e q u e n c y	%
M a l e	1 2	6 0
F e m a l e	8	4 0
T o t a l	2 0	1 0 0

-Source: Own survey (2012)

As we have seen in the above table 12 respondents or 60% of them males and of respondent or 40% them were females. the above table show that the majority of respondents are males.

#### 4.1.1 Age composition of the respondents

Table 4-2 The following shows the age distribution of the respondents in the study area

A g e	f r e q u a n c y	%
Below 30 years	3	15
31 - 40	6	30
41 - 50	2	10
51 - 60	4	20
Above 60	5	25
T o t a l	20	100

Source: own survey( 2012)

We can understand from the above table 15(5%) of the respondents are age group 31-40, 10(10%) of them were age groups 41-50, 20(20%) of them were age group of 51-60, 30(15%) of them were age group below 30 years and 25(25%) of the respondents were above 60 years. Regarding the above interpretation majority of the respondents were the age groups of above 60 years.

#### 4.1.2 Marital status

The following table shows the marital status of the respondents.

Table 4-3. Distribution of marital status of respondents

Marital status	F r e q u a n c y	%
S i n g l e	2	10
M a r r i e d	12	60
W i d o w e d	5	25

D i v o r c e e	1	5
T o t a l	2	0 1 0 0

Source: own survey 2012)

As we can see from the above table majority 12(60%) of the respondents were method,5(25%) of them are windowed, 2 (10%) were are single and 1(5%)of were divorced, based on the above, we can understand that majority of respondents were married.

### 4.1.3 Religious profile of respondents

Table 4-4. religious profile of respondents

R e l i g i o n	F r e q u e n c y	P e r c e n t a g e
O r t h o d o x	9	4 5
M u s l i m	6	3 0
P r o t e s t a n t s	4	2 0
C a t h o l i c s	1	5
T o t a l	2 0	1 0 0 %

Source: Researcher's own (2012E.C)

According to above table,9(45%) of the study participants are the followers of Orthodox Christianity. Next to that 6(30%) of participants are those who follow Muslim. Further, as the religious profile shows 4(20%) of them, the respondents are followers of protestant. Finally 1(5%) of them are Catholics followers. The description of religion in the above implies the majority of respondents are the followers of Orthodox Christianity religion.

### 4.1.4 Education

Table 4-5 show the educational level of respondents

Educational level	F r e q u e n c y	%
I l l i t e r a t e	3	1 5
1 - 4 g r a d e s	6	3 0

5 - 6 grades	2	1	0
9 - 10 grades	5	2	5
11 and above	4	2	0
T o t a l	2	0	1 0 0

Source: own survey (2012E.C)

Based on the above table 3.4 we can see that majority of the respondents 6(30%) of them were 1-4 grades 2(10%) of them were 5-8grade,5 (25%) of them were grade 9-10and above grades 11 4(20%).and were illiterate; 3(15%) and they can't and read as we can see the majority of them were educational level of 1-4 grades.

#### 4.1.5 Languages

Table 4-6 Show the linguistic characteristics of the respondents

L a n g u a g e s	F r e q u e n c y	%
Guragiegna Languages	6	3 0
A m h a r i c	4	2 0
Both Amharic and Guragiegna	1	0 5
T o t a l	2	0 1 0 0

Source: Own, survey (2012E.C).

Regarding to the above table majority of the respondents 10(50%) of them were both Guragiegna and Amharic speakers, 4(20%) Of the respondents were Amharic speakers, And about 6(30%) of the respondent them were speaker of Guragie Language.

## 4.2. Economic activities

Table 4-7 Economic activities of the respondents

Economic activity	F r e q u e n c y	%
F a r m e r	8	40
M e r c h a n t s	5	25
P e n s i o n e r s	3	15
U n e m p l o y e d	4	20
T o t a l	20	100

Source: own survey (2012E.C)

Grading the above table majority of the respondents 8(40%) of them were farmers,5(25%) of them were both farmers and merchants,4(20%) were unemployed and 3(15%) of them were pensioners, one can understand from these that majority the respondents were farmers.

## 4.3. Causes of the urban expansion

Table 4.8 thecause of urban expansion

	f r e q u e n c y	%
the advancement of technology	1	55

	9	45
	20100	

Source: own survey (2012)

As shown the table above a substantial number 11(55%) of respondents confirmed that urban expansion had the cause for advancement of technology. But the least 9(45%) of respondents said that it would has no cause of advanced technology.

urban expansion is the consequence of advancement of technology in urban center because high levels of mashinaries, successful material products.Generally urban expansion used to population awareness.Then urban expansions are main advantages and disadvantages.The advantages are access to education .health care , social services access to employment, access to modern life. Then disadvantages are increase wastage(pollution), high population rate ,lack of access to lands,high migration rate,lack of housing in the town (interview participant ).

Table 4.9 the cause of urban expansion

	C a t a g o r y	frequency	%
the rural urban migration	y e s	13	65
	N o	7	35
	t o t a l	20	100

the expansion of education	y e s	14	70
	N o	6	30
	t o t a l	20	100

Source :own servey(2012)

show that above the table those who conformed rural migration had the cause for their urban expansion. Based on this more than half 13(65%) respondents replied that it yes their urban expansion. but the least 7(35%) of respondents said that it no urban expansion .majority of respondents reported that rural migration the cause your urban expansion .then urban populations high.

As show a large number 14(70%) of respondents had confirmed that the expansion of educations had the cause of urban expansion .then the least number 6(30%) of respondents said that it no cause of urban expansion .the majority of respondents in the responses yes, became the beater access to educations and urban expansion is the main cause of education that means to supply raw material.

the main root cause of urban expansion in wolkite town is comprehensive.the most important causes of urban expansion according to respondants are two factors.The initial one is that rural areas move towards town of wolkite for several reasons.Based on the views of the study participants they come to the town for getting beater education service ,beater employment opportunity ,for beater health care ,search peace and stability since in some rural areas there is insability,lack of safe drinking water.

The second cause of high urbanization rate is population growth .The rate of population growth in the town is high because of lack of use family planning and controlling system .The majority community members according to respondents are not willing to use condom,pills and other bith controlling tools have small family size.The implication of both high rural urban migration and natural population growth rate have negative impacts and pressure on the supply of social service for the fast growing population in the town(interview participant ).

The educational process of urban expansion is the quality and the effectiveness of education depend on qualitative variables such as characteristics of schools ,teachers and classrooms as well as quantitative variables such as achievement scores(OECD,2013).Criteria for determining school quality indicators are school climate teacher qualifications, availability of educational technology, curriculum implementation availability of instructional materials and parental involvement.

Table 4-10 expansion of urban migration

	C a t e g o r y	f r e q u e n c y	%
decreasing agricultural production	Y e s	1 6	80
	N o	4	20
	T o t a l	2 0	1 0 0
increasing population density	Y e s	1 7	85
	N o	3	1 5
	t o t a l	2 0	1 0 0

Source: own survey (2012)

show that above the table,16(80%) of respondents confirmed that expansion of urban migration is decreasing agricultural production ,4(20%)the respondents are not urban migration decreasing agricultural production, the majority of respondent 16(80%).those high population growth rate to lack of firm lands. those who confirmed urban migration is increasing population density 17(85%), respondents. 3(15%)the respondents is not . the majority of respondents response to populations not use family planning.

Because of the expansion of the town, the agricultural regimes and ecosystem we are dependent on is getting destroyed without further replacement and rehabilitation tools. We lost those tools and possibilities of survival. The rapid expansion is not proportional to our speed of surviving and leading our lifestyles. Even the social reproduction process is also getting tough and destroyed. The social customs and rules of reproduction, system reconfiguration, and establishment of agricultural climates is losing the fabrics. The population density is getting tough making life more aquatic and extremely fracturing (Interview participant).

Apart from the pattern in which urban expansion is posing a pressure on the agricultural mode of the society, the urban expansion is also changing the matrix of population density and associated social rules and norms.

The societal norms that are guiding our livelihood pattern are getting fractured and the result is that we are not with any substitutes to lead our life. Hence, the abnormal process of urban expansion and the lack of proper governmental concern and attention to the social process of urban expansion is making our social custom in difficulty because of incompatibility problems (Interview participants).

The data reveals that the social process of urban expansion and the associated norms and abnormalities are incompatible to the society's social processes of change and livelihood. This is bringing people into a new form of reconfigured social ecosystem created by the urban expansion process (Daniel 2006; Hassan 2011). This new social ecosystem is directly unfamiliar to the people and the new pattern of regimes and social rules are vulnerable to eased manipulations, with stark and grave consequences on the life of the society.

Table 4-11 expansion of urban migration

the consequence of sanitation problem in urban area	y	e	s	8	4	0
	N		o	1	2	6

	t o t a l	2 0	1 0 0
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Source: own survey(2012)

Show above the table a large number 12(60%) of respondents are not sanitation problem ,8(40%) the respondent are consequence of sanitation problem .majority of respondent12(60%)

Table 4-12 the majority of respondent

	c a t a g o r y	f r e q u e n c y	%
standard of living condition are balanced	y e s	5	2 5
	N o	1 5	7 5
	t o t a l	3 0	1 0 0

Source: own survey (2012)

As show the table the majority of respondent 15(75%)is no balanced living conditions. 5(25%)of respondents is balanced. Because after urban expansion in Edget Chora all the informants were agriculturalists.

The process of land expropriation caused occupational rently of the displaces engaged in such income generating activities as grain trade,live of the informants(displayed people )consider them selves as job less.

According to Keyinformant interviews from the Wolkite town municipal office the major disadvantages of the urban expansion are;

Increases rate of wastage (pollution), Lack of access to land, Increasing population growth, High migration rate, And Lack of housing in the town were the major disadvantages of the urban expansion in the area;

In spite of the above negative impacts of urban expansion the respondent mentioned some of the major advantages you have benefited from the expansion some case when compared to rural area the following are positive aspects, those are;

Access to education, Access to employment, Access to modern life, and the level of urban social services in the town.

#### **4.4. Causes of The Urban Expansion**

##### **4.4.1. The cause of urban expansion**

According to the respondents the main root cause of urban expansion in Wolkite town is comprehensive. The most important causes of urban expansion according to respondents are two factors. The initial one is that rural areas move towards town of Wolkite for several reasons. Based on the views of the study participants they come to the town for getting better education service, better employment opportunity, for better health care, search peace and stability since in some rural areas there is instability, lack of safe drinking water.

The second cause of high urbanization rate is population growth. The rate of population growth in the town is high because of lack of use family planning and controlling system. The majority community members according to respondents are not willing to use condom, pills, and other birth controlling tools to have small family size. The implication of both high rural urban migration and natural population growth rate have negative impacts and pressure on the supply of social services for the fast growing population in the town. Thus, the cross-cutting issue like migration, population growth affects employment, quality of feeding housing and medication of the people. On the other side of the coin we have the novel and peculiar urban problems which are necessary concomitant of urbanization, such as housing, sanitation ,slums ,provisions and recreation, and pollution, physical and mental disorder, increases of crime, increases of suicides and divorce.

#### **4.5. Consequence of urban migration**

Urban expansion has several consequences on population and natural environments as well, to reason out the lenses quince of urban migration the researcher was used different questionnaires in taxation to the objective of the study and during field survey the

researcher asking different questions and list and explain them those consequences of urban migration.

#### **4.6. The livelihood changes among displaced peoples**

Occupationally white exception of those informants who come from Edget chora all the informants were agriculturalists ,the process of land expropriation caused occupational rently 15 of the displaces engaged in such income generating activities as grain trade,coffee shop,butcherries local bar . Water and fire wood supply and construction works. Live of the in formants (displayed people ) consider themselves as jobless.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. CONCIUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The urbanization process inflicted the lives of several farmers. Although there are few exception of innovators or early adapters, the majority of the people are disposed of their assets, moreover, landlessness is prevalent, for community where the totalities of its members depend on land and landed assets for survival, landlessness means an absolute break down of livelihoods. The community becomes at large dependents both for inputs and consumption. The very producers of food would become net buyers of food times.

In addition to the construction of new houses and projects the demand for large land area parse is also contributing for the expansion, wasted land with any defined function exists here and here in the town, although all the residence are primarily individual properties the involvement the bank in the sector through collateral produced a member of ideal of idle houses. Thus the problems related to the expansion are partly resulted from the miss management of land and other resources in the inner town, the mobile market. That wandered here and for decades significantly contributed for the urban expansion the physical mobility of the market a long with expansion in its size created and continues to create mass eviction and displacement.

In Wolkite the infant stage of the urban development to accommodate its new integrators and its inability to generate employment opportunity for its members, let alone out sides it another serious problem, lack of capital conspired with diminishing asset depend the problem of the displaced this the economically weak, less literate unable to get remittances, Women children and are suffering in the midst of the ambit of crisis.

In migration and out migration including emigration of an international type are playing significant role for the urban expansion. Careful and goes root management system that can go hand in hand with changes and local realities is essential, education is also of multiplepurpose venture, it equips with decision making power early information and better survival strategies again all peoples are not influenced and are not benefited by and from the process equally people are denied of their property right in the protest of development that diminishes what they have when their land is expropriated they are not consulted or compensated unless and other wise, the compensations are formulated in a way they bring sustainable income generating activity they was be no more use full than treating the symptom of the disease pelting aside the real cause.

The predicaments of the urbanization process are in fact affecting the community itself, land degradation ,pollution, deforestation ,and destruction of child animates is clearly exhibited for there more the overall environments crisis will be inevitable.

Although it is prevalent school dropout for self sustenance and cost cutting, this might be exacerbated if schools are transformed in to full day activity, currently the guy youngsters are able to engage in both education and off farm activities to full fill their needs where as full day education cannot provide such opportunity.

## **5.2 Recommendation**

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study the followings are recommendations.

- ❖ The failure of agriculture and the nature of urban life necessitate strengthening the non-farm employment sector as priority business in the case of Wolkite, the need

for initial capital both to involve and expand entrepreneurial ventures seem worthy, therefore, and the establishment of micro finance institutions is the best way to alleviate the problem related to finance and management.

- ❖ Training especially on entrepreneurial skill is also very important since the majority of the displaced are from agricultural sector. Therefore, concerned bodies it must be done training of entrepreneurial activity.
- ❖ Proper land use policy must be designed in away it facilitates the expansion of the town in planned trend the existence of wasted land in the center of the town here and there contributed for the uncontrolled expansion which ends up by expropriation of productive land the hunger for wide land is prevalent among individuals government offices schools and other development project stakeholders therefore market should hold defined place instead of its mobile and expansive nature, the proper management of the existing residential units by concerned bodies such as bank is also necessary to curb the uncontrolled flow .
- ❖ To achieve those results the town administration and municipality should be equipped with material, technical and professional manpower.

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D.11 and above

6. Languages.      A. Amharic.       B. Guragegna.       C. Double

7. Economic.      A. farmers.       B. merchants.       C. pensioner.

D. Un employed

**Part two: questionnaires related to the study.**

8. Do you think that the Advancement of technology is the case for urban expansion?

A. Yes.       B. No

9. If the question number "8" is give some explanation

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10. Do you think that rural urban migration is the cause for urban expansion?

A. Yes.       B. No

11. If the question number "10" is yes give same explanation

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12. Do you think that the expansion of education is the case for urban expansion?

A. Yes.       B. No

13. If the question number "11" is yes give some explanation?

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14. Do you think that the expansion of urban migration is decreasing agricultural production?

A. Yes.       B. No

15. If the question number "13" is yes give same pragmatic explanation,

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16. Do you think that the expansion of urban migration is increasing the population density ?

A. Yes.       B. No

17. If the question number "15" is yes why give some explanation ,

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18. Do you think that the expansion of urban migration is consequences the sanitation problems in urban areas?

A. Yes.

B. No

19. If the question number "17" yes why to give some explanation

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20. Do you think that after the expansion of urban the standard of living condition are balanced?

A. Yes.

B. No

21. If the question number "19" yes or "no" give some explanation

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Interview question

30. What are some of the major advantages you have benefited from the expansion ?

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31. What are some the major disadvantages of the urban expansion?

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