

# **Causes And Consequences Of Rural Urban Youth Migration: The Case Of Wolkite**

**WOLKITE UNIVERSITY**

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**



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In Sociology

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## DECLARATION

The senior essay conducted on “cause and consequences of rural urban youth migration. This work is completed with satisfactory evaluation of advisor and examiner as per the requirement of the university.

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

**COVID** - Corona virus disease

**CSA** - Central statics authority

**ILO** - International labor organization

**LDC** - Less developing countries

**NGO** - Non governmental organization

**SNNPR** - South nation nationalities and peoples region

**UNDESA** -united nations department of economic and social Affairs

**UNHCR** - united nation high commissioner for refugees

## **List of table**

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by sex

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by marital status

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by religion

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by educational status

Table 6: The decision to leave their place of birth or to migrate from rural to urban area

Table 7. Respondent's distribution by their living situation before they come

Table 8: Distribution of respondents or migrants by their income level before they come

Table 9. Migrants current socio economic status

Table 10: Nature of their present work;

Table 11: Distribution of respondents or migrants by their income level after they come

Table 12: Cause of migration

**List of figure; conceptual frame work**

## ABSTRACT

*The study focused on the causes and consequences of the rural urban youth migration in Wolkite town. For this study the researcher employed probability sampling techniques to select the sample respondents, by using systematic random sampling. The main objective of the study was to examine causes and consequences of rural-urban youth migration in Wolkite town. The researcher also used both qualitative and quantitative approaches. This study also used cross sectional research design by <sup>1</sup>considering time and budget constraints. The researcher employed questionnaire, interview, and case study as tools of data collection. The study employed a sample survey counting both closed and open ended questions. The researcher also used Primary and secondary source of data in order to support research sources such as questionnaires, interview, case study, and secondary source like different governmental non- governmental organizational research reports, books, journals, article, magazines and other documented sources. The findings shows that rural urban migration have adverse effects on rural as well as urban socio-economic conditions, therefore, the government and the responsible bodies should have to focus at reducing the consequence of migration in Wolkite town.*

**KEY Words;** Immigration, Emigration, Migrant, And Rural-Urban

Table of contents	Page
Acknowledgement.....	i
Acronym and Abbreviation.....	ii
List of tables .....	iii
Abstract.....	iv

## CHAPTER ONE:INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem .....	3
1.3 Objectives of the study .....	4
1.3.1 General objective .....	4
1.3.2 Specific objective.....	4
1.4 Research question .....	5
1.5 Significance of the study.....	5
1.6 Scope of the study .....	5
1.7 Operational Definition .....	5
1.8 limitation of the study.....	6
1.9 Organization of the paper.....	6

## CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW LITERATURE

2.1 Definition and concepts of migration .....	7
2.2 Types of migration .....	7
2.2.1 Internal migration .....	7
2.2.2 International migration .....	8
2.3 The causes of migration .....	8
2.4 The impacts of migration .....	9
2.5 Factors responsible for rural urban in the Developing Countries.....	10

2.5.1 Economic factor Causing Rural-Urban Migration .....	10
2.5.2 Socio cultural factor and Perceptions of Urban Life as a Cause of Rural-Urban Migration .....	10
2.6 challenges of migration.....	11
2.7 theoretical frame work.....	11
2.7.1 Network Theory of Rural to urban to Urban migration .....	11
2.7.2 Dual economy Model of Rural to Urban migration .....	11
2.7.3 Todaro And Harris-Todaro Expected Model of Rural to Urban migration.....	12
2.8. conceptual frame work.....	

## CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description .of the study area.....	15
3.2 Research design .....	15
3.3 Research approach.....	15
3.4 source of the data.....	15
3.4.1 Primary sources.....	16
3.4.2 secondary sources.....	16
3.5 Method of data collection .....	16
3.5.1 Interview.....	16
3.5.2 Questionnaire.....	16
3.5.3 Case study.....	16
3.6 Target population .....	17
3.7 Sampling technique .....	17
3.8 sample size.....	17
3.9 Method of data analysis and presentation.....	18
3.Ethical consideration .....	18

## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Socio demographic characteristics of respondents.....	20
4.2 Socio economic characteristics of respondents or migrants before they come.....	23
4.3 The income level of the respondents before they come to their destination.....	24
4.4 The cause of migration.....	26
4.5 General attitudes of the migrants towards to migration.....	27
4.6 Socio economic challenges of rural urban migration.....	28

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary and conclusion.....31

5.2 Recommendation.....31

Reference ..... 33

Appendix one..... 35

Appendix two.....40

## **CHAPTER ONE: Introduction**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision (Adewale, 2005). Generally, rural-urban migration domain of research as its role in changing the lives of migrants and families at the place of origin and destination (Hossain,2001).World widely, In 2018, the number of international migrants reached 244 million. However, a considerably higher number of migrants – 258 million – moved within their countries, mainly from rural to urban areas or from one rural area to another (UNDESA, 2018). At this moment, in addition to the hundreds of millions of economic migrants, UNHCR estimated that there are some 18 million refugees in international transit, 35 million people internally displaced, 100 million people uprooted by planned development, and an estimated 25 million people in danger of displacement as a consequence of environmental change (McDowell, 2008). Worldwide, an increasing number of people are being forced to diversify their sources of income to sustain their living. This often obliges some of the family members to migrate for work, resulting in a decomposition of households and multiple locations of families' sources of income (Thieme, 2010).

Today almost half the world population lives in cities and the number of people living in urban areas has risen steadily by around 1 million every year. According to a report from the United Nations Population Division (2013), the urban population is estimated to grow at 1.8 per cent per annum, while total population rate is projected to be 1 per cent annually. This would result in an urban population of 5 billion, or 61 per cent, by 2030. The rural population on the other hand is expected to decrease from 3.3 to 3.2 billion between 2003 and 2030. Large scale urbanization is nothing unusual when seen from a historical viewpoint. Previously, it has taken place in Europe during the industrialization period. Today, however, most cities in the developed countries grow very slowly and city size may even be reduced. As the population of an economy becomes wealthier, many prefer to live in the cleaner and quieter environments of the countryside. Thus, employees need to commute into cities for work, for which the necessary requirements, such as public transport or individual car ownership, are only given in more developed countries. Cities

in developing countries, on the other hand, still continue to grow. Only the pace is two to five times faster than it was in the European countries during the period of industrialization (Kojima, 2006).

Many developing countries in the world are currently experiencing an unprecedented rate of urbanization. It is also clear that, unlike the experience of currently developed countries, the process of urbanization presently taking place in developing countries is not so much due to rapid industrialization. Rather, it is the consequence of growing population pressure on land in the rural areas (Kassahun, 2000).

When coming to the Ethiopia, many factors have been responsible for the overwhelming rural-urban migration. The concept of migration is not new phenomena the various population induced by trade, slave trade, national disaster, war-fare, and etc are mark the history of the country. ( Getahun, 2011). Thus, migration in Ethiopia has been common as well, mainly in the form of rural-urban migration flows (Fransen and Kuschminder,2009). South nation, nationalities, and people has one the following region in Ethiopia in Wolkite town is located southern part of Ethiopia in southern nation nationalities and peoples region. the most of people think about developing region has not touch economic or resources development and lack of infrastructure and those people are change their life in urban areas to move from rural parts of the town to the urban areas therefore this study focused on causes and consequences of rural to urban youth migration in the case of Wolkite town (CSA, 2019).

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Historically there has been more movement of people within rural areas than between rural and urban areas or within urban areas, but the shift in recent years towards more rural-urban migration (Sosina and Stein 2014). Access to farm land is a constitutional right to village residents of Ethiopia; it has become difficult to fulfill this right for the young generation because of increasing land scarcity. A recent study on rural youth livelihoods shows that the increase in farmland scarcity in the highlands of Ethiopia coupled with lack of non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas have pushed youth away from their agricultural livelihoods and rural villages (Bezu & Holden, 2014) as cited by (Sosina and Stein 2014).

It is apparent that the basic reasons for the drift of large numbers of people from rural to the urban areas are the relative improvement of different facilities and better living conditions in the urban areas compared to the rural areas is the main socio-economic impacts (Nigatu, 2009).

Additionally, rural-urban migration is attributed to have both negative and positive consequences at community, household and individual levels (Adepoju, 2008)

Among push factors like low wage, lack of farm land, drought and significant other related factors facilitates the migration rate . In line with this statement, Solomon and Mansberger (2008) state that, after all in Ethiopia, population is on the rise, land degradation has become common and the rural areas are being rocked by frequent drought and famine.

Recent years have produced some studies on internal migration in Ethiopia, like study done by Netsanet, (2012) on “rural urban migration of youths in Saja town”. the researcher indicated that migration to Saja town has mainly the result of hostile social, economic and cultural factors in rural areas. The major causes are unemployment, conflict with parents and looking for better life style and opportunities. Unless the government provides the basic necessities of life to the rural areas and provide the productive youth in the rural areas with employment opportunities, people with continuously drift in to the town from different rural areas in search for better life and employment (Kassahun, 2000).

.Additionally, the research done by Feleke, (2016) on socio-economic impact of rural urban migration in Hossana town. this study deals with the socio economic impact of rural-urban migration and to identify the causes of rural-urban migration and asses the challenge and the problems of the study area. Most of migrant rural origin they migrated to town on their productive age, demographically and economically. But the town is not capable of providing job

for flow migrants. That the large number of migrants was single or unmarried when come to Hossana town Arada kebele. The primary cause of migration for search of job to gain education and trains. Some of the migrant information about job opportunities available in an area. Most of the migrant have faced different type of problems and in ability to obtain other social services and amenities regardless of this difficult in destination. In generally, the flow of migrant to Hossana town Sechaduna sub-city Arada kebele has faced problems of employment, in adequate social service and housing problems (Sosina and Stein 2014).

The study conducted by Netsanet, (2012) on the issues of rural to urban youth migration in saja town focused on only causes of rural urban youth migration. He did not studied its consequences in the areas of destination. An other study done by Feleke, (2016) on socio economic impacts of rural urban migration in Hossana town used only quantitative approach. This might lead to some methodological limitation. However, my study intends to examine both causes and consequences of rural urban youth migration in Wolkite town by using qualitative and quantitative approach to gather accurate information.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General objective**

The general objective of the study was to examine causes and consequences of rural-urban youth migration in Wolkite town.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objective**

The specific objectives of this study are:

- To examine the major push factors of rural areas that contribute for youth migration in Wolkite town.
- To identify the major pull factors of Wolkite town that contribute to youth migration from rural areas.
- To assess socio-economic challenge of rural to urban on youth migration in Wolkite town.

#### 1.4 Research Questions

- What are the major push factors of rural areas that contribute for youth migration in Wolkite town?
- What are the major pull factors of Wolkite town that contribute to youth migration from rural areas?
- What are the socio-economic challenge of rural to urban on youth migration in Wolkite town?

#### 1.5 Significance of the Study

Conducting of the research on causes and consequences of rural-urban youth migration helps to addresses problems which are caused by rural to urban migration in the town. The study provides reliable evidence and information for various concerned bodies. The study also serves as a reference for researchers as stepping stone and become source for further studies. Furthermore this research is also essential for governmental policy makers to formulate a sound policy on causes and consequences of rural-urban youth migration socio economic impacts of rural to urban migration.

#### 1.6 Scope of the Study

The Study was conducted in Wolkite town, which is located in SNNP Region of Ethiopia in Guraghe zone. The major issues in this research were to describe the causes and consequences of migration from rural to urban area on youth by considering time and budget constraints. There were various places where the study should be conducted on rural-urban migration issues on youths. But due to budget constraints and limitation of time the study delimited in Wolkite town.

#### 1.7 Operational Definitions

**Immigration:** refers to the movement of people to a country moving into the country, describes the movement of persons in to one country from another.

**Emigration:** Is the act of leaving one's native country with the intent to settle elsewhere

**Area of destination (arrival):** is the area to which a migrant moves.

**Area of origin (departure):** is an area from which a migrant moves.

**Wolkite:** Is the capital city of Guraghe Zone in Ethiopia.

**Migrants:** People who were born outside Wolkite but presently live in Wolkite. They could be classified by place of birth (rural/urban).

**Rural-urban Migrant:** is a person who changes his/her usual place of residence from a rural to an urban area.

**Ethiopia's National Youth Policy:** Is a proclamation written regarding on Ethiopian youth.

### **1.8 Limitations of the study**

There was shortage of time; the time period given to collect the data from the different sources was not be enough. This was obstacle the me from collecting the data, which was be used for detail analysis of the study. There was shortage of Budget/financial problem, I was faced shortage of finance for consuming in the processing of the study. The other limitation of the study was COVID19 challenge that limit our communication and interaction of respondents.

### **1.9 Organization of the paper**

This paper was organized in to five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction that is Background, Statement of the problem, Objectives of the study, Research questions, Scope of the study, Significant of the study, and Limitation of the study. The second chapter contains the review of the literature gathered from different documents, books, journals, articles and annual reports. The third chapter provides the research methodology. The fourth chapter provides data analysis and interpretation. The fifth chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation of the research paper.

## **CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Definition and concepts of migration**

Migration is difficult to define, but it involves a permanent or quasi-permanent change in residence of twelve months or more. Different scholars and disciplines define migration differently. According to the United Nations multilingual demographic dictionary, migration is a form of geographical mobility between one spatial origin and another, generally involving a change of residence from place of origin to the place of destination (Abuzar, 2011).

According to Befkadu and Berhanu (2010), Migration is the movement of people in space often involving a change in the place of residence. For John R. (2013) Migration is defined as any permanent changes in residence. To joy a movement migration, it should to have involve permanent change in place of residence

### **2.2 Types of Migration**

In broadly speaking there are two types of migration based on the area of space affected by migratory movement. These are internal and international migration

#### **2.2.1 Internal migration**

Internal migration is the movement of people within the territorial jurisdiction of sovereign countries. It is also referred to as domestic or local migration. They have four types of internal migration can be identified rural- urban migration, rural migration, urban-urban migration and urban –rural migration. The rural-urban migration is urban ward population movement from rural areas or country side caused by rural push factors and urban pull factors. This is the main features of LDCS. High rural population density aggravated by growing poverty is the main push impact the compels rural population to leave their place of origin such rural areas suffer from horrifying poverty, unemployment, low and uncertain wages, land shortages and land lessens and poor facilities for educators health, recreation and other service are also equally important push factors. Abuzar,( 2011)

### **2.2.2 International Migration**

International migration is a kind of human movement across the international boundary nations. It may take, the form of international or intra continental; it could happen voluntarily or compulsion. It occurs in response to an equal distribution of human and physical resources. The most important of international migration in terms of volume and frequency of movement of people was the Trans- Atlantic European movements. This happened between 17 to mid-20th century. When the migrant cross-international boundary. The movement is called international migration. However, if the movement is within a national territory, it is referred to as internal migration. A movement in which migrant arrives at the last destination after a series of short term moves to other location is refers to step migration. During peak and slack seasons of agricultural labour migration can take the form of refuge migration, when people move for political reasons, war, ethnic confection and discrimination or religious persecution or evacuees like earth quake, volcanic eruption, flooding drought etc. and resettlement migration, when people are displaced by wars, natural climates. ( Nigatu, 2009. )

### **2.3 The causes of Migration**

The researcher have shown that it is usually is not just one factors, but combination of factors have led people to move from their areas of origin to other destination, in the case of rural- urban migration, some of the key factors some migration literatures showed that because of poverty millions of people are driven from their home land to other destinations (De BLIJ, 2009).

In Ethiopia in particular, due to both economic and non-economic reasons, many people are forced to migrate from our place to another, for example, from the economic factors, unpleasantly and intolerable living and working conditions and problems like population pressure, scarcity of farm land, environmental degradation and declining productivity and overall economic deterioration forced a number of people to migrate from rural to urban area in search of employment, better job opportunities and better living conditions (Assefa, 2010).

## 2.4 Impacts of migration

Economic motivations and the adverse side of migration have long been recognized, while not so much has been said about economic benefits of migration on countries of origin and destination. Taking the case of areas of origin into consideration, migration may result in both positive and negative effects for the individual, the community and the nation. CDR (2012) divides the consequence into different levels: At the family level, migration unlike its negative outcome may improve household earnings, giving people better food, health, housing and educational standards. (Holdaway and DeWind 2015).

**Economic impact:** In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by migrants from the host country could be an important asset to be transferred to the origin areas (home area or village) in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc. The survey for Jakarta shows that almost two-thirds of the male and female migrants reported to be better off after migration than before; and their success increased with the duration of their stay (Sethurman, 2009).

**Demographic impact:** migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (2008) pointed out, an increase in migration is expected to reduce sending country population growth while host country population can increase because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending country (Khinchuk ,2008).

**Change of Culture:** When people migrate to one of the country they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if no immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits, etc (Anderson, 2012).

ts of rural-urban migration ( Todaro and Smith, 2008)

## **2.5 Factors Responsible for Rural-Urban Migration in the Developing Countries**

Various studies show that, various factors such as economic, political, environmental, social and cultural factors have influenced the decision to migrate. Therefore, the factors influencing rural urban migration in less developed countries have been grouped under the mentioned factors (Aliyev, 2008; Kainth, 2009). Some of these determinants are negative factors pushing people out of rural areas, while others are positive ones motivating people to move to the cities (Aliyev, 2008).

### **2.5.1 Economic Factors Causing Rural-Urban Migration**

Despite the relevance of non-economic factors, most of the studies indicate that rural-urban migration is primarily motivated by economic factors (Faruk and Islam, 2010; Kainth, 2009). As rural economy in developing countries is characterized by low productivity, fragmentation of land, poor adoption of technology, poor resource management, ill government policy etc, then rural people would prefer to migrate to urban areas wishing to secure a better life. In this case, we could have the push factors, where there are negative effects of the poor economy in the place of origin or pull factors, where the destination areas are found to be more important in terms of opportunities that could bring a better economy and life style (Aliyev, 2008).

### **2.5.2 Socio-Cultural Factors and Perceptions of Urban Life as a Cause of Rural-Urban Migration**

Apart from economic reasons, social and cultural factors play an important role in rural-urban migration. People with better-off in their income could migrate to urban centers to get a better social infrastructure (education, health) driven by urban amenities, urban culture and lifestyle. Besides this, family conflicts and the quest for independence also cause rural-urban migration especially, of those who are in the younger generation (Jamilah, 2011). Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, influence of the media, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values promote rural-urban migration (Jamilah, 2011).

## **2.6 The challenges of Migration**

It has widely been recognized that migration that affects the area of out –migration, area of in migration movements are the expression of reallocation of human resources and physical resources in both areas (Chandana, 2008). An increase in migration to an area increases the density of population of that area. These increases the areas burden up on its resources or may force the society to exploit its resource more than the usual it used to. The rural migrants moving to the new industrial towns suffer from lack of open space and relatively new dietary habits. (Chandana, 2008)

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.7.1 Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration**

By network theory migrants' set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massay et al, 2007 cited in De Haas, 2008). An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbour or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns (De Haan and Yakub, 2009).

### **2.7.2 Dual Economy Models of Rural-Urban Migration**

Lewis (1954 cited in Aliyev, 2008), formulated the best known theoretical work on development, primarily concerned with economic development in a dual economy, involving the capitalist and non-capitalist sector of the economy. In his model Lewis (1954 cited in Aliyev, 2008) divides the economy in to two sectors, a large subsistence sector and a small capitalist sector. By subsistence sector, Lewis (2006 cited in Aliyev, 2008) refers to the traditional agricultural sector which is characterized by underemployment and unemployment, with negligible zero or even negative marginal labour productivity. So, surplus labour which is defined as such in the Lewis model can be withdrawn from traditional subsistence sector without any loss of output (Todaro and Smith 2008). By capitalist Sector, Lewis (1954 cited in Aliyev, 2008), refers to the modern urban industrial sector which is more developed than the traditional sector in terms of capital, income

and wages per head, the proportion of income saved and the rate of technical progress (Aliyev, 2008)

### **2.7.3 Todaro and Harris-Todaro Expected Model of Rural-Urban Migration**

The economic motive of migration is best articulated in the Todaro and Harris-Todaro model. Todaro and Smith (2008) postulate that, migration responds to urban-rural difference in expected income rather than actual earnings. Normally, people move from their place of origin for higher income and better job. The assumption in the Todaro and Harris-Todaro model is that, migration is primarily an economic phenomenon. Migrants are assumed to consider the various opportunities available in the urban sector (Todaro and Smith 2008). However, the theory also explains that, rural-urban migration can exist despite low opportunity in the major towns. Although Todaro and Harris-Todaro model describe rural-urban migration and explain urban unemployment and underemployment it has been criticized in academic circles because of absence of key aspects of rural-urban migration ( Todaro and Smith, 2008) Urbanization has largely taken place as a result of the “push” of rural inhabitants to urban areas (International Labor Organization (ILO), 1998). Thus in view of the high rates of urban population growth and the low level of urbanization, rural to urban migration appears to have been the major component of urban population growth in many developing countries. In this regard, Todaro (1976:8) clearly states the contribution of rural- urban migration to urban added growth in the developing countries as follows:

“The major sources of the growth of urban population in developing countries will not be natural population increase but rather the continuing in-migration of rural people; over 50 percent of the urban growths in many developing countries are due to the accelerated pace of rural-urban migration.”

Attempts have been made to explain rapid city growth in developing countries primarily by two major hypotheses (Williamson, 1988): (1) unusually rapid rates of population growth put great pressure on limited farm acreage and pushing landless labor into cities, and (2) migrants being pulled into the cities by the economic forces such as domestic terms of trade squeezing agriculture, the diffusion of technology from the developed world favoring modern large scale urban industries, foreign capital flows into urban infrastructure, housing, power, transportation, and large scale manufacturing. As per the first view, the main cause of rapid urban growth is

traced to the increasing pressure of population on farmland in densely populated agrarian economies.

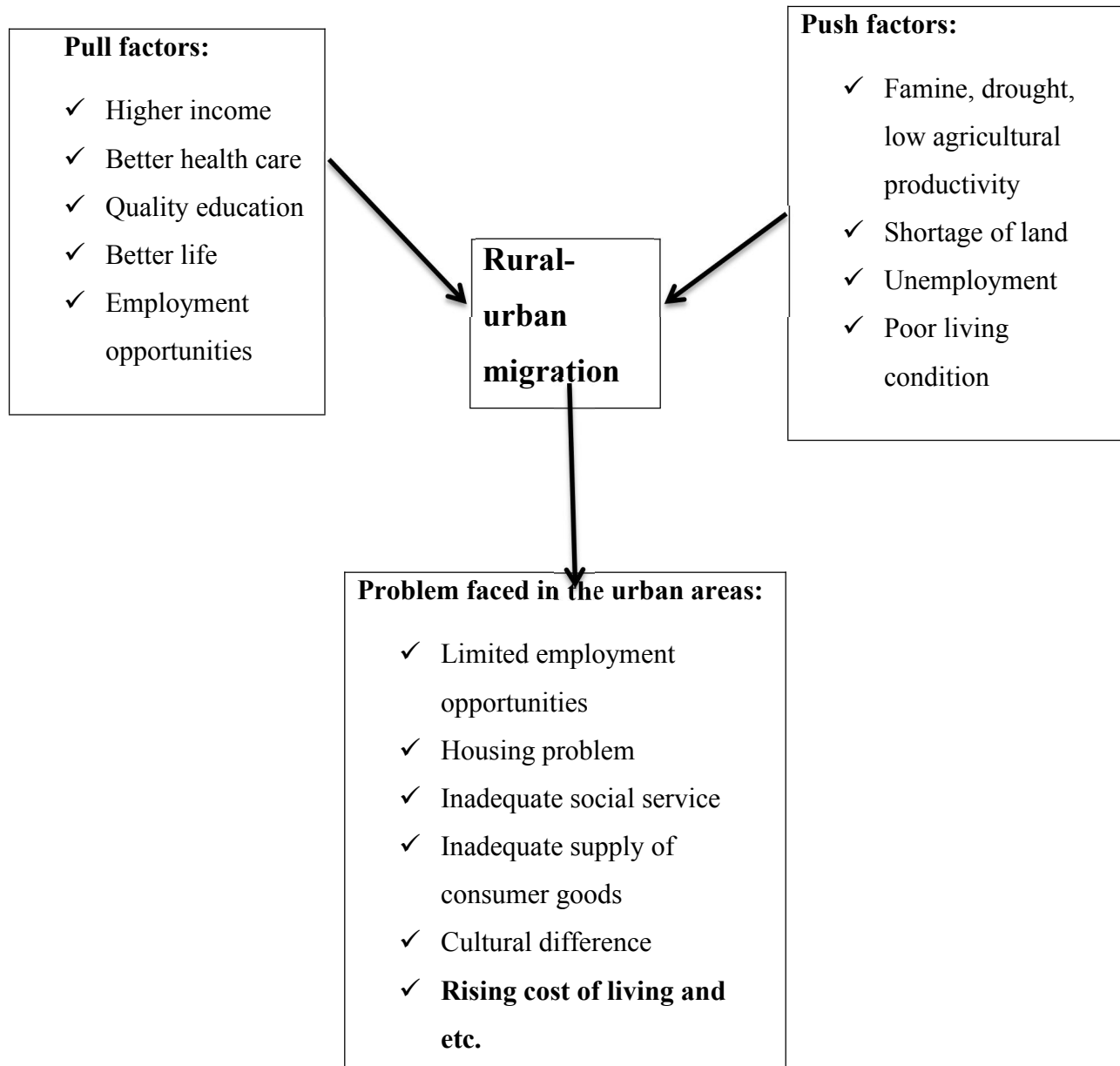
In the face of limited demand for labor in the formal sector, in particular the organized industrial sector, excess supplies in the urban labor market force them to be engaged in the informal service sector. The low rate of growth of industrial employment and the high rate of rural-to-urban migration make for excessive, even explosive urbanization involving a transition from rural unemployment to excessive urban unemployment and underemployment.

In addition, around two-fifths of the total urban growth in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World is as a result of rural-to-urban migration to the extent that migration from rural areas accounted for at least half of all urban growth in Africa during the 1960s and 1970s and about 25% of urban growth in the 1980s and 1990. The process can be identified as „over-urbanization“ as long as (1) rural-urban migration leads to a misallocation of labor between rural and urban sectors in the sense that it raises urban unemployment, underemployment and poverty, and (2) rural-urban migration increases the social cost for providing for a country’s growing population (Gugler, 1988).

According to Todaro (1969), the migrant is willing to accept urban unemployment or lower wages in the urban informal sector as long as he expects to “graduate” to the urban modern sector in the future. That is in the rural areas, sluggish agricultural growth and limited development of the rural non-farm sector raises the incidence of rural poverty, unemployment and underemployment. Given the fact that most of the high productivity activities are located in the urban areas, the rural-urban income differentials, particularly for the poor and unemployed, are enormous. Thus, many of them migrate to the urban areas in search of jobs. Even when jobs in the high productivity activities are limited in number relative to the supply, and often they are not accessible, population still migrate to the urban areas in search of opportunities in the informal sector.

## 2.8 Conceptual frame work

The central to understanding of rural to urban migration flow the traditional push-pull factors. Push factors are those which force people to migrate like: drought, over population, poverty, lack of job and civil war ([www.internet-geography.net](http://www.internet-geography.net)). And also problems like poor sanitation, disease, poor living standards ([www.organization](http://www.organization)).



## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Description of the study area**

Wolkite town is found in SNNPR of Ethiopia which is located at 155 km away from Addis Ababa in south west. Wolkite town is surrounded by Kebena woreda and it is the capital city of Guraghe Zone. This town has a latitude and longitude of 8°17'N 37°47'E / 8.283°N 37.783°E and an elevation between 1910 and 1935 meters above sea level. According to 2007 census the total population is 28,866 among these 15,074 are men and 13,792 are women. The town accounts about 7260 hectares of land and the formation of Wolkite town goes back to 1910 A.C. The economic activities engaged in the area are trade, agriculture, governmental work and nongovernmental works. The majority of people are speakers of Guragigna language. The town of Wolkite comprises people with diversified ethnic and religious such as Guraghe, Amhara, Hadiya, Kembata, Kebena and other diversified people. The inhabitants of plurality practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity with, 48.17% of population reporting that belief, while 42.31% were Muslim, 7.8% were Protestants, and 1.34% were Catholic (Census 2007 Tables).

### **3.2 Research Design**

The researcher used cross-sectional design to collect data at a time. cross-sectional research design was helped the researcher to collect data at one time in point from a sample selected to generalize in to the total population of the study. The reason was by considering time and budget constraints

### **3.3 Research approach**

This study was carried out using mixed approach of the study was applied by incorporating both qualitative and quantitative approach of the study. Quantitative approaches used to know fact on migration and statically fact of migrant population .while qualitative approaches used to narrate the consequence and reason on migration

### **3.4 Source of data**

To conduct this study the researcher used both primary and secondary source of data.

### **3.4.1 Primary data Sources**

To collect the primary data methods such as in depth interview, questionnaire and case study was employed to explore brief information on related issue of cause and consequences of rural urban migration.

### **3.4.2 Secondary data Source**

For further explanation of the problem and create ground for the well interpretation of collect data related literature's including published and unpublished which Some of the sources are documents, books, journals, article.

### **3.5 Data collection methods**

In order to gather the desired information questionnaires and interviews was used as instruments in the process of collecting the necessary data on the causes and consequences of rural-urban youth migration in Wolkite town.

#### **3.5.1 In depth Interview**

In this data collocation method,the researcher used in depth interview.The reason why preferred this method was because of this in depth interview would help respondents to give freely about their opinion,life condition, and experience. It also makes participant more relaxed, confident and encourage them to express their feeling on the issue which was under taken. it was delivered for participants a s face to face conversation with the researcher. The researcher was conducted 8 interview respondent.

#### **3.5.2 Questionnaires**

The researcher used questionnaires to get large amount of information from the respondent questionnaires is the most use full. Both open-ended and close ended questionnaire was used. The researcher used 56 sample respondents for questionnaires from migrant of the study area

#### **3.5.3 Case study**

The character of this study was more intended towards the personal life experience of the individual respondents. And in such case, this method has been very use full for studying spatial occasion which participants face. Likewise, in this study was employed this method in order to

assess the overall condition of two or three participants life condition before and after migration. Two case study informants were used to conduct this study.

### **3.6 Target population**

The study was conducted in SNNPR, Guraghe zone in Wolkite town. The required sample size was taken from rural to urban youth migrant in Wolkite town. There is above 200 rural to urban migrants in the town, from those I need to take sample to get information in few time. So the sample selected would be 66 out of total migrants

### **3.7 Sampling Techniques**

Respondents was selected through probability sampling method from all migrants so as to get more representative sample from the target population. Out of 200 youth migrants from rural to urban area in the Wolkite town; 66 sample was selected by using systematic random sampling. I was selected the respondents by using systematic random sampling; calculation of the interval was based on the ratio of the sample size to the size of the target population. Due to lack of time and budget I would take a sample of 66 respondents from the target population of 200.

### **.3.8 Sampling Size**

From the population of the study area 66 respondent was selected for data gathering, the researcher took adequate sample size using solving sample size determination formula. Accordingly from the target population of 200 the researcher was selected 66 respondents from this migrant. Solving formula  $n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$

Where  $n$  = number of sample

$N$  = total population

$E$  = error (margin error)

$l$  = constant number

Given  $N=200$

$E=90/100=0.1\%$

$n=200/1+200(0.1)^2$

$=200/3=66$

$n=66$

### **3.9 Methods of data entry and analysis**

The qualitative data that collected from primary sources and secondary sources was narrated and finally it was presented by using descriptive method. The data was analyzed by using qualitative data analysis technique that primarily relies on descriptive method of analysis. And quantitative data, it should be presented analyzed and interpreted by using table, frequency, and percentage.

### **3.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

The studies aim was informed to participants about the purpose of the study, their right to refuse and assured confidentiality and informed verbal consent was obtained prior to the interview. The instruments and procedures were not causing any harm to the study respondents participants, the community, and supervisor, which was involved in the study. The study was interested in order to get the full information to solve the problem by assessing society it must be consider the ethics and norm of society via research to get huge or enough information those are ;Explanation of the subjective and the significance of the study was given to the participants the study was given to the participants of the study and different concerned bodies in order to get accurate information. Information was conducted or collected only from volunteers and it must be ask in the way of polite, the culture and

tradition of the study population was spaced, the questions were asked from easy to difficult and the confidentiality and willingness of the respondents was taken into account throughout the processes of the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR: Data Presentation Analysis and Interpretation

### 4.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	15	23%
21-25	12	18%
26-30	30	45%
31 year	9	14%
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey,2020

The above table shows that the age structure of respondents, among the total number of (66) respondents, 15(23%) of them fall in the age between 15- 20. While those constitute 21-25 year counts 12(18%) and 30(45%) of respondents are between the age of 26 -30 and the rest 9(14%) of the respondents are the age of 31 year.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	40	61 %
Female	26	39 %
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The above table shows that the sex structure of respondents, among the total number of 66 respondents, 40(61 %) of them are male and while the other 26(39 %) are female,the majority of respondents were male migrate

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	35	53%

Married	26	39%
Divorced	5	8 %
Widowed	-	-
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The above table shows that the marital status of the respondents. Among the total number of 66 respondents, 35(53%) of them are single while those constitute 26(39%) are married, 5(8 %) of respondents are divorced and there were no respondents who are widowed,most respondents are single.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Orthodox	35	53%
Protestant	21	32%
Islam	10	15%
Catholic	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The above table shows that the religion of the respondents. Among the total number of 66 respondents, 35(53%) of them are orthodox, 21(32%) of them are protestants, 10(15%) of them are Islam, and there are no any other religions from the selected.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by educational status

Educational status	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	12	18 .1%
Read and write	10	15.1
Primary school	12	18.1 %

Secondary school	18	27.2%
Preparatory school	10	15.1%
College/ university	4	6%
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The above table shows the educational level of the respondents. From the table we can understand that out of the total number of 66 respondents, 12(18.1 %) of them are Illiterate, 12 (18.1 %) of respondents are primary education level, 18( 27.2%) of the respondent belongs to secondary education level and 10(15.1%) respondents are preparatory education level,10(15.1%) of the respondents are read and write, and finally 4(6 %) of the respondents are educated in higher education.

Table 6: The decision to leave their place of birth or to migrate from rural to urban area

Question	Response	
	Frequency	Percentage
Who make decision to leave your place of birth or migrate from rural to urban area?		
Your self	22	33.3 %
Family	22	33.3 %
Friend or peer pressure	22	33.3 %
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

As shown in table 6, 22(33.3%) of the respondents are thinking that they themselves are the decision maker to leave their place of birth or migrate from rural to urban area. On the other hand 22(33.3 %) of the respondents perceived that the family is the decision maker and 22 (33.3

%) of the respondent are claimed that their friends the peers are the decision maker to leave their place of birth or to migrate from rural to urban area.

#### **4.2.Socioeconomic characteristics of respondent’s or migrants before they come town:**

Table 7. Respondent’s distribution by their living situation before they come to wolkite

Their living situation before they come to wolkite	Frequency	Percentage
Student	11	17%
Employed	20	30%
Disable	-	-
Farmer	15	23%
House wife	3	4%
Unemployed	17	26 %
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The study shows the living situation of migrants before they migrated to wolkite town. As indicated in Table 7 out of the total sample population 66 migrants, 11 (17%) of the respondents are students, 20(30%) of the respondent is employed before he/she come to wolkite town, 15 (23%) of the respondents are farmers, 3(4 %) of the respondent is house wife before they came to wolkite town and 17(26%) of the respondents are unemployed before they leave from rural.

#### **4.3.The Income level of the respondents before the came to their destination;**

Table 8: Distribution of respondents or migrants by their income level before they come

Income level per month	Frequency	Percentage
500-600	33	50 %
600-700	33	50 %
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

As shown in the above table --- the majority of the respondent monthly income before they come to workite is very less. As a result 33 (50 %) of the respondents monthly income is 500-600, 33 (50%) of the respondents monthly income is 600-700 as a data indicates.

Table 9. Migrants current socio economic status;

Their living situation after they come to workite	Frequency	Percentage
Student	17	26%
Disable	-	-
Employed	19	29%
House wife	8	12%
Daily labor	22	33%
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The study describes the living situation of migrants after they migrated to workite town. As indicated in Table 9 out of the total sample population 66 migrants, 17(26%) were students, 19(29%) were employed 8(12%) were house wife and finally 22(33%) were daily labor worker after they came to workite.

Table 10: Nature of their present work;

Nature of present work	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent	24	36.4 %
Temporary	26	39.4%
Seasonal	16	24.2%
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The study describes the nature present works of the migrants after they migrated to workite town. As indicated in Table 10 out of the total sample population 66 migrants; 24(36.4%) of

respondents employed permanent, 26(39.4%) of the respondents works temporarily and 16(24.2%) of the respondents works seasonal works.

Table 11: Distribution of respondents or migrants by their income level after they come to wolkite

Income level per month	Frequency	Percentage
500-600	10	15%
600-700	11	17 %
700-800	10	15 %
800-900	10	15%
900-1000	12	18 %
1000 and above	13	20 %
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

As shown in the above table the majority of the respondents are low income earners 10 (15 %) of them earn 500-600, 11(17 %) of them earn 600-700, 10(15 %) of them earn 700-800 per month, 10 (15 %) of them earn 800-900, 12 (18 %) of them earn 900-1000 and finally 13 (20 %) of them earn 1000 and above. In general, the majority of migrants to wolkite town are mainly young adults that are productive both demographically and economically. Most of them have educational level of primary education. The majority of them are also single while some of them were divorced.

#### 4.4. The Causes of Rural-urban Migration

Table 12 Cause of migration

Cause of migration	Frequency	Percentage
Poor living condition, family conflict, family restriction and obligation, inadequate supply of consumer goods, Inadequate social services and unemployment.	40	60.60 %
To gain education, employment	26	39.40 %

opportunity,higher income,better health care , education and urban facilities		
Total	66	100%

Source: own survey 2020

The result of this study confirms as indicated in Table ---the majority of sample in-migrants that accounted for 40 (66.60%) of the migrants came to wolkite poor living conditions, by family conflict, by family restriction and obligation, inadequate supply of consumer goods, Inadequate social services and unemployment. About 26 (39.40 %) of sample in-migrants came to wolkite as employment opportunity,higher income,better health care , education and urban facilities to gain education,

#### 4.5 General attitude of the migrants towards to migration

An attitude is here operationally defined as the perception on out look of a person towards to something through comparison and contrast it's advantageous of disadvantageous. This can be determined by making value judgment up on things (Tamiru, 2006).

I had case study with two respondents, whose name was called "Y" and "K"who were migrants from rural area to urban area. I asked both of them beginning the first question, what was the main factor to your migration from rural area to urban area? "Y" answered as:

*"I migrated from my original place to Wolkite town because of disagreement with my families. I was student, I stopped my education in grade sixth. My families could not fulfill me a necessary materials for my education and even for my cloths, then I obligated to stop my education, after that they angry at me, as a result of this I came to Wolkite town. Now I employed my own job shoe shinning. But, I am facing shortage of income because, the income what I get is not more than hand to mouth"*

The response of "K" to my question was as follows:

*"The reason why I came here was seeking a better job in urban area. My parents have a small amount of land, so it is not enough to produce surplus. I am working what I get or any daily labour works. Life in urban area is very difficult, for me is like a life in dark and being helpless;*

*in fact this condition caused to me because of jobless. Therefore, I perceive migration as a solution to my joblessness''.*

Many respondents also said that ‘‘it’s better to live in your home land either poverty than to live wealthy in urban area. According to interview, some of respondents perceive migration as advantage or positively as being alternative way of solving the problem of poverty, unemployment and land shortage etc. they mentioned that ‘‘ the government would not provide job to all migrants in the area on time provided manner.’’

### **Push And Pull Factors**

According to respondents there are pull and push factors youth to migrate from rural areas to urban areas.

#### **Push factors**

According to respondents push factors are: famine , drought, poor living conditions, such as housing, education, and health care, low agricultural productivity, and unemployment etc.

#### **Pull factors**

As my respondents revealed that pull factors were: employment opportunity, higher income, better health care and education, urban facilities and way of life.

### **4.6 Socio Economic challenges of rural-urban migration;**

#### **➤ Negative effects**

In study area of Wolkite town migration has negative effects on psychological, economic and social aspects of migrants. From the interviewee said that, they were exposed for health problems due to cold air at the rainy seasons, lack of social acceptance, and exclusion from the societal participation.

According to data collected by focus group discussion, the migrants revealed that, the government bodies were stand behalf of the migrants in providing some assistance, However before months some migrants were get services from government and established in small groups to enhance their living standard in the town, and some of the migrants were returned by the government to reintegrate within their family. But they didn’t have any supports and services still now.

#### **➤ Positive effects**

The migrant states that, the concerned bodies already collected our background of family, the birth places, so that we expected the concerned bodies were out us from the migration life in establishing in small groups in activities, while returns us to our birth place. And even if, when we exposed for difficulty situation security policies were helps us not to be harmed.

### **Qualitative data analysis**

The researcher was interviewed three town officials and five migrate respondents by the form of in depth interview questions which was prepared for those peoples .There are any for the future reduce socio economic impact of rural-urban migration .Current income of migrants according to most of respondents the income of the migrants has not much changed they had no even better cloth from the time before migration and they live hand to mouth way of life. This is because in the town they don't get the expected job opportunities and high wage rather they are exposed to unemployment and lower standard of living which could not enable them to have enough income. The government also prohibited some income providing activities by considering the activities illegal trade (contraband) i.e. selling, shoes and etc.

### **Problems on the origins**

According to the information from the respondents and the key information's the effect of migration is not limited only to urban (destination) place but migration also has a negative impacts in rural areas /place of origin). The identified problems include:-

- Loss of labour forces relevant to agricultural productivity
- Loss of assistant to old age parents
- Some cultivable lands are left underutilized because of migration of productive labor force
- It also results in further migration of rural people following the earlier migrants
- De population of the rural population

### **Problems on the town's residents**

According to the key informant because of large number of migrants the town's residents have been faced different problems. These problems include crimes such as theft, congestion in

different infrastructural services such as road and market instability, unemployment, pollution and cheating.

### **Population growth**

According to the key informants, currently in Wolkite town the number of population is increasing from time to time. They said that one of the major cause for population growth is the rural –urban migration of many people. From different woreda and kebeles people are coming to the town with the intention of getting job opportunity, better wage and better standard of living. But whether the migrants achieve their objectives of coming to or not they became the source of population growth in the town. The researchers key informants further argued that if the trend of migration will not decrease in the coming years the current population number will also increase.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **5.1 Summary and Conclusion**

There are towns in Ethiopia where the population growth has been very fast during the recent years not only because of natural increase but as result of migration processes. Among them, Wolkite town is one example which has experienced an accelerated growth rate of population as the result of migration. This research deal with the theoretical background of migration, review of literature, the nature of migrants, migration process, the differential incidence of rural push and urban pull factors and the consequence of migration on various aspects of socio economic lives of the people in both the area of origin and destination.

There are several factors that induced flow of people to Wolkite town. The main determinants are low per capita income, distance and education. The availability of better employment opportunities and carrier advancements are concentrated in the urban areas. Therefore, the relevant measures that can be taken on these determinants are expected to increase the rate of migration and did not arrest the people in their rural area in particular.

Migration to wolkite town has mainly the result of hostile socio economic and cultural factors in rural areas. The major causes are unemployment, conflict with parents and looking for better life style and opportunities.

Unless the government provides the basic necessities of life to the rural areas and provide the productive youth in the rural areas with employment opportunities, people with continuously drift in to the town from different rural areas in search for better life and employment.

### **5.2 Recommendation**

Therefore, in order to reduce the impact of rural-urban youth migration the following recommendations are given.

- Governments should ensure that social infrastructures are put in place in the rural areas so as to improve the quality of life of the population.
- Vocational training centers or skills acquisition centers should be established in the rural centers for training of the youth for self-employment.

- Concerted effort should be directed towards improving the agriculture capacities of the rural populations.
- The government should also provide jobs for the youth in the rural areas by grouping in small and micro finance enterprise.
- Education should be given to rural communities about the disadvantage of migration.
- Taking in to consideration the population growth of the town, constructing additional house and social service center such as school, health center, and so forth are important in providing needed service and better quality of life.
- Increasing agricultural productively through the provision of modern agricultural inputs and intensification of using irrigation would have a significant impact in minimizing the flow of people due to agricultural constraints.
- The government should do on population control by teaching family planning, and that helps to decrease rural-urban flow.

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# **WOLKITE UNIVERSITY**

## **College Of Social science and humanity**

### **Department of sociology**

#### **Dear respondent**

My name is (Mukamil Aman) I am the student of wolkite university and undertaking a study on the causes and consequences of rural-urban youth migration in the case of Wolkite town . Your information have significant value for this study .All this information that you will be confidential for your cooperation and it used only for research purpose. Therefore to archive goal the study your response is very important

Please do not write name, telephone, and house number in any part of this questionnaire . Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

### **Appendix One**

#### **Questionnaires**

The main objective of this questionnaire is to gathering data in order to describe the causes of migration from rural to urban area in Wolkite town. The study is vital for the society to describe the causes of migration from rural to urban area and to search solution to the problem. So for the success of my study I need to your collaboration and participation to give appropriate answer for the questions.

#### **Part 1: Personal information:**

##### **Demographic characteristics of migrants at present**

1. Age \_\_\_\_\_

2. Sex \_\_\_\_\_

A. Male \_\_\_\_\_

B. Female \_\_\_\_\_

3. Marital Status

A. Single

B. Married

- C. Divorced
- D. Widowed

4. Religion

- A. Orthodox Christian
- B. Muslim
- C. Protestant
- D. Catholic
- E. Other

5. Educational level

- A. Illiterate
- B. Read and write
- C. Primary school (1-6)
- D. Junior (7-8)
- E. Secondary (9-10)
- F. Preparatory (11-12)
- G. College/University graduate

6. Who make decision to leave or migrate from rural to urban area?

- A. Your-Self
- B. Family /Parent(s)
- C. Relatives or friends

**Part 2: Questionnaire migrants**

1. What was the major reason(s) to migrate from rural to urban area or to come to this town?  
(Indicate 1-3 in their order of importance)

- A. To obtain job (seek employment)
- B. Famine

- C. Crop failure
- D. Lack of oxen
- E. Land shortage
- F. Family conflict
- G. Family restrictions and obligations
- H. To gain education
- I. Inadequate supply of consumer goods
- J. Rising cost of living
- K. Inadequate social services (schools, health care, recreation)
- L. Hope things will improve

**Economic characteristics of migrants before they come**

2. Before you come to this town you were

- A. Trainee/Student
- B. Employed
- C. Sick/disabled
- D. House wife
- E. Unemployed
- F. Farmer
- G. Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Before you come to this town your monthly income

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| A. 100-200 | D. 400-500       |
| B. 200-300 | F. 500-600       |
| C. 300-400 | E. 600 and above |

**Economic characteristics of migrants at present**

4. What is the current situation of you being here in the town?

- A. Employed
- B. Unemployed

- C. Trainee/Student
- D. Sick/disabled
- E. House wife
- F. Daily labor worker
- G. Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

5. Nature of your present work?

- A. Permanent
- B. Temporary
- C. Seasonal

6. Your present monthly income (in birr).

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| A. 100-200 | D. 400-500       |
| B. 200-300 | F. 500-600       |
| C. 300-400 | E. 600 and above |

**Part 3: Interview questionnaire for office government**

1, what types of problem on the town residents by migration population?

.....

.....

.....

2, Have you population growth in town? .....

.....

.....

**Part 4: Interview questionnaire for migrant respondent.**

1, Have your problem on the origin after people migrant to town? -----

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-

2, Have you change current income of migrant after migration?-----

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## Appendix Two

Interview questions to key informants

Information related to causes and consequences of rural to urban youth migration in Wolkite town.

### Objective one

- 1 What is Migration for you?
- 1 What are the main causes of factors that push you for migration?
- 2 What are socio-economic causes for your migration to Wolkite town?
- 3 Do you have another causes that initiated you for migration to Wolkite town?

### Objective two

- 1 What is your main source of information to move Wolkite town?
- 2 What are the pull factors good things you to came to Wolkite town?
- 3 Do you think that Wolkite town is better than your rural setting? Why?

### Objective three

- 1 Do you think that migration has serious impacts on you? If your answer is yes what are the impacts?
- 2 What was the challenge's that that faced you at Wolkite town in your first arrival?
- 3 What is the social impacts of rural to urban youth migration for Wolkite town?
- 4 How rural to urban youth migration affect the economy of migrants?
- 5 What is the consequences of rural to urban migration on residents of the Wolkite town?
- 6 Do you think that migration change way of life positively?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!!!