



## **WOLKITE UNIVERSITY**

### **COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY**

### **DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDY**

#### **RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION OF YOUTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: EXPLORING CAUSAL LINK IN WOLISO TOWN.**

A senior Essay Submitted to Department of Governance and Development Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for bachelor of art (BA) in governance and development study.

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## Abstract

The primary object of this study was to explore the causal link of rural-urban migration of youth and economic development in Woliso town. Following to primary object the study was focused on economic condition of migrants, factors migration and the linkage of job opportunity and migration. To achieve this objective both qualitative and quantitative approach were employed in the study primary data was youths migrants to the Woliso town. The total 50 of respondents were selected for questioner and among those 5 respondents were selected for both questioner's and interview purposively. Social affairs department was also used as key informants. Purposive sampling method special snow ball sampling method was used to contact each respondents from each occupational categories. Descriptive study and cross-sectional design was employed in this study to analysis both qualitative and quantitative approach as well as to compare the validity and reliability of the both approach. The study indicated that rural out migration is dominated by unmarried young male, high school level of education. The study also revealed that lack of job opportunity in rural area, poverty, unemployment, family pressure, shortage of agriculture land were the key push factors and high income, better life and social network were the key pull factors.

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## ACRONYM

FDRE .....	Federal Democratic Republic Of Ethiopia
ILO .....	International Labor Organization
LED .....	Local Economic Development
UN .....	United Nation
IOM .....	International Organization for Migration
SNNPR .....	Southern Nation, Nationality of People Region
OUPI .....	Oromia Urban Planning Institute
UNDESA.....	United Nation Department of Economics and Social Affairs

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

Migration is movement of people from one place to another place for several reasons (De haas, 2007). It is an intrinsic part of the human activity since the time of human being appeared on the planet (Elias, 2001). The event of migration has been absolutely necessary to human life. Migration is a crossing border and global event that is growing from time to in the world phenomenon ( liang, 2007).

Migration can also, however be applied more widely include temporary change involving seasonal movements of people; including movements both between countries and within a country (ILO,2012). Almost half of the world population live in cities and large number of people migrating to urban area has rise in every year (Bhans,2005).

As result of push of rural in habitants to urban area, rate of the urbanization has increase and, rural to urban migration due to population pressure on the rural Land for developing countries has increasing in alarming rate (Kassahun ,2000). Migration was shaped by political and economic transition and instability. As well as civil war and famine determined flow and direction of migration (Mbrew,2006;Kiros and White, 2004).

The rapid rate of rural to urban migration in sub-Sahara Africa create unpredicted growth in the size of population of youth people, and the declining economic performance of most African countries have been linked to new face of poverty with the significant of proportion of population living below the poverty line in overcrowded slum and sprawling shanty towns around the major cities(Maxplank,2006). Internal migration in Africa is highest age group of youth migrants ( kushminder,2009).However in contrary, to the increasing trend of urban migration in the African countries they have not enough employment opportunities for the youth migrants to the urban area.

Rapid growth of rural-urban migration has been a common feature of developing countries which occurs in response to natural and human induced factors (Woldie, 2007). The potential role of Urban area in the contribution of economic development and poverty reduction need

to connect wealth and development potential of rural-urban linkage and mobility of youth between rural and urban (Wesen,2015).

However; increasing rate of youth rural to urban migration generate burden on economic development. Youth in developing countries are diversifying their opportunities through both domestic and international migration (McKenzie 2008).

Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa and more concerned with internal migration and population redistribution. In Ethiopia rural- urban migration has been the basic factor for population growth of urban centers(kebede,2011). The country rate for rural to urban migration have shown a linear increasing trend from time to time. Ethiopia is faced by migration practice and different dynamic which have significant political, social and economic complex of action(IOM,2008). Not only large metropolitan cities like Addis Ababa in small town and urban areas the migration pattern show a steady increase

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Migration in Ethiopia are more experienced with internal migration rather than international migration (kebede,2011). during the imperial period who did migrate to across the border of countries were intellectual who went abroad for professional aims to learn (kuschminder,2001). During the military government of the Ethiopia legal international labor migration was limited, however, this was charged by FDRE Government (Beyene,2007). However; Kuschminder (2014) studied that migration of Ethiopia to the middle East has been surrounded by the persistence of poverty and unemployment. Research conducted by Atnafu(2006) discussed on the interlinked cause of migration such as; social, political, economical and, environmental related factors. According to Ezra (2011) and Tesfeye (2007)push factors are more considered than pull factors in Ethiopia as forcing of rural-Urban migration.In the same light, Ezra (2011) demonstrates that rural out migration in south west Ethiopia has been a response to push factors related to ecological degradation and poverty in rural areas rather than a response to pull factors from urban areas in Ethiopia.

Feleke (2005) also studied in the four Kolfe (one of Addis Ababa's sub-cities) migrants in these urban neighborhoods have revealed rural poverty as their initial and main reasons for the migration of youth migrants notably from the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Amhara, Oromia, and, to some extent, from Tigray.

The main push factors are rural vulnerability and lack of assets expressed in the form of diminishing farmland sizes in all their rural localities and shortage of landholdings, shortage of rain, recurrent drought, absence of an effective extension system, limited investment in irrigation based agriculture, high population pressure, lack of off-farm employment opportunities, and low income (Feleke, 2005). In addition to this, pull factors for their step migration mentioned by urban migrants included increasing construction activities, demand for urban domestic workers, better pay for service work and the presence of social support from the long term migrants ( Feleke, 2005). Not only the large metropolitan cities like Addis Ababa, but also small towns like woliso have been experiencing high in rural to urban migration streams and complicated with these problems. Therefore, this study analysis causal link between rural to urban migration of youth and economic development in Woliso town, south west Shewa Oromia region.

In addition to this the town of woliso has been experiencing rapid population growth. It receives a considerable number of in-migrants. The number of migrants of woliso town has been increasing with focus to gain income for their livelihood and increase their economy. Most of the increasing number of unemployment is resulted from receiving in-migrants of the town. For example, according to labor force frame work estimation of woliso town in 2010 year (6326) number of Unemployment were registered. Therefore, the researchers would be conducted to explore the causal link between rural to urban youth migration and economic development in woliso town.

So far, studies have been under taken to investigate the problem of Youth migration of Ethiopia for instance, Alula and Feleke(2005) focus on Migration, livelihood and well-being of Ethiopian societies; on other hand Berhanu (2007) studied on the female labor Migration of Ethiopia to middle East. but these studies are basically focus on national level and the issue of local economic activities was not raised in their study. despite of national level no one was try to study on the issue of migration in case of Woliso town. Therefore, the main issue of our study was conducted to investigate the causal Link between rural-Urban migration of youth and economic development in the woliso town.

### 1.3 Objective of the study

The general objective of the study is to assess the causal linkage between rural-urban migration of youth and economic development

### 1.4 Specific objectives

- To investigate the factors of rural-urban migration of youth in woliso town
- To explore the economic condition of youth migrants
- To explore the linkage between youth migration and job opportunities in woliso town.

### 1.6 Significance of the study

This study will be serve as a baseline information for government body that seeks to understand the causal Link of rural-Urban migration of youth and economic development ,especially in the study area, woliso.To give information how youth rural to urban migration and economic development linked each other.To help the government to understand why youths are emigrating and therefore craft the necessary policies and strategies on the negatives effect side and to encourage local economic activities initiative in reduction of rural outmigration.And also contribute as secondary source for future study in the study area,Woliso

### 1.7 Scope of the Study

In this study the researchers would attempted to investigate the causa Link of rural-urban migration of youth and economic development. Despite the availability of many issues related to youth migration, this research was limited itself only to find out causal linkage of youth rural - urban migration and economic development. the scope of the study would been limited to youth age group of migrants between 15-29 who they have stayed in the woliso town for not more 29 years those youth who come to study area.

### 1.8 Organization of the Study

This Study would have five chapters. the first Chapter is introductory part with which it includes back ground of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study. Chapter two contains literature review. Chapter three contains methodology of the study, while chapter four contains data analysis,

presentation and discussion. Finally, the last chapter deal with conclusion, recommendation and reference.

### 1.9 Limitation of the study

Lack of literature regarding youth migration in Ethiopia made conditions difficult to get enough basic information for this study. unwillingness of some individual respondents to fill the questionnaires were visible limitations of the study. Since non- probability sampling methods like purposive and snow ball sampling were used for the study. Up-to-date statistical data related to youth migrants were no available in social affairs department and offices of the town

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## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. Review literature

#### 2.1 Definition and Basic concept

Theoretically migration is defined simply as a process of personal movement from one area to another. It can be; between continents, between countries of a given continent, and interregional (within a country) (Bhans,2005). However, the nature of migration and the cause for it are complex, and there is no general agreement among researchers on the nature of migration.

However, there is no general agreement about the causing factors of migration. the difference argument of migration exist among the researchers from different discipline, but also among the researchers within one discipline (Timalsina,2007). Thus, concepts and approaches of classifying migration are other important aspects of migration study.According to (Hagen,2008)migration is permanent or temporary movement of individual or group of people from one geographical location to another for various reasons ranging from better Employment possibilities to persecution.

Migration is a dynamic event in which migrants move transnational or nationally and individually or in group ( Zimmermann,2008)

Event of migration has been necessary to human histories, culture and civilization. The histories of migration of mankind is the same from the starting of human life because people migrate for various reasons individually and in group (Liang,2007 and Elias,2013). International migration is a growing event, both in scope and in complexity affecting almost all of the countries in the world (UDESA,2013)

From this definition we understood that the nature of the migration was started when human being appeared on the planet. different researchers and discipline did not agree with each other on the nature migration however from the argument Of Elias and Liang we understood that the history of migration of human being is the same from the starting point human life on the planet.

## 2.2 Types of Migration

According to Todora (2009) there are two main classification of migration,

1. International migration
2. Internal migration

**1. International migration**-refers to movement of people across national boundaries.in this kind of human mobility complex patterns of movement involving people of varying nationality raised and have been going on throughout history effecting all parts of the world in terms of gains and losses of population number (Maxplank,2006).

**2. Internal migration**-refers to migration which across within the boundary of the same countries. There are four types of internal migration;

- I. Rural-rural migration is refers to the migration of people from rural area to another rural for different reasons
- II. Rural-urban migration is refers to the migration of people from rural to urban areas.
- III. Urban-urban migration is refers to the mobility people from urban to urban for various reasons
- IV. urban-rural migration is not always happens, or common.it refers to the migration people from urban to rural areas (Ibid)

## 2.3 Development

Development is wide concept and mult-dimensional process. Involving entire of economic and social system and improving quality of all human life concerned with development (Todaro,2001). This definition is show us development is not only economic phenomenon.it contain all aspects economic, social and socio-economic development.

### 2.3.1 Economic Development

Economic development ideally refers to, the sustained concerted action of communities and police makers that improve the standard of living and economic health of specific localities.

Economic development has direct relationship with the environment and environmental issues. (M, Todaro, 2001)

### 2.3.2 Social Development

Social development can be defined in a manner applicable to all historical period as an upward ascending movement featuring greater level of, efficiency quality, productivity creativity, enjoyment and accomplishment. Development is process of social change, not merely a set of policies and programs instituted for some specific results(S, C Smith, (2005).

### 2.3.3 Socio Economic Development

Development is a process that seeks to identify both the social and economic needs of within community and seek to create strategies that will address those needs. The general idea is to find ways to improve the standard of living with the area while also making sure the local community is healthy and capable of sustaining the population present in the area (Todaro,2002). There are a number of factors that must be considered as part of any socio-economic development efforts understanding the current circumstances that prevail in the area in the first step towards regional development. By assessing the potential of human capital in the area, allowing for the current unemployment rate and when laws regulation are currently in place that may be impeding the introduction of new industry into the area it is possible to gain developing a plan that will ultimately mean more jobs, stable employment for more house hold and more money flowing through the local economy (Stephen, Smith 2005).

### 2.3.4 Local Economic Development

According to (Apeah,2010) local economic development is a process by which local government, local business and other local actors join forces and resources to enter new partnership arrangement with each other or other stakeholders to create jobs and stimulate economic activity in well-defined economic zone, municipality, town and village

The purpose of local economic development is to build up the economic capacity of local area and, development partners are to work collectively, to create better condition for economic growth and Employment generation to reduce youth migrants from rural-urban area (world Bank,2003)

African countries have experimented with many kinds of development strategies designed to raise the standard of living of their people but, majority of these efforts have not yielded the

expected results (Twumasi Ankreh,2003).By assessing the potential of human capital in the local area, allowing for the current unemployment rate and when laws regulation are currently in place that may be impeding the introduction of new industry into the area it is possible to gain developing a plan that will ultimately mean more jobs, stable employment for more house hold and more money flowing through the local economy (Stephen, Smith 2005).

We understood from the definition of the economic, social and socio economic development all are focus on the development issue; however economic development is more concerned with environment and environmental issue and social development is more involved the quality of social change. To achieve local economic development government and non-government have responsible to conserve rural resources and stimulate local economic activities. If government and non-government stimulate and encourage local economic development it is possible to build up economic capacity of local area.

## 2.4 Theoretical Frame Work Of Migration And Economic Development

### 2.4.1 Neo-Classical Economic Theory

Neo-classical theory assumed that potential migrants have a good knowledge of the wages level and employment opportunity in destination Regions and their Migration was based on the economic factors (de has,2008)

According to (Hagen ,2008) migration driven by geographical difference in labor supply and demand between have and have not. The neo-classical theory of migration has both macro and micro level but, the main variable at both level concentrates on wages and income. According to (De haas,2008) macro-economic theory of migration show that internal migration caused by wages differentials while, micro economic theory indicates individual are the main actors to decide on the movement by analysis cost benefit (De haas,2008).

### 2.4.2 New Economic Theory of Migration

This theory unlike the neo-classical economic theory wage differentials is not significant but, protecting family in the time of risk is the main concern of migration.it consider not only the labor market as reason to migrate but condition of market, such as capital market or unemployment insurance market (Hagen ,2008)

### 2.4.3 Lewis Dual Economy Models of Rural-Urban Migration.

In the Lewis model, economy are categorized into Two sectors large subsistence and small capital sector. The theoretical work of Lewis on development, primary concerned with economic development in dual economy, capitalist and non-capitalist economy (Lewis,2008). By subsistence sector, Lewis refers to the traditional agricultural sector which is characterized by underemployment and unemployment, with negligible zero or even negative marginal labor productivity (Aliyev,2008). So, surplus labor which is defined as such in the Lewis model can be withdrawn from traditional subsistence sector without any loss of output (Todaro and Smith 2003). By capitalist Sector (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.

Under these conditions, the surplus labor in rural areas supplements the labor shortage in urban areas, and in this way, rural-urban migration takes place (Timalsina, 2007) and rural-urban migration continues until labor in the subsistence sector is fully absorbed by the capitalist sector.

Although Lewis two sector model provides the basic explanations for rural-urban migration, it is criticized because some of its key assumptions do not fit the institutional and economic realities of developing countries (Todaro and Smith, 2003).

## 2.5 The linkage between rural-Urban migration and development

Both migration and development have the same process and therefore constantly interactive. Most of the discussion about the relationship between migration and development focus on two assumption; the first assumption is that too much focus on the economic at the expense of the social -culture and second assumption redressing poverty in immigrants community and alleviate under development (Ellerman,2003)

- Underdevelopment can increase the prospects of migration as people leave in search of economic and other opportunities. On other hand certain level of development is required to enable migration to occur and migration can support development through remittances in kind support, return Of qualified national, and migration can undermine development brain drain(Naik,2007)

- Development can both inhibit or encourage migration lack of economic opportunities can foster migration but, some resources are required because of the poorest of the society(Laczko,2005). Nyasulu and Dimbabo (2015) noted that migration and economic development is very much linked to each other and they have discussed as follows;
- advancement and development of the buggers town or cities are primary outcome of the migration;
- Migration linked with growth in industries, transport and communication and
- The factors of the economic development are the major cause of human mobility
- Creation of job opportunity and development of infrastructure are Linked with human mobility

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This chapter gives description and rationale of the research methodology applied in exploring the link between rural to urban migration of youth and economic development in Woliso town. This chapter contains description of study area research design, research approach which includes both qualitative and quantitative, type and source of data include both primary and secondary source method of data collection, sample size and sampling technique, finally discussion of ethical consideration.

#### 3.1 Description of The Study Area

Woliso town is found in South west Showa administrative zone of Oromia regional state. Woliso town is the town of South west Shewa zone and the biggest town among the thirteen districts found in the zone. The town is located at 114 kilometers south west of Addis Ababa, along the Addis Ababa-Jimma route.

The coordinates of the town is 8°32'N latitude and 37°58'E longitude. It is characterized by temperate type of climate with daily temperature ranging from 18c and 27c, and is located 2063m above sea level. The area is well known by its rich natural resources like hot springs, fertile soil, and plain landscape (OUPI, 2010). Based on kebele Administration statistics data of (2010) this town had total population of 997923. From this total population 69895 were economically active 32920 were male and 36975 were female from the economically active population.

#### 3.2. Research Design

As noted by Creswell (2002) research design are plan and procedure for research that span the decision from broad to detailed of data analysis. This study would be design to get understanding the causal link of rural to urban migration of youth and economic development in Woliso town. Cross sectional design would be employed in this study, it is a process which investigation of the study of the data gathered both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously during the same time and the same stage of information gathering interview and questionnaires were done and the result of the data gathered on the issue of the causal link of rural to urban migration of youth and economic development in Case of Woliso town

were settled from both qualitative and quantitative approach and the Cross sectional design was employed in the study because it is convenient for both approach in descriptive study.

### 3.3 Research approach

Both qualitative and quantitative approach would be employed in our study. The researchers have used qualitative approach for the method of description content, Narration and interpretation and quantitative approach for descriptive statistics like frequency, table and percentage

### 3.4 The Types and Sources of Data

The main source of data for the study would be include both primary and secondary source. The primary data would be collected from youth migrants regarding to the reason for their migration, economic condition, economic activity before and after their migration and the role of rural economic activity. In addition to the primary data, the secondary data would be collected from Social Affair Department of the town regarding to economic transformation and rural out migration of youths. Moreover, other literature relevant to the study would be referred from library and Internet sources.

### 3.5 Method of Data Collection

The prepared questioners with serious of open ended and closed questioners with sem-structured interview were used to collect data from youth migrants regarding reason of their migrations; their economic condition before and after their migration, the impact of migration on their life, and local economic activities of before they came to woliso town.

#### 3.5.1 Sem-structured interviews

In this Study sem-structured interviews would be employed using questions for respondents. Selection of respondents would be performed through purposive sampling where the respondents were selected based on their knowledge about migration and situation of economic development in woliso town. The primary aims of conducting sem-structured interviews is to get in-depth and comprehensive information on the migration and economic development regarding to their causal Link.

#### 3.5.2 Questionnaires

Questionnaire are a tools to collect data from sample population or target group.in this Study both open ended question and closed ended question would be employed.

Questionnaire aim at the providing information on the causal Link of rural-Urban migration of youth and economic development.

#### 3.5.2.1 Open ended questionnaire

In this Study the researchers have been used to question in which respondents were asked to provide their own answer.

#### 3.5.2.2 Closed ended question

In this Study the researchers would try to use the respondents were asked to select their own answer from the list of provides

### 3.6 Sampling Techniques and sample size

We would apply first choose purposive sampling method to select occupation based on information obtained from social affairs of development in which youth migrants in study area. Accordingly 5 occupations would be selected namely domestic work, daily labor, shoeshine, restaurant and bar work, and street laboring.<sup>50</sup> Respondents were selected based on purposive sampling method and would be contacted for questionnaires and Interview from the 5 Occupational Categories. Snow ball sampling method was used to contact each respondent from each occupation. The rationale for using snow ball method is lack of the total registration of Youth migrants in the town.

### 3.7 Method of Data Analysis

After the data were collected the results would be analyzed .in this study qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis would be employed in order to analysis the collected Data. Qualitative data would be analyzed by interpretation, narration and description. The quantitative data would be analyzed using descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency and table.

### 3.8 Ethical Consideration

We would try make this study ethically acceptable and following issue would be emphasized. This include the purpose and significance of the study was explained to respondents by very positive approach. During the field work research, confidentiality would be guaranteed to the respondent's. also we would try to make the respondents at ease if they feel stress and do not want answer questions. Stances and rational mental attitude played a significant role to the development of trustful relationships and to the collect rich and meaningful data from the field, although we would follow like that way when we were contact respondents.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.1 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the data presentation and analysis. This chapter is organized in to 3 section. The demographic data which is include sex, age, marital status and level of education. The first section is about economic condition of migrants including per month income, economic activity's, level of saving, land size of migrants family, family size of migrants and nature of migrants work. The second section is about the factors of migration including investment flow of woliso town . the last section is about the relationship of migration and Job opportunity

In this study questionnaire was distributed on 50 rural to urban migrants of youth Woliso town and. Interview were presented for rural to urban migration of youth and social affairs department of Woliso town. 5 were presented for migrants and 4 interviews were presented for social affairs department of Woliso town. The data that were gathered from respondents and social affairs of the town was analyzed in this chapter.

## 4.2 Demographic data:

This sections contains sex, age, marital status and education level.

**Table 1**

Variable	Category	frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	28	56
	Female	22	44
Age	15-19	12	24
	20-24	20	40
	25-29	18	36
Marital status	Married	12	24
	Unmarried	36	72
	Divorce	2	4
Level of education	Elementary	14	28
	High school	24	48
	Preparatory	10	20
	Graduated from university	2	4

Source: own survey (2019)

As the table 1 shows more than half of the respondents were male (56%) whereas (44%) of the respondents were females.

As the table 1 show (40%) of the respondents were found between the ages of 20-24 age. The remaining (24%) and (36%) of the respondents were found in age category of 15-19 and 25-29 years respectively. From this table we can identify that relatively larger number of participants of in migration were found in age interval between 20-29 which was 76%.

As shown on the table 1 the majority of migrant's were unmarried people which they account (72%) respondents. Divorced migrants accounts only (4%). Therefore, this table show that the majority of the migrants to the Woliso town were unmarried people.

As the table 1 show regarding to the educational characteristics rural to urban migrants (48%) of respondents were high school level when they migrated to the Woliso town. (28%) people of migrates were elementary level of educational background. However, (20%) migrants had preparatory and only (4%) are graduated from university.

### 4.3 Economic Condition of Migrants

This section contains, per month income of migrants, economic activity, level of saving, land size of migrants family, level migrant's saving, family size and nature of work.

**Table 2:** economic condition of migrants

occupation of migrants	N	monthly income	%
Domestic work	5	600-1000 birr	10
Daily work	20	800-1200 birr	40
Restaurant and bar worker	6	100-1400 birr	12
Street laborers	4	400-600 birr	8
Shoe shiners	15	800-1000	30
Total	50		100

Source: own survey (2019)

Regarding to the occupation of respondents as table shows more of migrates engaged in daily laborers (40%) next to daily laborers, Shoeshine' s (30%) of youth migrants also engaged in the occupation and their income was 800-1200 birr per month and 800-1000 per month respectively. (12%) of the respondent's were also restaurant and bar worker and their income per month were (1000-1400) birr. (10%) and (8%) number of respondent's were domestic workers and street laborers respectively. Concerning to the monthly income of the respondent' s restaurant and bar worker which have got (1000 - 1400) birr per month. The income of domestic worker and street laborers was (600 - 1000) birr per month and (400-600) birr per month birr respectively.

The result of this study shows that as the table revealed restaurant and bar worker and daily laborers have got highest monthly income and street laborers have got less monthly income whereas, shoeshine and domestic workers have got medium monthly income.

#### 4.3.1 Economic activities and income of migrants before their Migration

**Table 3**

Economic activity of migrants	N	Monthly income	%
Students	22	No regular income	44
daily laborers	8	400-600 birr	16
Trade	14	800-100 birr	28
Domestic work	6	500-600 birr	12
Total	50		100
Variable	N	Saving/month	%
Saving level of migrants per month	20	200-300 birr	40
	18	100-200 birr	36
	4	>150 birr	8
	8	400-600 birr	16
	50		100

*Source: own survey (2019)*

As the table 3 shows that (44%) of respondent's were students, (28%) of respondents were trade of small materials, (16%) and (12%) of the respondent's were have daily laborers and domestic workers in economic activities of background before they moved to new environment or Woliso town.

Regarding to the income of migrants before they move to the town; the higher monthly income were trader of small materials which was (800 - 1000) birr in monthly income. the monthly income of domestic worker's and daily laborers were (500 - 600) and ( 400 - 600) birr before they were moved to the town, respectively. (44%) of respondent's responded to us their monthly income were no regular monthly as they were students.

As the table 3 revealed 40%) of respondent's of saving (200- 300) birr from their income. (36%) number of respondent's were saving (100- 200) birr and less than 150 in monthly from their income.

Generally, this table show that are more saving from their income. More than ( 56%) of respondents were saving more than two hundred (< 200) birr from the income that they have.

4.3.2 Land size of migrant's family, size of migrants family and nature of migrant's work.

#### **Table 4**

Variables	Categories	N	%
Land size of migrants family by hectares	0.5-2	29	58
	2-3	12	24
	4-6	9	18
	Total	50	100
Size of migrants family	1-3	6	12
	4-6	24	48
	6-10	20	40
	Total	50	100
Nature of migrants works	Permanent	12	24
	Temporary	31	62
	Seasonal	7	14
	Total	50	100

Source: own survey (2019)

As the table 4 show that regarding to the land size of youth migrants family, of the respondents ( 58%) reported that the size of their family land was between (0.5-2) hectares and (24%) respondents and (18%) of respondents were responded that the Land size of their family was between (2-3) and (4-6) respectively.

As the table 4 show the data indicate that (48%) of respondents reported that their households have 4-6 members of family size (40%) of them reported that there had 6-10 members, and (12%) of the respondents responded that their family size were less than 3 members. Generally, this is show more than (88%) of respondents have more than and between (4-10) family members, this is may be causes family pressure and leads to rural out migration.

This table 4 show the nature of migrants works. As the table revealed (62%) of respondents have temporary nature of works and (24%) and (14%) of respondent's have permanent and seasonal nature of works respectively.

This result of the study show that large number of migrants works their current occupation for temporary time.

#### 4.4 Factors of Migration

This section contains about Pull and push factors of migration

**Table 5**

Variable	Categories	Frequency	%
Pull factors	High income	6	12
	job opportunity	25	50
	Better life	10	20
	Social network	9	18
Push factors	Poverty	8	16
	Unemployment	26	52
	Shortage of land	12	24
	Family pressure	4	8

Source: own survey (2019)

This table 5 is show that the pull and push factors of migrations of youth in Woliso town. Regarding to the pull factors of migration in the study area, Woliso job opportunities contributed half of percentage of proportion ( 50%) and better life conditions town also contributed ( 20%) of the pull factors of youth migration, social network marks about ( 18%) for migration and higher income of the Woliso town than the rural area also contributed (12%) to attract rural youths.

Generally, this table show that job opportunities (50%) and better life income (12%) contributed to attract rural youth to the town.

As the table 5 shows (52%) respondents were migrated by the case of unemployment or unemployment has contributed (52%) followed by shortage of land, which contributed (24%) of proportion poverty as account (16%) of respondents to push youth from rural area , family pressure contributed (8%) number of migrate from rural area to this town.

Generally the result of above table the revealed more than half among the push factors that motivate youth to migrate from rural urban migration were unemployments which account (52%) proportions According to respondents poverty level in rural area was also higher than urban areas people move to urban areas with this mind that life in the town is better than rural.

#### 4.4.1 Perspective of Respondents About Investment Flow of Woliso Town And Impact of Migration on The Life of Migrants

**Table 6**

Variable		frequency	%
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Perspective of respondents about investment flow	High	10	20
	Medium	16	32
	low	12	24
	I don't have information	12	24
Does migration have impact on life of migrants	Yes	36	72
	No	14	28
	total	50	100%
Does Woliso public administration encourage economic development of rural area	Yes	16	32
	No	34	68
	Total	50	100%

Source: own survey (2019)

The table 6 show that the perspective of the respondent about the issue of investment flow in Woliso town. As the table revealed (32%) of respondents responded as the level of investment in the town are on the medium level, the respondents those who have not information about the investment agency and those who responded their view are as on the low level are equal. (20%) of respondents were responded as on the high level.

One key informant stated that Woliso town private investment is expanding significantly in the town very in recent period. at the time of imperial regime these were no project in the town. the flow of investment in the city increased, but not in the high level of flow, however, according to the view of social affairs of official raised the factory found in the town like soap factory and powder factory(fabric) are contributed to attract youth to urban area.

According to data gathered by interview, from the very recent time the contribution of those factory to attract rural out migration is became to increased.

Generally, this show that the flow of investment Woliso urban center increase from low to middle and also from the views of respondents in interview data gathered the level Woliso urban center and investment started to increasing from the recent times. Due to the increasing the level of investment in the Woliso town also number of labor force, or youth age also needed in the urban center since the urban area is characterized by investment and need the labor force number of the youth may migrated to urban from rural to search job and test the urban life.

According to the table 6 data gathered from the interview even if the migration have advantageous to get Job and financial, it is also dangerous on the life of migrants during the arrival of new environments. The above table also revealed this idea, more than half of respondents (72%) agree with the effect of migration of the life of migrants.

The above table 6 show that (68%) of respondents responded that Woliso public administration doesn't encourage local economic development and (32%) of respondents responded the local encouragement of rural area from woliso town administration as it was.

## 4.5 Job Opportunity and Migration

According to the view of respondents youth's migration from rural to urban area in the search to jobs it is believed that good jobs are in the urban areas and indeed most of one in the urban areas but, migration of youth from rural to urban area in search of job all ways and in joblessness since many jobs is already occupied.

migrants are faced with different factors or challenges. one of the key informant stated that when people leave their original place they faced with loss of food, house, language barriers, unfamiliar to new environment, new societies and new condition. Even if there is a good to get job opportunity it also has impact on the life, until the migrants become familiar with new condition, interacted with people and learn new way of life.

This interview was gathered from the social affairs of bureau of Woliso town. According to the officer bureau of Woliso social affair department there was small enterprise sectors which involves whole seller trade, retail trade, and this is creating job opportunity for people and due to this youth and adult men were moved to the town from rural area.

### 4.5.1 Migration and Economic Transformation

Another key informant stated that migration of labor and people from rural to urban, from scattered activities or Agriculture to concentrated activities (Industry) steadily increase from time to time. According to the point view of respondents push and pull affects accelerated the pace of change and have played increasing role. Push effect caused by labor surplus in agriculture and pull effect created by attraction of urban ( job, level of income and the way of life linked to service access.

#### 4.5.2 The Impact of Migration on Local Economic Activity

According to the view or the data interview gathered from the social affairs bureau, regarding to the impact labor power migration to the urban area on the local economic activity they raised as; the migration of rural worker has bringing about the Change in the way that family production; Agriculture production, which was responsibility of adult has shifted to elderly women and men and workload increased on the family. As result of this workload families have changes the structure of their production in order to reduce the burden of work on their power. For instance, women and elderly may have reduce the amount of crop plant to lessen their workload. For instance, according to data interview of respondents when youth migrated to the urban the family instead of double harvest vegetable or wheat, they plant one harvest of vegetable or wheat This is eventual endangered the rural family and family number or elderly people may become to vulnerable to poverty and the local economic development may switched

#### 4.6 Discussion

The most migrants both within and national borders are young adults aged group 15-29(Adepoju 2001). on the other hand (Kebede, 2011) argued that migration is also age and sex selective. The finding of this study also shows a related result in which age and sex.

The new economic theory of migration argue that the main factors of migration is from individual to decision making family or house hold and the key argument of the theory is household allow to the migration among the member family to protect in the time of risk (Hagen, 2008)

When we see with the concept of factors of migration from rural-urban to the Woliso town, it has insignificant correlation. In the lens of new economic theory which advocate the migration decision are not made by individual. This theory is not similar with the result of our study.

On the other hand, neoclassical theory of migration advocate that factors of migration was caused by unbalance between wage or income of different area (Daas,2008). The factors of rural youth migration to Woliso town have more relation with concept of neoclassical economic theory.

The result of this study also show that economic condition of migrants was not sufficient ,or adequate for life, mean that it was not enough to meet their basic needs.as result of

inadequate income, more of them preferred to work in the town temporary rather than permanent.

The result of the finding also show that during the destination or, arrival of the new environment the migrants were faced with the several problems such as; loss of food, house, unfamiliar to new environment and they were challenged until they become to familiar with new condition.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The study is primarily developed and constructed to explore the causal link rural to urban migration of youth and economic development in Woliso town. Based on the specific objectives that youth migration to Woliso town linked to economic development through the different number of factors, more of rural pushing factors such as lack of job opportunities in rural area, lack of encouragement of local economic development, family problem like, shortage of land or small land size, large family size, lack of income resource for family and other agriculture contributed for youth toward the urban migration. Due to this expectation youth moved to the Woliso town. On the other hand rural out migration of youth in the Woliso town linked with contribution of investment flow, economic transformation like from agriculture to industry and scattered activities to concentrated activities and also development of urban center have great role to attract rural youth.

#### 5.2. Recommendation

Government's body special Woliso public administration and (NGO) non-government organization, private industry's, and the local government have collaborated and work together to expand infrastructure toward the rural area.

The primary intervention of government body to improve the present and future living condition of youth should focus on rural area to expand social service. Provide and collaborated to utilize the potential hidden resources such as; irrigation, planting, production of flowers and husbandry in rural area then create job opportunity and reduce the effect of migration and loss of life that come from the result of migration.

Government bodies and (NGO) non-government organization of Woliso town should be equal distribution of basic social service of rural people and urban people. Since urban area characterized by private investment, secondary and tertiary economic activities which need labor force or youth age and large number of labor are move to urban area then this is ultimately switch the local economic development so the government should have to craft policy to cover (addressed) the rural area which secondary and tertiary economic activities.

Since population flow of rural laborers to urban was closely linked to urbanization structure, socioeconomic structure of rural and urban should be integrated and promotion of modern life style for rural population have to encouraged by Government body and policy maker as well as by scholars

Government should promote economic activities in rural areas and adopt a balance development strategy to encourage settlements and other functions in small and intermediate town.

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## Appendix

Wolkite University, College of social science and humanity, Department of Governance and Development Study

Our names is Tolesa Busha, Bekele Dungula, Hareg Hankamo and we are BA Students at Wolkite University College Of Social Science Humanity Department of Governance and Development Study. Dear respondents, these instruments are designed for the purpose of gathering data regarding to the causal link of rural-urban migration of youth with economic development in Woliso town. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide relevant data. the research team confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially and used only for the purpose of the study.

**Instruction:** place make circle to the space provide you are also give addition information on the line provide.

No need have written your name

**Thank you for your participation!**

### Section One: Demographic Data

1. sex.

A. Male      B. Female.

2. age.      A. 15-19      B. 20-24      C 25-29

3. marital status.      A. single      B. married      C. divorced

4. What was your level of education when you move to the town?

A. elementary.      B High school      C. preparatory      University

### Section Two: information about Economic conditions of migrants in woliso town

1. What was your work occupation? daily labors      A street labor.      B Domestic worker      C lottery seller      D restaurants and bar worker      E shoes shservice

2. what are the factors that motivate you to come to woliso?

- A. urban service                      B. Employment opportunity                      C. educational facilities
- D. high income

3. Did you expect or perceive that woliso will offer you items you have chosen?

- A. yes                      B. no.

4. How did you got the current job? A. By the help of myself                      B. friends relatives                      C. others

5. Does your place of residence in this town have good social service?

- A. yes.                      B. no

6. what is the nature of your present work?

- A. Permanent                      B. Seasonal                      C. Temporary

7. what skill you acquire after migrate to this town?

- A. carpenter                      B. How to run to the business                      C. language                      D. other(specify)

8. Do you think that income you are gaining are attractive? A. Yes                      B. No

9. if your response is 'yes' or ' no ' from above question number "8" the amount of income you earn in month is -----?

10. Do you think that there is impact of rural to urban on life of migrants?

- A. yes                      B. No

11. from the question number 9 if you answer is 'yes' what the impact are?-----

-----  
-----  
-----

12. What is the percent of your income that you save? \_\_\_\_\_ Percent.

13. what is the investment flow of woliso town?

- A. low                      B. high                      C. middle                      D. I don't have information

14. what look like the economic pattern Woliso town?-----

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-----

15. what do you think the contribution of economic development to in-migrants in Woliso town?-----  
-----

**Section Three: information about living conditions in local area or place of origin of migrants**

1. What are the numbers of your Family size? Total -----?
2. Do you have agricultural land? A.Yes B . no
3. How many hectares? \_\_\_\_\_ Hectares
4. Does woliso administration provides for economic development for your place of local area? A. yes B. No

**Section Four: Information about migration and economic condition in woliso town interview guide for youth migrants**

1. What do you think the impact of Rural to urban migration of youth on economic activities of rural area?
2. What do you think about migration in process of economic transformation in the woliso town?
3. What do you think the major" push" factors which motivate labor power migration from rural to urban area?
4. What do you think the major "pull" factors which attract labor power migrants from rural to urban area?
5. Do you think that migration has advantageous to live condition? if so what are they?

**Wolkite University, College of social science and humanity, Department of Governance and Development Study**

Our names is Tolesa Busha, Bekele Dungula, Hareg Hankamo and we are BA Students at Wolkite University College Of Social Science Humanity Department of Governance and Development Study. Dear respondents, these instruments are designed for the purpose of gathering data regarding to the causal link of rural-urban migration of youth with economic development in Woliso town. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide relevant data. the research team confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially and used only for the purpose of the study.

**Thank you for your participation!**

**Party one: Information about economic activities in Woliso town interview guide for social affairs department of town**

1. what is the investment flow in woliso in line with urbanization?.
2. What do you think about migration in process of economic transformation in the woliso town?

**Party two: interview guide related to job opportunity**

1. Do you think economic development of the woliso is contribute to youth mobilities to the town from rural area?explain.
- 2.what do you think about the linkage between job opportunity and rural outmigration of youth?