



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTEMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
STUDIES**

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCE OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: THE  
CASE OF INJIBARA TOWN,AWI ZONE AMHARA REGIONAL STAET  
ETHIOPIA**

**BY :**

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**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSTY**

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MIGRATION: THE CASE OF INJIBARA TOWNAWI ZON  
AMHARA REGINAL STATE ETHIOPIA**

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**APPROVAL PAGE**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by TizazuLimenehWoldie entitled: *the causes and consequence of rural urban migration in the case of InjibaraTwon of Awi zone Amhara Region, Ethiopia* and submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of master of arts in Geography and Environmental Studies in the College of Social Science in Addis Ababa University merits with the accepted standards in respect to original and quality.

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## ABSTRACT

*Human migration is the term used to describe the movement of people or groups, motivated by a variety of circumstances, from one geographical location to another. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the reasons behind migration from rural to Injibara town, its effects, and the difficulties that migrants encounter when they get urban. In May 2023, 196 migrants from three purposively chosen kebeles in Injibara town participated in a cross-sectional research. Both primary and secondary sources of data were employed in the investigation. Methods of descriptive regression were used to analyze the data. The study area's rural-urban migration patterns and the demographic makeup of migrants were examined through the use of descriptive analysis. While the Probit model estimation regression results were used, they showed that the following factors were significantly pull factors in the study area: marital status (being single), expected income in the urban setting, short distance, education level, and relatives who resided in the receiving area; whereas family size, gender (being male), age, unemployment, education status, land ownership, and inadequate income are significant push factors. The study also showed that the town's primary effects were increasing urban unemployment, driving up living expenses, straining social services and housing, and uncontrolled urban growth. Policies that try to lower the number of people moving from rural to urban areas should concentrate on providing social services, infrastructure, and jobs in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Hence, provision of facilities and amenities, job creation and proper urban managements are needed in the town.*

*Keywords: Cause; Consequence, Injibara, .Probit regression model, Push and pull factors,*

*Rural-Urban Migration*

**DECLARATION**

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I, the under signed, declare that this thesis is my own work and that all sources of materials used for this thesis have been properly acknowledged. I seriously declare that this thesis is not submitted to any other institution anywhere for the award of any other academic degree. Brief quotations from this thesis are allowable without special permission provided that accurate acknowledgement of source is made. In all other instance, however, permissions must be obtained from the author of the thesis.

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Date of submission-----

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

CSA      Central Statistics Agency

FDI      Foreign Direct Investment

LDCS    Least Developed country    UKA      Urban Kebele Administration

STDs    Sexually Transmitted Diseases

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the study

Human migration is the term used to describe the temporary or permanent relocation of persons or groups due to a variety of social, political, demographic, ecological, and environmental variables (Kassegn, 2020). It is influenced by numerous ecological, political, demographic, social, and environmental aspects. States and regions have different explanations for this. Nonetheless, it has been proposed that the necessity to flee danger and the desire for a better environment are two of the primary drivers of global migration (Negari& Mishra, 2019). The velocity of people's migration from rural to urban areas is one characteristic of modern civilization that stands out. While the population of metropolitan centers is expanding, that of rural areas is shrinking. According to Anderson et al. (2016), the migration literature now views rural migration as a significant role in the well-known phenomena of urban excess labor and as a force that exacerbates the already severe urban unemployment issues.

Globally, migration from rural to urban settings is a common and somewhat ancient process. But in recent years, it has started to frighten people. However, it has raised concerns in the past few years on a regional, national, and international level. Due to the remarkable levels of urbanization that are typical of most emerging cities, people have moved from rural to urban areas, which has resulted in the creation of slums (informal settlements). Developmental roadblocks like the spread of illness (cholera, dysentery), access to tainted water, insecurity, poor infrastructure, and poor service delivery are common in these places. Moreover, Tadesse (2021) connects this concept to problems like traffic, pollution, and crime.

However, for rural youth who typically reside in impoverished rural parts of developing nations ,migration from rural to urban areas is occasionally viewed as a crucial means of securing a living. With only 20.4% of its people living in urban areas, Ethiopia is among the least urbanized nations in the world. Nonetheless, at 4.6 percent, its pace of urbanization is among the highest globally (CIA, 2017). Ethiopian earnings in urban regions are significantly greater than those in rural areas; in 2000, pay in both formal and informal work were double as high. However, compared to other African nations, poverty levels do not exhibit the same stark disparities between rural and urban areas (Woldegebriel, 2017). It is assumed that migrants work, maintain

a modest lifestyle, and remit money to their relatives and households back home. This seems not to be that simple in the case of Ethiopian internal migration. Drought, conflict, political unrest, forced migration, and poverty are just a few of the economic, climatic, and political variables that have fueled Ethiopia's internal migration patterns in recent decades (Abeb; 2020). Studying the reasons for and effects of rural-urban migration in the research area is necessary in light of the previously mentioned information.

## **1.2. Statements of the Problem**

Rural-urban migration, which accounts for around half of the sharp increase in urban populations in Ethiopia and many other developing countries (Boulanger et al., 2017). The significance of rural-urban migration to the fight against poverty is a topic of dispute in Ethiopia. In order to contribute to national economic growth and the eradication of poverty, the Ethiopian government recently highlighted the significance of connecting the wealth and development potential of rural areas to metropolitan connectedness and of labor mobility between rural and urban areas (Mengistu, 2016). The exact number of internal migrants in Ethiopia is unknown, despite the fact that they currently outnumber external migrants. A significant portion of Ethiopia's internal migration is from rural to urban areas (Weldegebriel, 2017). It is clear that rural push factors, such as population pressure in rural areas, resource depletion, and environmental degradation, are the main causes of the extensive migration of people from rural to urban locations (Eshetu and Beshir (2018). The primary attraction is definitely how much better things are in cities than in rural areas in terms of amenities and living conditions.

The movement of rural urban migration, always happens faster than the ability of the destination towns, mostly because of rural push factors. A severe lack of public services, urban overpopulation, high unemployment, and a labor shortage in rural areas for agricultural work are some of its symptoms. Nevertheless, the majority believe that the opportunities in the city exceed the challenging circumstances that motivated their travel. As a result, rural migration continues even in the face of worsening urban surroundings, housing constraints, and increased urban unemployment (Negari, 2019). Therefore, rather than being an essential component of development and a balancing mechanism, rural migration in many less developed countries acts as a means of speeding up the ruralization of metropolitan areas or a transfer of poverty and

underemployment from the rural to the urban sector (Eshetu&Beshir, 2017). In the original rural areas, it can also affect the productivity of farming and other rural enterprises.

Researchers in the fields of social science, economics, planning, administration, and others have concentrated on these problems associated with excessive rural migration. More individuals are coming to understand that urbanization is an inevitable trend that cannot be stopped and is an essential component of growth. Plans and strategies to restrict migration in rural areas are unrealistic. The solution to urban problems lies in rational rural development policies and efficient urban administration (Kebede et al., 2021). Various strategies, ranging from relocation initiatives to comprehensive rural-urban development, have been adopted by different countries to prevent rural-urban migration.

However, the efficiency of the mechanisms is questionable. Most of the tactics and initiatives to halt the rural-urban migration were ineffective. Thus, the topic of the research has significantly aided in the creation, modification, and application of successful rural development plans as well as efficient urban management. Even though there have been many studies on Ethiopian rural-urban migration (Eshetu, 2018; Mengistu, 2016; Weldegebriel, 2017), the reasons for and effects of movement for the origin have drawn greater attention. Tadesse (2021) deals to problems like traffic, pollution, and crime due to rural to urban migration. But, the present paper focus on socio-economic related causes and consequences at injibara town. On the other hand Mitiku (2021) tried to deal the impact of migration for urban expansion and its impact for high release of wastes that adversely resulted pollution.

However, the present paper mainly focused regarding on the socio-economic consequences of rural urban migration on both destination and origin. Additionally, the challenges and consequences of rural-urban migration on the migrant's destination region in Injibara town (Awi zone), however, are not well documented. Apart from these, migration inherently has a lot of characteristics. Many factors might lead to migration, and these factors differ depending on the location and the person. As a result, the researcher made the decision to examine the main factors influencing rural-urban migration, the consequences for migrants and their final destinations, and the changes that have occurred in the study area in the last five years. Furthermore, this study attempted to investigate the causes and effects of the rural-urban migration in the study area as solely pushed and pulled factors. Very few studies have been conducted in this area, and those

that have been done lack sufficient comprehension and solid knowledge of the causes and effects on migrants in both of origin and destination.

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General objective**

The general objective of the study is to assess the causes and consequences of rural urban migration in Injibara town.

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives**

Based on the general objective of the study, the specific objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants to Injibara town
2. To explore the factors of rural-urban migration to Injibara town
3. To examine the challenges that migrants face in their destination.
4. To investigate the consequences of rural-urban migration to their destination.

### **1.4 Research Questions:**

1. What does the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants to Injibara town look like?
2. What are the major factors that push migrants from their rural origin areas to Injibara town?
3. What are the major attractions for migrant moving to Injibara town?
4. What are the economic, social and psychological challenges of migrants in Injibara Town?
5. What are the consequences of migration to their destination area?

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

This research is anticipated to make a substantial scholarly contribution by illuminating the social, economic, and demographic effects of rural-urban migration in Injibara town. Its goal is to educate stakeholders and policymakers on practical approaches to controlling migration and promoting sustainable development. Furthermore, the results will be an invaluable asset for upcoming studies on the dynamics of migration in Ethiopia and elsewhere.

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

The town of Awi Zone Injibara Administration in Amhara Regional State is the subject of the study. The study focuses on the reasons behind migration, its difficulties, and its effects on Injibara Town, with a particular emphasis on the migrant populations of Kebeles (01, 02, 03,04,05 and 06 in 2023). Contextually, the study's goal is to lessen the issue for which research was not done by examining the, reasons, and effects of rural-urban migration in the study area.

### **1.7. Limitation of the study**

During the course of this study, the researcher encountered several challenges, including reluctance from some respondents to provide complete information, limited access to internet and computer services, constraints related to resources and concerns regarding peace and security in the study area I try to over come the faced problems the following ways i.e regarding to respondents by discussion and some respondents data by ignored,interms of internet by used wifi from Benshangulgumuiz region .

### **1.8. Organization of the study**

There are five chapters in the thesis. The study's background, the issue statement, the general and particular aims, the research questions, the significance, the scope, the constraints, and the paper's overall organization are all included in Chapter 1. A survey of related literature is presented in Chapter 2. The research approach is presented in Chapter 3. The findings are presented, discussed, analyzed, and interpreted in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 concludes with a summary, recommendations, and findings drawn from the complete research process.

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

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

**The term "migration" has diverse meanings in different academic subjects. According to the United Nations multilingual demographic dictionary, migration is a type of geographic movement between one spatial origin and another, usually necessitating a change of residence from the place of origin to the place of destination (Boulanger et al., 2017). Migration is the movement of individuals across space, usually coupled with a shift in their place of residence. As defined by John (2003), migration is any permanent change in place of residence. It entails moving the entirety of the round of activities to other locations after detaching from the organization of those activities at one location. As a result, the main characteristic of migration is that it is spatial by nature.**

Demographers assert that travel and commuting are not included in migration because, in order to be distinguished from mobility, migration must entail a required, ongoing geographic movement in place of residence. Single operational definitions of migration are used by demographers since it might occur in many different circumstances. Anything that involves a long-term shift of residence is eligible to be classified as a movement migration. Though diverse conditions allow for a more expansive definition, migration is commonly described in this study as the act of a particular "group of people" moving to a different region. Relocating can be a private affair for at least a year ago .

### **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 international and internal migration.

#### **i. International Migration**

International migration is a category of human mobility across international borders. It could be carried out voluntarily or under coercion, on a global or intracontinental scale. It results from the

equitable distribution of people and material resources. The greatest type of international migration in terms of both the volume and frequency of human mobility was transatlantic European movements. This happened in the 17th and mid-20th centuries. The second wave of Transatlantic European immigration focused on the temperate zone. Grasslands in America and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

The most recent migration in human history comprised almost a fifth of all Europeans. The terms "internal migration" and "step migration" refer to movements that take place within a nation's borders, "seasonal migration" is the term used to describe movements that occur when people leave their home country with the intention of returning there after a few months, a season, or more. Step migration is a travel pattern in which the migrant makes several short stops before arriving at the final destination.

Migration can occur in two ways: as refugees from war, natural catastrophes, or persecution because of their religion, or as evacuees from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding, droughts, etc., during the peak and off-peak seasons for agricultural labor. It can also take the form of resettlement migration, in which governments transfer displaced people to new areas and provide them with support to establish themselves. The causes of migration The migration literature has indicated that a combination of factors, rather than a single factor, are responsible for the millions of people who have moved from their places of origin to other destinations due to poverty in the instance of rural-urban migration.

Many individuals are forced to relocate, both for non-economic and economic reasons, especially in Ethiopia. For example, many were forced to migrate from rural to urban areas in search of work due to economic factors, unfavorable and intolerable living and working conditions, population pressure, a lack of farmland, environmental degradation, declining productivity, and overall economic deterioration (Coulibaly & Li, 2020).

## **ii. Internal migration**

The movement of people inside the borders of sovereign nations is known as internal migration. It is sometimes referred to as local or domestic migration. The four types of internal movement they experience are rural-urban migration, urban-urban migration, rural –rural migration and urban-rural migration. The movement of

individuals from rural or suburban areas into urban areas as a result of urban pull factors and rural push forces is known as rural-urban migration. These are the main features of LDCS (Nebebe, 2020). High rural population density and increasing poverty are the main causes of rural residents' forced evictions. These factors also contribute to extreme poverty, joblessness, unstable wages, loss of land, lack of access to education, poor health care, inadequate facilities for recreational activities, and other needs.

### **2.3. Internal Migration in Ethiopia**

It is acknowledged that natural disasters, land degradation, and desertification are major contributing factors to the internal movement of people from rural to urban areas in many developing nations (Boulanger et al., 2017). People migrate from rural to urban regions for a variety of reasons, including poverty, poor agricultural revenues, low productivity, population increase, shortages, land fragmentation and unequal distribution, environmental degradation, and the relative lack of economic prospects in rural areas. The primary population movement in emerging nations is internal migration, which is primarily made up of young adults and the impoverished (Trade, 2021). Nearly everywhere, internal migration is significant, and in some nations, it is far more so than international migration. One of the countries in Africa with a somewhat significant degree of population redistribution and internal migration is Ethiopia. Although the precise number of people who migrate within Ethiopia is unknown, immigrant migration is thought to be greater than emigrant migrations (Eshetu&Beshir, 2018). However, rural-urban migration is increasing, going from 10.4% in 1980 to 19% in 2014 as people seek out new opportunities in the city to escape rural poverty (Case et al., 2008). It is believed that Ethiopian networks serving women and children are shifting from the provinces to the city, despite the lack of exact statistics (Negari& Mishra, 2019). There are presently a lot of internally displaced people in Ethiopia. As of July 2022, around 4,013,400 people were living in chronic displacement circumstances due to intercommunal and cross-border violence, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.

## **2.4. Causes of internal migration in Ethiopia**

Researchers cannot agree on a single cause for migration because both the phenomenon and its causes are complicated. Both scientists working in the same field as well as professionals from other fields dispute regarding the myriad causes of migration (Kassegn&Endris, 2020). Many scientists have shown a link between migration and education, which serves as an example of how migration may be seen as an investment in human capital. Ethiopian migration resulted from the application of official government policies as well as individual and family reactions to political, social, and physical reasons.

This section of the paper looked at Ethiopia's internal migration causes in order to provide policymakers and other interested parties with a workable solution. Literature that is easily accessible has shown that internal migration is an effective strategy in Ethiopia for improving the standard of life for oneself and one's family as well as easing land limitations in rural areas (Journal et al., 2020). There are push and pull factors to internal migration, albeit the degree of each depends on the environment, the kind of person migrating, and the degree of decision-making in the books that have been assessed thus far. Events known as "push factors" compel people to abandon their principal place of residence. Ethiopia's rural areas suffer from a number of issues, including poor socioeconomic conditions, unpredictable weather that affects agricultural productivity, inadequate social services, poor infrastructure, conflicts, environmental degradation, population pressure, and restricted land access.

All of them were recognized as the primary factors influencing migration. Pull considerations pertain to the availability of better opportunities elsewhere, particularly in the context of work. While "push" factors are more common, there are also important "pull" incentives that entice rural populations to move to urban areas, such as improved job prospects, education, health care, security, and other metropolitan amenities and services.

## **2.5 Trends in internal migration in Ethiopia across time**

The primary regions of origin for Ethiopian internal migrants are Oromia and Amhara. At the zonal level, Ethiopian internal migration primarily originates in the North Gondar zone (Amhara Region) and Arsi (Oromia) (Figure 4). East and West Gojam, South Wollo, South Gondar, North

Shoa, and the Addis Ababa municipal government are more significant origin areas. When these origin zones (together with Addis) are combined, they make up more than one-third of all internal migrants in 2013.

## **2.6 Migration Theories**

Migration is rarely a straightforward individual decision to relocate in pursuit of better opportunities, establish roots in the place of origin, and rapidly integrate into a new nation. Most of the time, migration and settlement are long-term processes that impact not just the migrant's immediate family but also those of future generations. Even after death, migration might continue: some migratory communities plan for their dead to be returned and buried in their home countries (see Tribalat 1995: 109–111). A result of social, economic, and political upheaval, migration is frequently a collective action that impacts entire communities and societies in both the origin and destination regions. Furthermore, the experience of moving and settling abroad frequently results in changes to initial plans, making the intentions of migrants at the time of departure unreliable indicators of their actual behavior. The prevailing belief is that spatial disparities in possibilities for work, income, and other factors are what propel migration. The paradox lies in the fact that in impoverished civilizations, human and economic advancement typically leads to an initial increase in mobility. People's aspirations and capacities to migrate usually rise with improved access to financial resources, social capital, education, and information (see de Haas 2014a). People's access to knowledge, social networks, and material resources usually increase with development. This explains, among other things, why the majority of migrants do not migrate from the poorest to the wealthiest nations, why long-distance emigration is less common in the poorest nations, and why internal and international mobility is highest in industrializing society. But even if it's true that global inequality and development encourage migration, it's hard to explain why the amount of migration abroad as a percentage of the world's population has stayed surprisingly constant over the past few decades, hovering around 3%. These paradoxes demonstrate how intricate the relationship is between migration and more general processes of development and how real-world migration patterns and trends frequently defy expectations.

This chapter summarizes the key ideas provided by several migration theories in order to better understand the nature and causes of migratory phenomena. This aids in making sense of the later

chapters' more detailed descriptions of migration, settlement, and the emergence of minorities worldwide. But it's possible that the reader would rather read those first and then return to the theory.

Many social science disciplines have generated a number of hypotheses since the late 19th century in an effort to comprehend the nature and causes of migration patterns. These theories, which range from global accounts of evolving migration patterns to theories of migrants' transnational identities, differ in their assumptions, thematic focus, and analytical depth. Disparities in theory and discipline are frequently made up. For example, creating distinct theories for internal and foreign migration does not appear to be very helpful. While domestic migration is typically (though not always) free, overseas migration is frequently (though not always) subject to governmental regulation.

**2.6.1 Neoclassical methods** are criticized by historical-structural theories, which contend that because migrants are inherently limited by structural pressures, they do not truly have a free choice. According to this viewpoint, the mechanization of agriculture, the concentration of landownership, the debt and dispossession of smallholder peasants, and other social transformations that accompany these developments have undermined traditional economic structures, forcing residents of rural areas to relocate. Rural populations made up of peasants, farm laborers, and artisans would have lost more and more of their customary means of subsistence as a result of these activities. Employers who depend on the cheap labor of these uprooted rural populations profit from their inclusion in the urban proletariat. From this angle, businesses have a strong interest in high immigration because it creates a cheap, vulnerable, and disposable "labor reserve" that they can hire and fire at will, while the general public and migrants bear the socioeconomic costs of marginalization and unemployment (especially during recessions).

While political and economic power are unevenly divided, historical-structural theory highlights that unless governments step in and tax the wealthy and redistribute resources to the poor and outlying areas, the capitalism system tends to perpetuate these disparities. In this regard, historical-structural theory views migration as a means of attracting cheap labor for capital, which essentially keeps wages low, increases corporate profits, and fosters economic growth in destination nations while depriving origin nations of skilled labor and valuable human capital

through the "brain drain." Therefore, historical-structural theory contends, in opposition to neoclassical theory, that migration widens income gaps based on geography and class, taking advantage of the resources of developing nations and their citizens to enrich the rich further and escalating social inequality both within and between societies (Castles and Kosack 1973; Cohen 1987; Sassen 1988).

### **2.6.2 Dependency and world systems theory**

These studies' intellectual foundations were found in Marxist political economy, particularly in dependence theory, which rose to prominence in the 1960s. Basing his argument on Latin America's encounter with US political and economic hegemony, Andre Gunder Frank (1966, 1969) contended that global capitalism facilitated the 'growth of underdevelopment' by depleting the resources of impoverished nations. Contrary to neoclassical viewpoints, migration might be viewed from this angle as one of the primary drivers of underdevelopment and rising global inequality. The concept of emerging countries 'catching up' with affluent countries is reversed by dependence theory, which attributes the underdevelopment of 'Third World' countries to the exploitation of their labor and resource bases through colonial meddling. Hegemonic relations and unjust trade terms with strong developed economies throughout the postcolonial era sustained this kind of dependency (Baeck 1993; Frank 1969). Selective immigration laws that discriminate against the weaker (lower-skilled workers and the impoverished in general) and favor the already privileged (the affluent and talented) can be interpreted from this angle as another example of these unfair trade practices.

A more thorough theory of world systems emerged in the 1970s and 1980s (Amin 1974; Wallerstein 1974; 1980; 1984). The main focus was on how 'core' capitalist nations have integrated 'peripheral' regions into a global economy. Peasants and rural workers lost their means of subsistence as a result of the peripheral regions' entry into the capitalist economy and the ensuing expansion of multinational corporations, which sped up rural change and contributed to poverty, rural-urban migration, rapid urbanization, and the rise of informal economies. In the beginning, dependency and world systems theories were primarily focused on internal migration (Massey et al. 1998: 35). However, as the importance of migrant workers in developed economies became increasingly apparent, world systems theorists started to examine international labor migration as one of the mechanisms through which domination relations were

established between the developed core economies of capitalism and its developing periphery. According to this viewpoint, immigration policies that deprive migrant workers of rights and protection serve to maintain the 'First World's' hegemony over global investment and trade, so keeping the 'Third World' dependent on it.

The theories of globalization, dependency and global systems before the conceptions of globalization that surfaced in the 1990s. 'The spreading, deepening and speeding up of worldwide connectivity in all facets of contemporary social life' is the definition of globalization (Held et al. 1999: 2). A sign of globalization is the sharp rise in cross-border trade and financial transactions as well as the movement of ideas and media goods. The main economic aspect of globalization is frequently depicted as the rise in foreign direct investment (FDI), the liberalization of cross-border trade in products, services, and capital, as well as the creation of new global labor divisions (Petras and Veltmayer 2000: 2). Globalization is a complex political phenomenon that is frequently understood in terms of norms or ideologies. It is not, however, merely about technology and economic advancement. Opponents of globalization contend that it is merely the most recent development in the growth of the capitalist world economy, which has spread around the world since the fourteenth century, rather than a natural or inevitable new world order (Petras and Veltmayer, 2000).

## **2.7 The Push and Pull Factors Approach of Rural-Urban Migration**

Based on his arguments for dividing the factors affecting migrants' perception into push and pull components, Lee (1966, quoted in Boulanger et al., 2017) develops a general schema that may be used to group different types of spatial movement. The former are unfavorable features that typically force migrants to leave their origin areas, whilst the latter are positive traits that entice migrants to destination locations in the hopes of enhancing their standard of living. According to Lee (1966, cited in Mengistu, 2016), all migration-related causes should fall into one of three categories: (1) factors linked to the regions of origin (push factors); (2) factors related to the journey regions (pull factors); or (3) individual variables.

According to Lee, one of the pioneers of the theory of migration in the 1960s, the four essential elements in the act of migration are the characteristics of the origins, the characteristics of the destination, the nature of the ensuing obstacles, and the nature of the people. Lee suggests that

push forces can have a greater impact than pull factors. According to Lee, most migration is driven by a combination of push and pull factors that are related to the locales of origin and destination as well as being controlled by personal traits. However, push and pull variables can also cause migration. Individual people's feelings, knowledge, and intelligence can have an impact on whether they decide to immigrate or not (Lee, 1966 cited in Aliyev, 2008).

Lee says the final element of the model is the concept of "intervening barriers" that are put between the point of origin and the point of destination. Examples of "friction" in the migration process include transport expenses, immigration laws, and so on. These factors can cause migration to halt, slow down, or even completely cease (in the case of a law) (Negari& Mishra, 2019). Apart from the erected barriers, there are other impediments that need to be considered, like exorbitant housing expenses and rules that hinder immigrants from renting houses in metropolitan areas. This forces them to relocate to suburban areas, where social services and police protection are generally scarce.

## **2.8. The impacts of Migrations**

The repercussions of migration vary widely depending on the types of migration that are involved. In general, migrants affect not just the social and economic contexts of their places of origin and detention, but also their own living and working circumstances (Kassegn&Endris, 2020). It is commonly known that migration patterns influenced by in- and out-migration are a reflection of the reallocation of human and physical resources (Eshetu&Beshir, 2018). These strain the resources of the area further or may force society to use them more intensively than is necessary. When migrants come in groups, they also bring their cultures, which leads to a cross-cultural exchange. Genetic features can occasionally be exchanged physically between members of different racial groups or families. Increase the length of this section to include the effects of migration on the urban ward migrants, Injibara town, and most likely the migrant origin places.

## **2.9 Determinants of migration: Theoretical and Conceptual Frameworks**

### **i. Theoretical Frameworks**

Timmerman et al. (2010) offered a theoretical framework that I use to organize the study of the literature on the causes and drivers of migration. Their concept is based on Carling's (2002) notion of the emigration environment, which views migration as a socially and culturally produced enterprise with both micro- and macro-level influences and is influenced by the social, political, and economic backdrop. These concepts are expanded upon by Timmerman et al. (2010) and Timmerman et al. (2014), who create the emigration environment where perceptions and migration desires are shaped by macro-, meso-, and micro-level factors, and where the decision to migrate is made. I next research factors influencing people's decisions to migrate based on this framework, and I propose adding interactions between the three levels. Macro-level elements like economic possibilities are likely to be influenced by micro-level factors like educational attainment (which affects employability) or meso-level factors like networks (which can facilitate jobs). This emphasizes how complicated the current situation is and how it cannot be solely associated with any particular category of migratory flows. A potential immigrant's perceptions and goals are so impacted by the interplay of factors.

The socioeconomic and political environment, as well as the migration governance and policies of the countries of origin and destination, regions, or other institutions (such as EU (European Union) mandates), are examples of elements that are common to all potential migrants in a given country and are referred to as the macro-level. Subnational or local elements, like as networks or cultural motivations, are included in the meso-level. The micro-level includes behavioral variables like risk aversion as well as individual and household characteristics of potential migrants, such as gender, age, educational attainment, and social position.

There is no hierarchy suggested by the framework between the three levels. It has been suggested in the literature that whilst meso- and micro-level variables are typically viewed as intermediaries, macro-level factors actually have a significant role. A general hierarchy across levels is still up for empirical determination, even though this review acknowledges the importance of macro-level factors and the role of micro-level factors as mediators rather than causes. A systematic evaluation of these factors could make for an intriguing area of future research. It's crucial to take into account an individual's ability to migrate in addition to the range of factors that affect their perspective and desire to do so. Only when the right agency and opportunity structures are available to them may people relocate (Timmerman et al., 2014).

More and more research has shown that people's abilities and goals should be taken into account while analyzing migratory movements (Carling, 2002). These factors have an impact at the micro, meso, and macro levels; understanding them is necessary before trying to explain the distinct variations observed in the reality of migration. Aspirations and capacities are not uniformly distributed throughout societies and are prone to shifting over time and space due to their effect from non-constant factors at the three distinct levels (Timmerman et al., 2014; Van Mol, Snel, Hemmerechts, & Timmerman, 2018).

## **ii. Conceptual Framework**

In developing nation migration is a major aspect of daily life as people strive for higher living conditions. The conventional push-pull variables are essential to comprehending the movement of migration from rural to urban areas. "Push factor" describes unappealing situations that exist at home, such as hunger, drought, low agricultural production, unemployment, etc., but "pull factor" describes favorable conditions that exist elsewhere (abroad) and draw migrants. Numerous variables, including housing conditions, improved income options, urban work opportunities, etc., contribute to voluntary rural-urban migration. Apart from these advantages, there's no denying that living in an urban region gives you the opportunity to lead a better lifestyle. Urban locations are popular because they provide public amenities, electricity, and a piped water supply. Although the reasons behind rural movement are significant in and of themselves, the means of travel equally matter. When considering the movement of people from rural to urban areas, it is crucial to understand the existing situation of urban areas (Injibara).

People in rural areas are encouraged to migrate out of their communities by the success tales they hear and see about those who leave them behind and relocate to cities. Excessive urbanization may result from skewed incentives for out-migration. Therefore, it is better to concentrate on the causes and effects of the movement rather than the migration itself. Pull factors have dominated in the past because metropolitan environments offer superior job and income prospects. However, it appears that push factors have become more potent recently in Injiabara town.

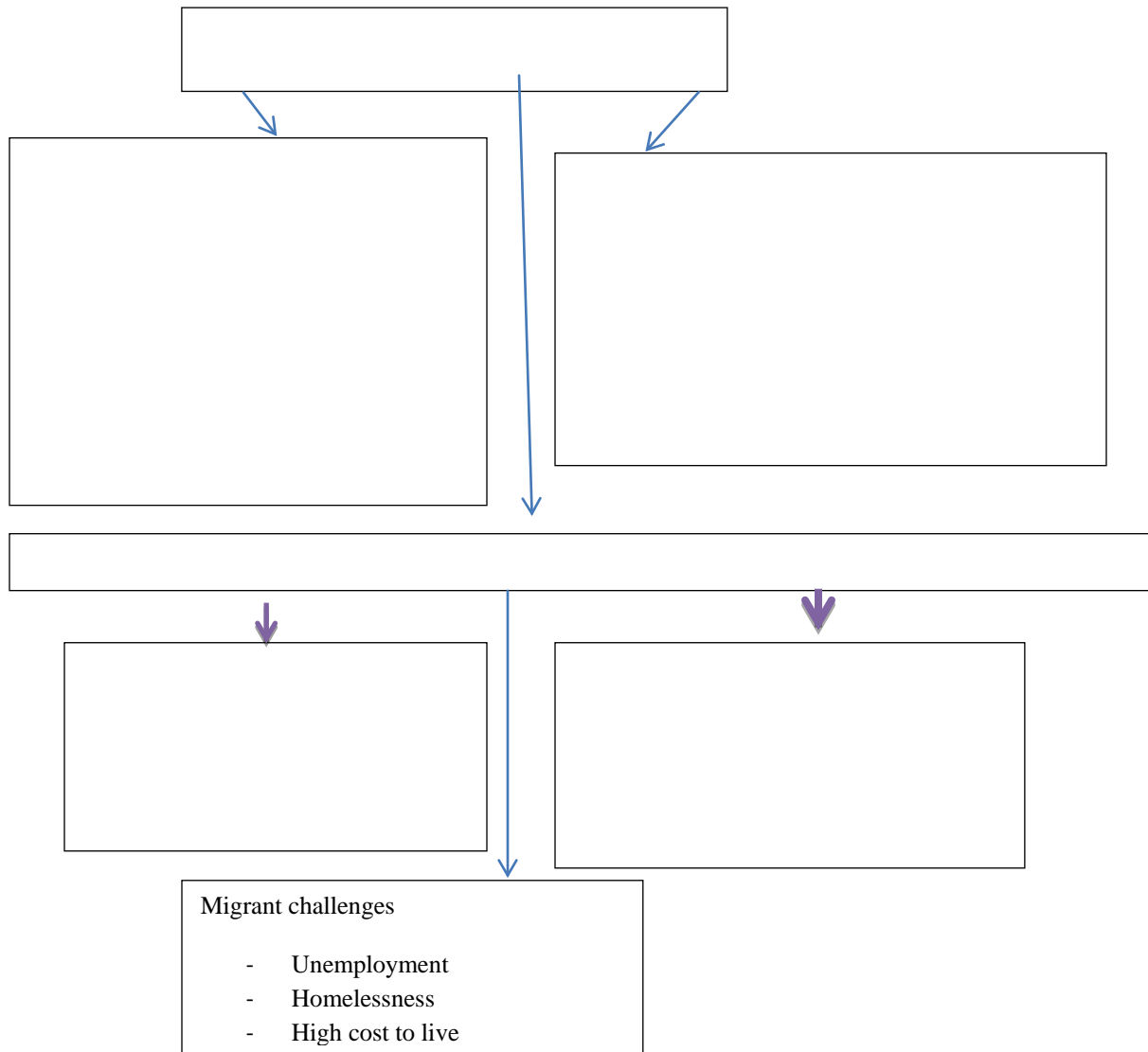


Figure 2.1. Conceptual framework (from related literatures)

Population growth brought on by rural-to-urban migration undoubtedly strains already-existing and unchanging public infrastructure. Urban classrooms are overcrowded as a result of the extreme demand placed on health and education services. The proliferation of squatter communities in jibara town is arguably the most obvious effect of expanding urban population.

There are instances of congested, dangerous slum areas where there is a high risk of disease and pollution exposure. Generally speaking, as the number of people living in cities grows, so do the difficulties that arise there.

## CHAPTER THREE: STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1. Description of the study area

Injibara Town Banjaworeda, Awizone, Amhara regional state, in Ethiopia's, served as the study's location. It is located in both the northwest of Ethiopia and southwest of Amhara region. Injibara is found 447 kilometers away from Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, and 118 kilometers away from Bahir Dar, the Amhara region's capital. The town is located between 2540 and 3000 meters above sea level, with geographic coordinates of  $10^{\circ}59'N$  and  $36^{\circ}55'E$  (Adigeh & Dagneu, 2020). Injibara town is divided into six kebeles, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, and 06, and occupies an area of 28.3 km<sup>2</sup>. The current development plan, established in 2004 by the National Urban Planning Institute, allocates areas for housing, commerce, industry, and organizational services. The map of the study area and its specific location is shown below in Figure 3.1.

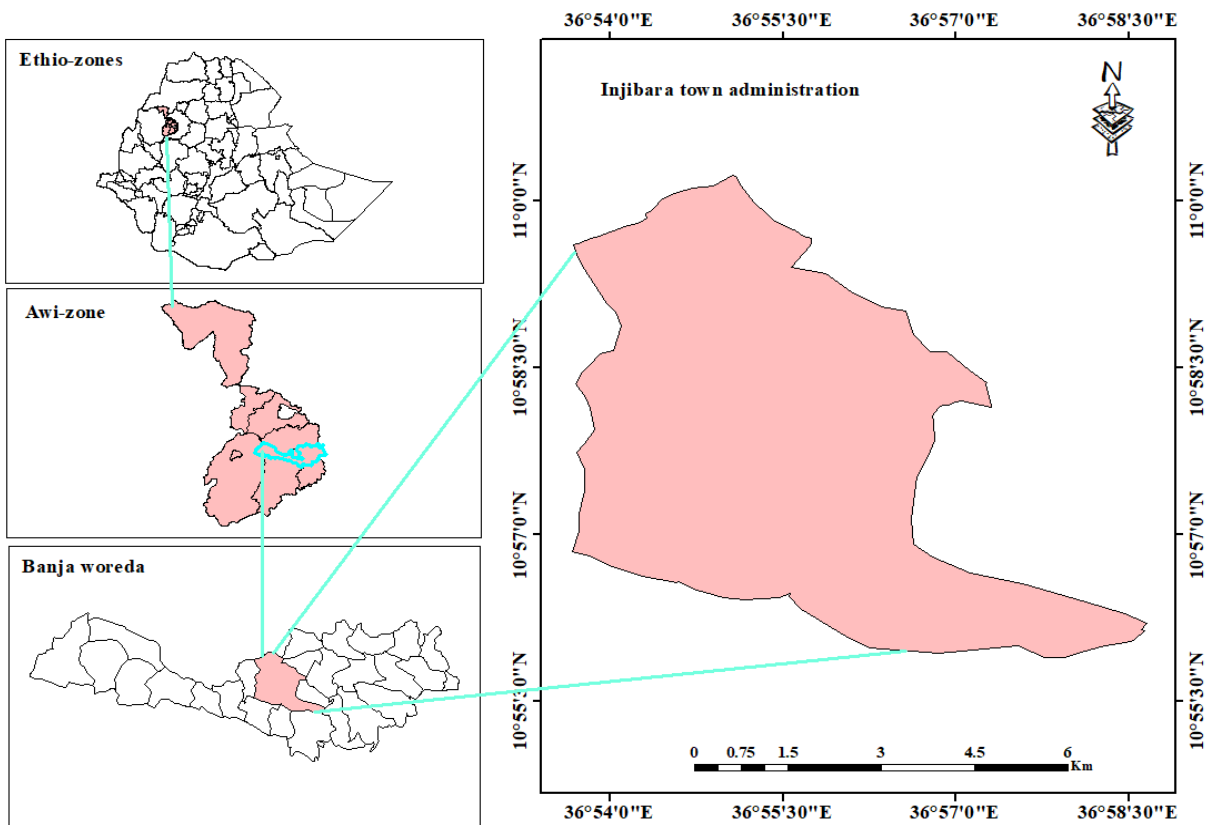


Figure 3.1. Map of the study area

### **3.1.1 Climate**

According to metrological data from the National Metrological Administrations Agency, the study town receives a low of 38 mm of precipitation per month and a maximum of 1813 mm of precipitation annually. The highest and lowest recorded monthly temperatures are 25 to 29.9<sup>0</sup>C and 2.6<sup>0</sup>C, respectively. The maximum temperatures are recorded in February through April, while the lowest temperatures are recorded in December and January (Meteorological organization, 2018). Injibara's climatological location places it in the category of "Dega" Temperate Rainy state.

### **3.1.2 Population of Injibara Town**

Modern Injibara was established in 1991 before this locally called by local residents kossober. There are 35,940 people living in this town as of the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA) 2007 Census, with 17,928 males and 18,012 women. The population of the study town is rising rapidly as a result of migration from rural to urban and peri-urban to urban areas, as well as regular population increase within the town. The population of the town has been rapidly increasing due to its status as the capital of the Awi zone and the fact that people are moving there in quest of better living conditions, employment opportunities, healthcare, and educational opportunities. Furthermore, as of right now, there are 51,429 people living in the town (Injibara town administration office, 2024).

The Awi, a subgroup of the Agaw, made up 59.82 percent of the stated ethnic population in Injibara town, followed by the Amhara (38.44 percent); the remaining ethnic groups comprised 1.74% of the total. 53.38% of people reported speaking Amharic as their first language, 45.04% speaking Awngi, and 1.58% speaking all other primary languages. 4.5% of people identified as Muslims, and 94.4% of people were followers of Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity (Mekonnen, 2018).

### **3.1.3 Socioeconomic Characteristics**

Since Injibara is the capital of a zonal, it is a significant hub for communication and administration with a larger population. Due to its location on the main route connecting Addis

Ababa and Bahir Dar, Injibara is also a significant transit hub. Numerous marketing opportunities are provided by the town, which attracts thousands of people from surrounding areas. The town administration office states that four small-scale industries, two international and above 28 hotel services, and trading are the main economic activity. Migrants from the nearby rural kebeles are drawn to small-scale companies due to the increased expectation of revenue from trade and employment prospects. Injibara's development plan states that trade and Zegena lake tourism interaction center are the town's two main economic sectors, with social and personal services holding the top spot. Injibara town is the center of administrative and law enforcement organizations due to its designation as a Zonal Capital. Manufacturing is the other major industry that generates jobs. The primary activities are the milling of grains and oil, although there is a lot of room for expansion and diversification. The nascent construction industry is closely associated with the increasing need for contemporary structures. Everyday worker migrants from rural areas are drawn to this field.

Information from the town administration office indicates that a major improvement in the town's economy is anticipated. Nearly every economic sector is predicted by the office to increase over the next several years. Small-scale industries are predicted to increase significantly, followed by the construction and hotel sectors. The transportation and trading industries will likewise expand rapidly. As per the municipality's information, the town has three planned investment projects: real estate, hotels and tourism, and social services.

In the town of Injibara, spring water is the primary water source. The spring source known locally as Sutang spring was discovered in 1985. The town municipality and water office created a spring water system to supplement the water supply from the spring, which is situated on the western side of the town limit and has a 9 liters per second discharge rate. A gravity system is used to transfer the spring's water to customers after it has been collected in a 10 cubic meter gathering chamber and pumped into a 75 cubic meter stone masonry reservoir. The water is supplied to the consumers through residences, yard connections, yard shard connections, and public locations. According to information gathered by the specialist during a visit to the water supply office, everyone, the water deficit is the major problem with the current situation (Mulugeta, 2017).

### **3.1.4 Services and Infrastructure**

Injibara is reachable year-round and has asphalt road links. Injibara advantages from having an automated digital phone system. There is also mail service and mobile phone service accessible. Injibara is supplied with electricity by the nation's hydroelectric grid system around the clock. Injibara has roughly 20 km of gravel roads. A spring on the town's western edge serves as the current source of water supply (Injibara Town Administration, 2024).

The town administration office states that small-scale industries, hotel services, and trading are the main economic activity. Injibara's development plan states that trade and tourism are the town's two main economic sectors, with social and personal services holding the top spot. Injibara town is the center of administrative and law enforcement organizations due to its designation as a Zonal Capital. Manufacturing is the other dominating sector providing employment. It is mostly grain and oil milling activity but the potential to diversification and growth is high. The construction sector is a relatively young sector linked to the growing demand for modern buildings.

### **3.1.5 Educational Service**

According data gathered from Injibara Administrative educational office, Injibara town has one government owned teachers Education College and three private colleges. There is also one technical vocational college and one university run by the government. The 3 secondary high schools, six elementary schools and eleven private kinder guar ten schools are operating in the town. During the construction of detail plan, the kinder guar tens should be expanded in every neighborhood at minimum of child's walking distance. Moreover, one primary and secondary schools are proposed to be constructed.

### **3.1.6 Health**

Injibara town has one hospital, one health center, and two private clinics. The health center contains six beds, the hospital has more rooms, and there is a laboratory class. According to representatives of the Injibara health institutions, skin infections and intestinal parasites are the

most prevalent illnesses associated with low water quality. Their high frequency is a sign of how well personal hygiene and the water supply are doing.

### **3.1.7 Water Supply Service**

Injibara Town typically gets its water from two sources: surface water and groundwater. Rivers, streams, Zenegna Lake, and ponds are examples of surface water; springs and shallow and deep hand-dug wells are examples of ground water. Springs provide the majority of the town of Injibara's water supply. Constructed in 1993, the spring source is locally referred to as Sutang Spring. The eight 4" diameter outlet pipes that make up the capping structure of Sutang Spring are situated on the south side of the town's boundary. Two of the pipes are connected to the town's water supply system and collect water from a 10 m<sup>3</sup> collection chamber approximately 50 m from the spring's eye. The other two pipes are connected to the "Top-land" water bottling system. The remaining four pipes are left for overflow at the spring's eye.

### **3.1.8 Future Development of the Town**

The town's master plan was created in 1994. As per the town administration's 2004 report, the land use and area of the town are divided into the following development plans: Residential 273.4 hectares, Commercial 93.75 hectares, Institutional 7.68 hectares, Recreational 3.6 hectares, Agricultural 3.6 hectares, Manufacturing 2.63 hectares, and Others 1.05 hectares. Information from the town administration office indicates that a major improvement in the town's economy is anticipated. Nearly every economic sector is predicted by the office to increase over the next several years. Small-scale industries are predicted to increase significantly, followed by the construction and hotel industries. The transportation and trading industries will likewise expand rapidly. As per the municipality's information, the town has three planned investment projects: real estate, hotels and tourism, and social services.

## **3.2. Study Design and Methods**

The research used a cross-sectional study design and a variety of data collection strategies. Notably, Hadaro et al. (2021) claim that combining quantitative and qualitative approaches is the best approach. While quantitative data provides exact summaries and comparisons, qualitative

data enables more expansive elaborations, explanations, interpretations, and relatively new concepts. This study used amixed methodology, taking into account all of these criteria. Examining the problems pertaining to the causes and consequences of rural-to-urban migration to Injibara town is better suited for this methodology. Additionally, the qualitative technique is helpful for carefully examining any shortcomings and defects that may have been unintentionally introduced into this study. The research design used is cross-sectional as the data is collected at a point in time.

### 3.3. Sampling techniques and sample size

Injibara's administrative office data shows that the town is split into six kebeles, three of which are rural and three of which are urban. The sample kebeles were chosen using purposeful sampling, which was predicated on the idea that most migrants reside in urban areas. The three urban kebeles were therefore carefully selected. Table 1 displays the sample kebeles along with their distribution.

The researcher collaborated with the kebele administration to identify migrant households prior to distributing surveys, as there was no pre-compiled list of migrant homes available from secondary sources. Following the acquisition of the migrant lists from the designated kebele offices, household heads were arbitrarily chosen from the list using simple systematic random sampling. The number of migrant households selected from each kebele is displayed in Table 1.

Both basic systematic random sampling techniques and purposive sampling were used in the investigation. Due to their pertinent viewpoints on the subject under investigation, the key informants from governmental and non-governmental organizations were especially selected. Simple random sampling was employed for the migrant respondents.

Thus, the researcher used the sample parameters formula (Kothari, 2004 referenced in Birhan, 2014) to determine minimum sample size (n) in order to produce a manageable minimum sample

$$n = \frac{z^2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot N}{((N - 1) \cdot e^2) + z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}$$

size.

Where;

n= sample size

P = probability of committing type two errors (0.05%)

q = 1- p=1-0.05=0.95

Z = value at 0.025 probability table=1.96

N = the size of the population which is sampled

e = the probability of committing type one error (0.03)

Based on the above formula the sample of total population (n) were

$$n = \frac{(1.96 \times 1.96) \times 0.05 \times 0.95 \times 5307}{((5307 - 1) \times (0.03 \times 0.03) + (1.96 \times 1.96) \times 0.05 \times 0.95)}$$

n=196

Accordingly, based on lists acquired from the kebele offices or kebele vital registration offices, 196 migrant households were chosen for a questionnaire survey utilizing systematic random sample approaches. Each n<sup>th</sup> household was selected at random to be a part of the study's sample population. Specifically, the proportionate sample procedure was used to choose 72, 59, and 65 migrant households from kebeles 01, 02, and 03, respectively (Yalew, 2006).

$$P = \frac{t}{T}$$

$P = \frac{t}{T}$  Where, P = common multiple

t = number of sample size

T = total number of household heads of the selected kebele

$$P = \frac{196}{5307} = \mathbf{0.037 \text{ or } 3.7 \%}$$

Table 1. Distribution of Sample Migrants

	Number of migrant	Sample migrant household
--	-------------------	--------------------------

Kebeles	household heads			heads		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kebele 01	924	999	1923	34	38	72
Kebele 02	795	822	1617	29	30	59
Kebele 03	859	908	1767	32	33	65
Total	2578	2729	5307	95	101	196

### 3.4. Data Sources and Methods of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data sources were employed in the investigation. Miheretu&Yimer (2017), state that any data collection method has benefits and drawbacks. The researcher can integrate the benefits and mitigate some of the drawbacks of each data source by utilizing a variety of data collection strategies. More precisely, questionnaires, discussion guides, and interviews are examples of primary data sources; the necessary information is gathered from secondary data sources (journals, research works, and papers from kebele vital registration).

#### 3.4.1 Questionnaire

A multi-sectioned, open-ended and closed-ended questionnaire is designed to collect primary data on particular household heads and to supplement the data collected from other instruments. The demographics of migrants are covered in the first section, which can be used to collect information on the respondents' personal attributes, including age, sex, marital status, religion, and educational attainment. "Demographic Details of Past Migrants (before migration)" is the title of the second section. The patterns and procedures of migration are covered in the third section. The reasons for migration are covered in the fourth section. The economic conditions of migrants both before and after their movement, as well as their current economic characteristics, are covered in the next three parts. The problems that migrants encountered in Injibara and their plans for the future are covered in the following two sections. As the researcher reads through the literature on rural-urban migration, the use of questionnaires as the study's instrument begins to fascinate her. It is possible to create surveys, interviews, and group discussion guides in order to triangulate the responses of a sample of migrants. A portion of the questionnaire's components

are directly related to the questions asked of migrants during interviews. Through questionnaires, group discussions, and interviews, the researcher considered input from migrants on the same topic.

The triangulation of responses helps the researcher better control the possibility of inadvertently introducing bias. The sections of the questionnaire are provided in simple, pertinent language to help migrants answer the questions intelligently and to achieve the intended outcome. When developing this questionnaire, the researcher took into consideration the pertinent theoretical background that was looked at for this study. The development of these questionnaire items is strengthened by the expert advice from my advisers and colleagues.

### **3.4.2 Focus Group Discussion**

To support the information gathered from questionnaires, focus groups are held in addition to questionnaires. Participants in the group discussion include young, adult, elderly, and both sexes who are migrants in the town and who are supposed to have gathered knowledge about the income, patterns, causes, and consequences of migrations in the study region. Every Kebele has one focus group meeting. There are ten participants in each group during the conversation. There are thirty people participating in the group discussion across the three kebele.

### **3.4.3 Interview**

Key informant interviews are given more attention in order to obtain the required data. Elders who can share their firsthand experiences of past and current trends, town administrators, planners, and other relevant authorities, administrators of sample kebeles, and a selection of migrants from each sampling kebele are the people with whom the interview is conducted. The interviewees, who were regarded as wealthy and knowledgeable, had their notes carefully and sufficiently taken to explain the reasons behind the problems, causes, and effects of rural-to-urban migration as well as income. There are five people participating in the interview across the three kebele.

### **3.4.4 Secondary data source**

Secondary data about the town's facilities, urban amenities, population, migration, and physical background is gathered from a variety of sources in addition to primary data sources. The Economic Development and Planning Bureau of the Amhara region's Statistical Bulletin, along with the Injibara town administration office, Injibara town Trade and Industry Development Office, Awi zone Finance and Economic Development Office documents, vital registration documents, and town archives, are some of the main sources. In addition secondary data sources, census reports and statistical report report were used. Literature from websites on rural-urban migration, as well as unpublished and published works, is thoroughly examined.

### **3.5. Method of data analysis**

Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used in the analysis of the information gathered through surveys and interviews. The push and pull components of rural-urban migration were quantitatively examined through the use of descriptive and inferential analysis, particularly the probit regression method. Through narrative-based qualitative research, the difficulties encountered by migrants were examined, as well as the effects of migration on their final destination. Before using SPSS for analysis, the completeness of the data was confirmed by editing, coding, categorizing, and confirming consistency. Tables, figures, pie charts, histograms, and graphs were used to display the data. The study classified migrants who mentioned both push and pull causes using a multiple response scheme.  $Y_iY_{iY_i}$ , the dependent variable, was determined by dividing the total number of migration reasons by the number of pull reasons. The range of values for this variable was 1 (only pull factors) to 0 (only push factors). To determine the factors influencing the relative importance of push and pull factors in migration, the Probit regression model was employed.

#### **3.5.1 Description of the study variable**

The dependent and independent factors that make up the study's major variables are described and hypothesized in this section. The ratio of the pull factors for migration to the total number of causes for movement is known as the dependent variable. The research area's migration causes are the independent variables. The main drivers of rural-urban migration are identified by empirical literature as being rural push and urban pull influences. The individual migrant,

represented as a dummy variable in the probit model with a value of 1 if migration motives were just pull factors and 0 if they were only push factors, is the dependent variable. Key explanatory variables in this study include personal and demographic variables, socioeconomic variables, household socio-capital variables, and institutional variables, all of which influence individual migration decisions in the study area.

**Table 2: Summary of Hypothesized Independent Variables and Their Expected Signs**

Definition of Variable	Nature of Variable	Variable Definition and Measurement	Expected Sign
Dependent variable			
Individual migrant	Binary	If 0 Push factor and 1 otherwise	
Explanatory variable			
Gender	Dummy	Male is reference	-
Marital status	Dummy	Unmarried is reference	+
Age	Continuous	In completed years at the time of migration	-
Relative	Dummy	If 1 yes and 0 otherwise	+
Distance	Continuous	In working minutes	-
Land size	Continuous	In hectare	-
Occupation	Categorical	Occupational status of people in the villages	-
Family size	Continuous	In number of family size	+
Years of schooling	Continuous	In number of schooling years	+

## **CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1. Scio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

#### **4.1.1. Gender and Age structure of Respondents**

The distribution of sample household heads' ages and sexes in the study area is shown in Table 3. There are 196 household heads in the sample overall 101 females and 95 males. With 67 females and 56 males, the largest age group (18 –29) accounts for 64.79% of the sample as a whole.

There are 16 females and 25 men in the 30-44 age group (22.95%) and 12 females and 8 males (12.24%) in the over-44 age group. This result is in line with the economic and social forces pushing younger generations to migrate in search of better living and working conditions. The outcome is in line with Mishra's 2019 conclusion that the destination location of migration receives an adequate labor force because the majority of migrants are adults.

According to the report, women make up 51.5% of the rural-urban in-migration to Injibara, with males making up the remaining 48.5%. This suggests that the aspects of age and sex composition that have an impact on migration are the demographic characteristics. This outcome conflicts with a research conducted in the Sodo district by (Woldegebriel, 2017). Still, the outcome is in line with a number of researches. In the case of Hossana town, for example, the consequences of rural to urban migration (Mitiku, 2021) discovered that women predominate among the migrants because divorced women find it difficult to lead their family in terms of sociocultural and economic elements.

Table 3: Age and sex distribution of sample household heads in the study area.

Age group	Sex		Total /n	Percent /%
	F	M		
18-29	69	58	127	64.79
30-44	18	27	45	22.95
>44	14	10	24	12.24
Total	101	95	196	100

#### 4.1.2. Current Education Attainment of Migrants

Investigating the advantages and disadvantages of migration in metropolitan regions is crucial, as evidenced by the image below, which depicts the present educational attainment of migrants in their destination area. About 40%, 22%, and 9.5% of the respondents had completed their elementary, secondary, and tertiary educations prior to their migration. Also, over 28.5% of people were uneducated. In this context, migrants were questioned about their present level of

schooling during the survey period. The percentage of migrants who have completed primary, secondary, and university education is approximately 32%, 26%, and 22%, respectively. When comparing the educational achievement of migrants before and after their movement, it suggests that there has been an improvement in the quality of education. As a result, the percentage of migrants who were literate rose from 71.5% before migration to 80% after it. This demonstrates how the desire to move from rural to urban locations in order to pursue a better degree of education. However, the pressure that the migrants place on urban educational institutions also gives the migrants the chance to further their education. This could be as a result of the several governmental and private training and educational facilities, including primary, secondary, TVT, Health College, and University, located in Injibara Town. According to the study results, until this data was gathered, 20% of the migrants had no formal education.

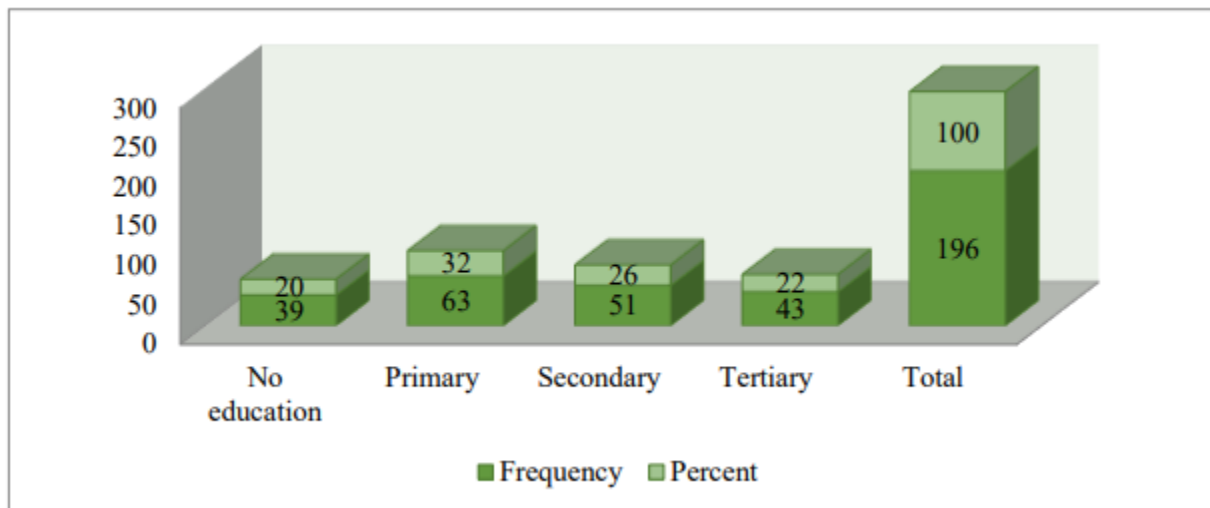


Figure 4.1. Educational level of migrant respondents

#### 4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Another significant factor that influences the respondents' propensity to migrate response is marital status. The study's findings support this theory by showing that over half (62.24%) of the migrants were single, with 60.66% of them male and 39.34% of them female. This finding is consistent with Mitiku (2021), who found that most migrants are divorced from rural areas, but it also aligns with Melesse and Nachimuthu (2017), who found that most are single and looking for

work after completing their education. Additionally, of the married migrants, 62.16% were men and 37.84% were women at the time of migration during the survey period. In Injibara town, the current marital status of migrants indicates that almost 60% of respondents 71 men and 47 women—were married, while 40% of 49 men and 29 women were single. According to the data, almost 22% of migrants married while they were at their destination; of them, 25 were men and 19 were women. Based on a sample of migrants, this shown that women are more likely than men to get married.

#### 4.1.4 Family Size of Migrants before Migration

Table 4 displays the respondents' pre-migration family sizes, with differing percentages for each category. Remarkably, 41.84% of respondents were from families with three to five members, suggesting that a sizable proportion of migrants were from households with modest size. Furthermore, a sizable 23.98% of respondents said they were part of a family of more than eight people, indicating that larger households were typical among migrants.

These observations have two ramifications. First, the fact those migrants tend to have moderate family sizes (three to five individuals) raises the possibility that these households will find it difficult to make ends meet using just local resources, which may prompt migration in pursuit of better chances. Second, the fact that most migrants have bigger families (>8 people) emphasizes the competitiveness for resources and financial strains that may influence migration decisions. Comprehending these processes can aid policymakers and relevant parties in customizing interventions to cater to the requirements of migrants and their families, guaranteeing more focused assistance in both the places of origin and destination.

The current study is comparable to one conducted by Kassegn and Endris (2020), who came to the conclusion that most Ethiopian migrants come from large households in rural areas. In a similar vein, a 2017 study conducted in southern Ethiopia by Eshetu and Beshir found that some members of large families migrate in pursuit of employment.

Table 4: Family size of Respondents before Migration

Family size	Percent
<3	16.32

3-5	41.84
5-8	7.85
>8	23.98

Source: Computed from own survey data 2023

#### **4.1.5. Land Size of Migrant's**

As a result, according to the results of our poll, 79.8% of the participants had farmland in their hometown, either they or their families did, and 20.2% did not. About 83% of respondents who held farmland were the owners of one hectare or less, while the remaining 17% owned bigger tracts. This suggests that if a family has a huge amount of land, the migrants may decide against moving. Because their offspring are more likely to share the highest probability, the greater their families land. According to the survey results, the migrants' places of origin were Ankesha, Banja, Guangua, Dangila, and Fagta. The Central Statistics of Ethiopia state that there is little cropland in these places based on the labor-to-land ratio. People are migrating from rural areas to urban areas as a result of the high land-labor ratio. Moreover, households without land decided to migrate more frequently after comparing themselves to those who did. The survey's findings showed that the study area's rural-urban migration has been significantly influenced by the high cost of agricultural inputs as well as agricultural limitations such land scarcity.

#### **4.1.6. Occupation of Migrants before Migration**

The pre-migration occupational statuses of the respondents are shown in Table 5, which includes both frequencies and percentages. With 48.5% of the sample consisting of farm workers which indicate the bulk of respondents were likely farm workers. 15.8% of the population was unemployed, which suggests that their decision to migrate may have been influenced by financial difficulties. 15.3% of the population was Hand craft, 4.59% of respondents was Trade. The proportion of government employees (12.75%) suggests that they had steady work in the public sector prior to migration.

These results imply that economic considerations, agricultural employment had a major influence in the respondents' decisions to migrate. Designing targeted policies and actions to meet the different needs of migrants in both origin and destination areas requires an understanding of the vocational backgrounds of migrants.

Table 5: Occupational Status of Respondents before Migration

Occupational	Frequency	Percent
Hand craft	30	15.3
Farm worker	9548.5	
Unemployed	31.15.8	
Trade	9.4.59	
Gov't employed	25 12.75	
Daily worker	6	3.06

Source: Computed from own survey data 2023

#### 4.1.7. Current Occupational Status of Respondents

According to Table 6, during the course of the study, unemployed made up about 19.35% of the respondents, while construction made up 15.3%. In terms of the type of employment, 10.2% and 12.75% of participants stated that they were employed in the private employed and Government employed respectively throughout the survey period. However, Table 6 shows that 10.2% and 8.67% of respondents respectively, were employed by trade and coffee vender. This indicates that a greater proportion of self-employed individuals work in this capacity than in the wage sector, and that most migrants are employed in both the formal and informal self-employment sectors.

Table 6: Current Occupation Status of Migrants

Current occupation	Frequency		Percent
Construction	30		15.3
Government employed	25	12.75	
Private employed	20		10.2
Shoe shining	15		7.65
Coffee vender	17		8.67
Trade	20		10.2
.Daily worker	11		5.61
		71.41	
Unemployed	38	19.38	90.29
Other	20		10.2
			100.00

Source: Computed from own survey data 2023

#### 4.1.8. Distance from receiving area

As indicated in Figure 4.2, below about 38.78% of rural-urban migrants in the study area came from a radius of 50 km around their destination, while about 33.67% of rural urban migrants came from distance of 51 to 100 in the study areas. The majority of the migrants came from nearby woredas and surrounding zone of Fagta, Dangila, Guangua, Banja, and Ankesha. This shows that most of the rural-urban migrants came from nearby regions woreda, kebeles and villages in the study areas.

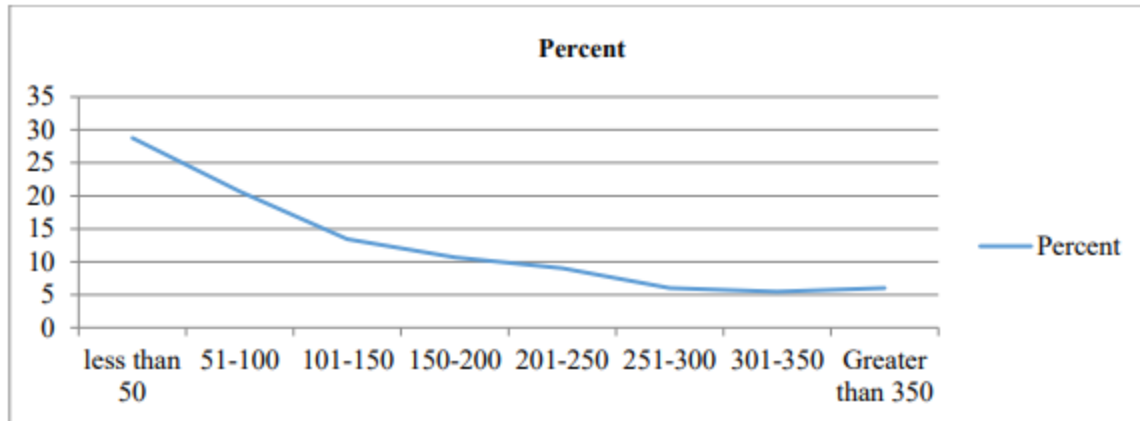


Figure 4.2. Distance from Departure to Receiving Area  
 Source: Computed from own survey data (2023)

#### 4.2. Cause of rural urban migration to Injibara town

Rural push forces and urban pull factors are the primary causes of the phenomena of rural-urban migration in several emerging nations, such as Ethiopia. The most significant group is the one wherein in-migrants to Injibara stated that they relocate to urban areas in order to obtain employment, accounting for 26.53% of the 196 respondents. As they stated, the dearth of work prospects in rural areas and their desire to find employment in cities is the cause of their movement. The main causes of rural-urban migration in the study area are a lack of employment possibilities in both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and restricted access to land. In response to this question, migrants identified some reasons that they assumed were responsible for rural outmigration in the study areas(Figure4.3).

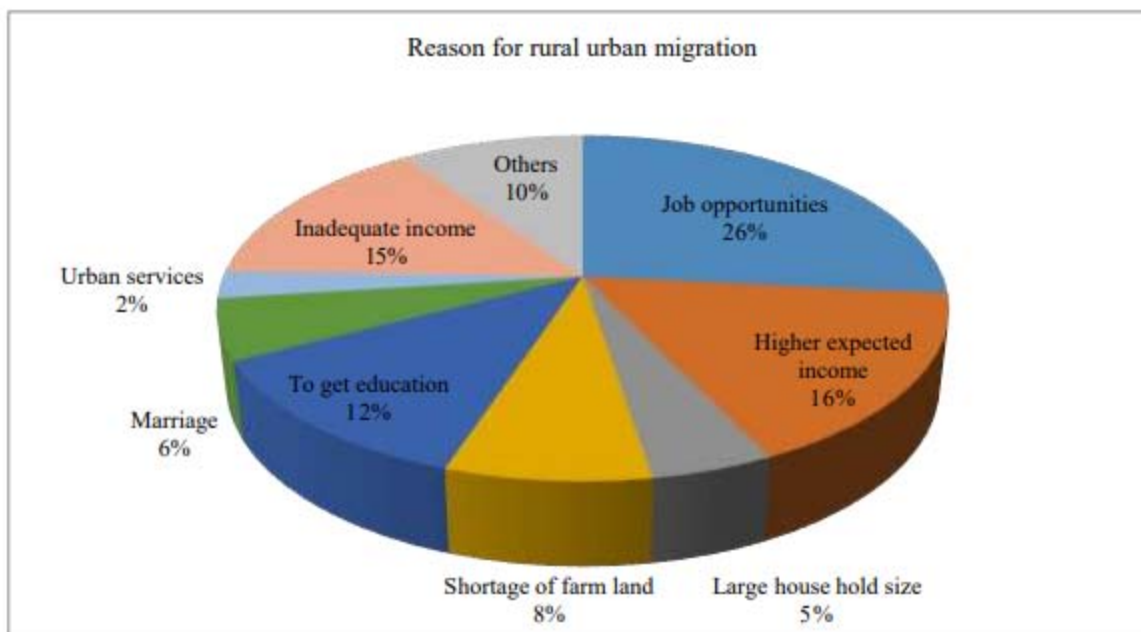


Figure4.3. The Reason for Rural Urban Migration  
 Source: Computed from own survey data (2023)

### 4.3. Results of coefficients and marginal effects of prohibit regression model

This indicates that the majority of migrants are employed in both the formal and informal sectors of the self-employed labor market, with a greater proportion of self-employed individuals operating in this capacity than in the wage sector.

Table 7: The Coefficients and Marginal Effects of Prohibit Regression

Variable	Robust Coefficient	$P >  z $	P – value	Marginal (dy/dx)
Gender	-1.390861	-3.52	0.000	-.3549684
Marital status	.7212679	2.04	0.041	.2294922
Age at migration	-.0293209	-1.97	0.049	-.0087589
Relative at receiving area	1.281454	3.96	0.175	.3950497
Distance from sending areas	-.0036147	-2.02	0.044	-.0010798

Farm land in home town	-.5299743	-2.46	0.014	-.1583176
Occupation at migration	.1294303	2.17	0.230	.0386643
Family size	-.3330326	-4.21	0.000	-.0994858
Income difference	.0003303	3.41	0.001	.000987
Years of schooling	.1339431	3.32	0.001	.0400124
Cons	2.1637	2.62	0.009	-

Source: Computed from own survey data (2023)

Pr (pull=1/X=xi) = 2.1637 -1.39Gender +0.7213Marital status - 0.029Age +1.28Rlv - 0.0036Distance - 0.53Land size +0.13 Occupations - 0.333Family size +0.0003303 income difference +0.134 Year of schooling are the parameters of the Probit model. Understanding how the explanatory variables alter the expected chance of success is possible through the marginal effects.  $(\partial \Pr[\text{pull}=1/X=xi]) / \partial xi = (2.1637 - 1.39\text{Gender} + 0.7213\text{Marst} - 0.029\text{Age} + 1.28\text{Rlv} - 0.0036\text{Dist} - 0.53\text{Lndsz} + 0.13\text{Occup} - 0.333\text{Falsz} + 0.00033\text{Incmdiffc} + 0.134\text{Year of schooling})$ .

Our model is statistically significant based on the coefficients and marginal effects of prohibit regression in the above table, where the likelihood ratio chi-square of 164.00 with prob>chi<sup>2</sup> of 0.000 indicates. At the 1% and 5% significance levels, the theory that every coefficient is equal to zero can be disproved. As a result, an altered metric might be suitable. The regression analysis reveals a number of important variables that respondents' decisions to be migrates are influenced.

Gender-sensitive policies are necessary to address the obstacles women encounter in migration, as evidenced by gender disparities that indicate women are less likely than men to migrate. The risk of migrating is increased by marital status, especially marriage, suggesting that family-related reasons are important. An older age at migration lowers the likelihood of migrating, indicating that stability and existing relationships have an impact on migration decisions. Farmland ownership in one's hometown deters migration by highlighting the links to rural livelihoods and economic stability that encourage the remaining. Differences in income have a favorable impact on migration, highlighting the role that economic opportunities have in influencing migration. Comprehending these variables is imperative in formulating efficacious

policies that bolster migrants and tackle the economic and social ramifications of migration for communities of origin and destination.

#### 4.4. Problems faced by migrants in destination

As reported, of the polled migrants, approximately 59 (30%) had trouble finding work or were unemployed, while approximately 54 (27.5%) had trouble finding lodging. The migrants had noted issues related to housing, including excessive rent due to the monopoly of the home owner to raise the rate and a dearth of rental properties available for single people. In order to lessen issues in the housing industry, the respondents recommended that the government establish a stringent house-rent rule and that homeowners alter their behavior. According to respondent accounts, over 71% of migrants have been renting homes; of these, over half reside with groups, particularly those working in the unorganized sector. This living group may foster an environment that is favorable to the spread of many health issues as well as STDs like HIV/AIDS.

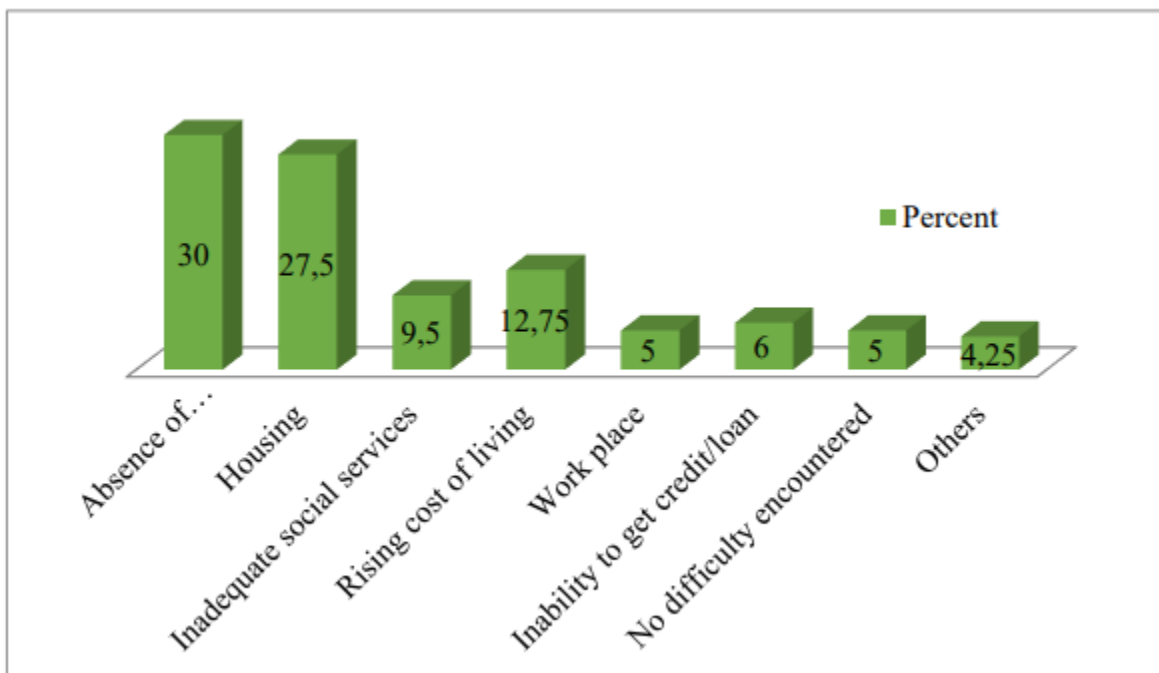


Figure 4.4. Problems faced by migrants in Injibara Town  
Source: Computed from own survey data 2023

#### **4.5. Consequences of Rural Urban Migration in Injibara Town**

Both positive and bad effects can be attributed to migration on the place of origin and destination. On the other hand, migration affects both the place of origin and the place of destination in terms of the economy, society, politics, culture, and demography. Due to peace and security problem, the study was only able to identify the detrimental effects of migrants on destinations after it was presented and discussed. Joining the urban labor force and pursuing skilled jobs is among the interests of migrants living in urban areas. However, involvement in skilled occupations, the labor force in cities, and other aspects again depend on several elements such as educational attainment, family presence, skill sets, and other considerations. Thus, examining the current occupational status, educational level, income, and other socio-economic conditions of migrants is important to assess the impact of migration on individual migrants as well as their destination area.

##### **Opportunities of migrants in the destination area**

As participants in the group discussion pointed out, immigrants from rural areas create potential for the transportation services to diversify, and the majority of them are involved in either their family' business or Bajaj. Additionally, they operate small businesses, which help the adjacent settlers by providing services. The outcome is consistent with Birhan's (2014) conclusion that the diversity of social services was facilitated by migration. During the discussion, participants came to the consensus that immigrants' new relationships with family members in the host country result in the formation of new family relationships and their social and economic contributions to both societies. Families with migrant workers may view their situation as a means of personal growth and enrichment. The outcome shown that language skills and chances for career, education, and lifestyle can be improved. More broadly, having a wider perspective and being able to communicate across cultural boundaries can be quite beneficial. In general, the relationships that migrants forge can serve as conduits for social and cultural interactions between societies.

#### **4.5.1. Socio-Economic Implications of Rural Urban Migration in Injibara Town**

Research on the effects of migration is just as important as those on its causes. Migration from rural to urban areas is seen to have both beneficial and bad effects on households, communities, and individuals. It's critical to keep in mind that migration activities have effects on individuals traveling, those left behind, and those who arrive at their destination. This study, however, is focused on the detrimental effects of migration on the destination. Additionally, in developing nations, migration has an impact on the socioeconomic status of the general populace (Eshetu&Beshir, 2017). Some of the detrimental repercussions of migration include the depletion of natural resources, contamination of the environment, income inequality, redundancy, urbanization, social unrest, and population density. The main issues brought on by rural-urban migration are the rise in the number of street children, the rate of prostitution, the rate of crime, and the growth of the urban informal sector (Eshetu&Beshir, 2018). Together with rising rates of poverty and population expansion, unemployment is one of the biggest socioeconomic issues of our day and has a big influence on overall growth and development. The rate at which rural push factors cause migration to urban regions, or urbanization, is accelerating faster than the rate at which new work opportunities are created (Negari& Mishra, 2019). It is among the biggest economic issues facing the entire world, not just Ethiopia.

Therefore, the most pressing issue facing the study areas' economies now is unemployment. The Injibara Town Profile indicates that the unemployment rate has occasionally grown. As a result, there is a demand for additional jobs to help alleviate the financial hardship experienced by the unemployed women and youth as a result of the rapid population growth. The study then concludes that, similar to other Ethiopian towns, unemployment is the main issue facing Injibara town. This is in line with the findings of Kassegn&Endris's (2020) study, which found that urban regions cannot accommodate migrants seeking productive employment or decent living conditions. To survive in this sense, they worked in unofficial sectors. In Ethiopia, earnings in the informal sector are lower and employment opportunities are less secure than in the formal sector.

The low status, poor pay, and frequently hazardous and unstable working circumstances are the unifying themes throughout these varied activities. One country that suffers from the effects of unemployment is Ethiopia. Unemployment frequently has social as well as economic effects; as

a result of people not being able to support themselves through job, crime rates rise. Because people are unable to resolve their financial issues, divorce rates frequently increase as a result. Urban development is facilitated by investments in social services and facilities, population management, and unplanned urban expansion (Eshetu&Beshir, 2018). Furthermore, the study found that when urban growth is unplanned and urban administration is unequal, the negative pressures brought on by rapid population rise are far more severe. According to (Melesse&Nachimuthu, 2017), the main cause of urbanization is rural-to-urban migration, which has resulted in the expensive urban expansion that has swiftly transformed agricultural land use into urban land use. One location where unexpected urban growth has been happening is Injibara. Many farmers in pri-urban regions have been forced to leave their land due to this rapid unplanned urban expansion. According to the Injibara report, migration from rural to urban areas is responsible for the town's rapid population increase and physical expansion. Furthermore, the most of the squatter settlers were local immigrants who came to the area in quest of work. This finding is in line with a study conducted in 2016 by Anderson et al., which found that more than one-third of urban dwellers in developing nations live in slum communities.

#### **4.5.2. Effects of Migration on Provision of Urban Social Services and Infrastructure**

Among the amenities a community must provide to at least support a livable and healthy environment are access to serviced land, energy, clean drinking water, and sanitation. Population expansion means that cities must handle a lack of urban planning to fulfill the requirements of all peoples, and migrants must deal with inadequate infrastructure. The survey data reveals that the residents of the study region face a number of issues, including inadequate housing (27.5%), a lack of water supply (25%), inadequate power (21%), strain on the school and health center (12%), and others. Migration from rural to urban areas puts strain on the availability of social services and amenities like food costs, health care, and schools. The swift transition from rural to urban areas may potentially exacerbate shortages in housing, infrastructure, and services, as well as provide financial and operational challenges for national and local government agencies (Boulanger et al., 2017).

#### **Discussion on the Applicability of Migration Theories**

One can assess whether the findings substantiate and or not the migration theories noted earlier in explaining rural-urban migration observed by way of comparing the features of migration models under review with the findings of the research. The applicability of each of the migration models to the findings of this research were discussed.

### **Ravenstein and Lee's laws of migration**

The majority of migrants, according to Ravenstein and Lee, only move short distances, and their numbers decline as they get farther away. This claim is relevant to the study area since Injibara mostly receives its migration from the nearby region, primarily Banja. However, Dangila's contribution was lower and Fagta'sweredas were separated. Since most migrants to Injibara are short-distance migrants and the volume of urban ward migration declines with increasing distance, the distance decay effect appears to be valid in the case of the research area. The study's findings demonstrated that there are more female in-migrants to Injibara town than male in-migrants, raising the question of whether women migrate more than men do in their birthplace. This assertion supports Ravenstein's Laws of Migration in this instance, which indicate that women seem to predominate in short-distance migration—that is, women migrate more than men do inside their birthplace, but men go farther.

### **Harris-Todaro Model of Migration**

The Harris-Todaro model highlighted the fact that migrants would decide whether or not to migrate based on the likelihood of unemployment in their intended destinations. Even when their income is currently better in their place of origin than in their place of destination, the migrants are nonetheless free to move. The migrants' reports that the annual income at their destination is nearly five times more than their rural per capita income demonstrate how well this model fits the data in this study. The Todaro-Harris model is appropriate in this study as far as economic factors—such as migrants' anticipated or actual greater salaries in Injibara—that led them to decide to leave migrants in the first place are concerned. Therefore, income differential at places of origin and destination has been an important push-pull factor in the area.

### **Migration and the Dual Sector Model of Economic Development**

The study's findings demonstrated that a greater percentage of the migrant populations in Injibara town who were polled were either unemployed or farmers who had moved to Injibara from rural agricultural districts in pursuit of better job possibilities. This validates the Lewis Dual Sector

model, which essentially says that "people migrate to the industrial sector to obtain employment because there is excess labor in the rural agricultural sector" (McCatty, 2004).

### **Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory**

The methodology of Sjaastad presumes that individuals aim to optimize their net real incomes throughout their productive lives and possess the ability to calculate their net real income streams in both their current domicile and all potential locations. Due to time constraints and unclear data throughout the data collection phase of the study, this assumption was unable to be validated.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1. Conclusion**

The rate of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is startlingly high and has even become customary among the rural populace. The current sharp rise in the proportion of the urban population to the rural population is caused by rural-urban migration, which both accelerates the rate of urban population growth and depopulates rural areas. One town where the rate of population increase has accelerated due to in-migration is Injibara town. This study looked at the push and pull factors that lead to migration as well as the socioeconomic and demographic effects of migration in the town of Injibara. Both the probit regression model and descriptive analysis were used for data analysis.

There are a number of pushes and pull factors that contribute to mass migration rather than a single factor, as the results of the probit regression analysis and descriptive analysis showed. The majority of male migrants to Injibara town come from rural-urban areas, with the age range of 15 to 29. In a similar vein, 62.24% of migrants were unmarried when they immigrated, and the majority of migrants (71.5%) had only completed elementary or higher school. The findings demonstrated the primary drivers of rural-urban migration in the research area, which include the need for work, expectations of higher income, a lack of suitable farming land, the pursuit of higher education, and the need for basic utilities. According to the prohibit model, there are statistically significant effects on rural-urban migration in the study area from characteristics such as farmland size, rural unemployment, educational attainment and facilities, monthly income differentials between rural and urban areas, and years of schooling. According to this study, the majority of rural-to-urban migrants labor in unregulated industries such as construction, shoe shining, and coffee selling.

### **5.2. Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this research, the following policy recommendations can be made:

- Inequalities between rural and urban areas have been observed and brought about by the increased population migration to urban areas. Thus, measures to limit the movement of people from rural to urban areas should be taken by the government.

- For the people living in rural areas, the land is a valuable resource. One issue facing rural households that forces them to migrate is land fragmentation brought on by population increase, especially in the densely populated kebeles. The rate of increase in the labor force is excessive when compared to the rate of expansion of the resources and job market. As a result, regulations pertaining to land use and population need be updated often to reflect changing circumstances.
- As the study revealed that most migrants are unemployed reduce the rate of unemployment of rural areas, the public and private sectors should provide jobs opportunity in both the rural and urban areas Therefore, government policy for urban people should execute proper urban policy that will lower the unemployment rate in urban areas and improve job prospects. The government and private sector should create employment opportunities in the rural and urban economies to reduce the level of open and disguised unemployment as well as chronic poverty in rural and urban regions.
- Job creation ,as the finding should that most of migrants are youth,there fore the local government should organize youth to collaborate through various micro and small firms, so creating better job prospects and contributing to the reduction of unemployment in the research area.
- Zonal and regional government should facilitate constructing additional social services and infrastructure such as housing schools, health institutions, recreational centers, roads, transport facilities, drinking water, and electricity are important in providing needed services and a better quality of life.
- **Integrated Development:** Ensure urban and rural development plans are complementary to strengthen connections and foster balanced growth.
- **Update Land Use Regulations:** Adjust land use and population regulations to address land fragmentation and manage labor force expansion.
- **Improve Rural Infrastructure:** Focus on enhancing rural infrastructure and services to mitigate migration pressures.

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1

#### Questionnaire

Dear respondents,

This instrument is designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Injibara town. The final paper that is written based on the information you have provided is intended to serve for academic research purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data is treated confidentially and only aggregated and average information is published.

**Instruction:** Circle (use tick mark) or write the answer as may be necessary to indicate your appropriate response.

Thank you,

#### Household address and interview results

Address: Wereda \_\_\_\_\_

Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

House number \_\_\_\_\_

Results of interview (questionnaire)

Complete \_\_\_\_\_

Not complete \_\_\_\_\_

Name of interviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date of interview \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Demographic characteristics of migrants at present**

1. How old are you? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Sex

A. Male      B. Female

3. Marital Status

A. Single      B. Married      C. Divorced      D. Widowed

4. Religion

A. Orthodox Christian   B. Other Christian   C. Muslim

D. Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

5. Educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed)

A. Illiterate      B. Read and write      C. Primary school (1-6)      D. Junior (7-8)

E. Secondary (9-10)                      F. Preparatory (11-12)                      G. 10+certificate training

H.12+special traininI.College/University graduate

**B. Demographic characteristics of migrants –past (before migration)**

1. Where were you born?

Region \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Wereda \_\_\_\_\_ Place  
name \_\_\_\_\_

2. Your birth place is:      A. Rural   B. Urban

3. What was your age when you left your place of birth? \_\_\_\_\_ year(s).

4. What was your age when you last moved to live in Injibara? \_\_\_\_\_ year(s).

5. Your educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) when you left your place of birth?      A. Illiterate      B. Read and write      C. Primary school (1-6)

D. Junior (7-8)      E. Secondary (9-10)                      F. Preparatory (11-12)

G.10+certificate training      H.12+special training      I. College/University graduate

6. Your educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) when you live in Injibara?

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

7. What was your marital status when you left your birth place?

- A. Single      B. Married      C. Divorced      D. Widowed

8. What was your marital status when you live in Injibara?

- A. Single      B. Married      C. Divorced      D. Widowed

9. How long since you last moved to live in this town? \_\_\_\_\_ year(s).

10. The distance between Injibara and place of your birth? \_\_\_\_\_ Kilometer.

11. When did you out migrate from the place of your birth to Injibara town?

- A. Before 2000E.C      B. 2001-2010E.C      C. after 2010

### C. Patterns and Process of Migration

1. Who was the decision maker in leaving your place of birth or last place of residence?

- A. Self      C. Relatives or friends  
 B. Family / Parent(s)      D. Employer  
 E. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Did anyone from your place of birth come with you to Injibara?

- A. Yes      B. No

3. If your answer to question 2 is “yes”, who moved with you from the place of previous residence? (You can choose more than one answer)

- A. Spouse      B. Parents      C. Family      D. Friend      E. Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

4. After you moved to Injibara, who came from your birth place to live with you?

- A. Spouse      B. Parents      C. Family      D. Friend      E. Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

5. What was your main source of information to move to Injibara? (Choose the three most important sources and indicate from 1 to 3 in order of their importance)

A. Education \_\_\_\_\_ B. Mass media \_\_\_\_\_

C. Contact with people who know the town \_\_\_\_\_

D. Previous knowledge (personal visit) \_\_\_\_\_ E. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Before you moved to Injibara, did you have any information about living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, employment and so forth?      A. Yes      B. No

7. If your answer to question 6 is “yes”, what was the information?  
 A. positive (migrant life is easy in Injibara)  
 B. negative (migrant life is not easy in Injibara )
8. Before you moved to live in Injibara, did you have any relative or friend or parents living in Injibara?    A. Yes        B. No
9. If your answer to question 8 is “yes”, have you received any type of assistance from them?  
       A. Yes B. No
10. If your answer to question 9 is “yes”, what type of assistance you have received from them?  
 A. food and lodging    B. Financial aid    C. Assisted find jobs  
 D. Information about how to adjust and job possibility    E. Helped find houses  
 F. Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Causes of migration**

1. What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Injibara? (Indicate 1-3 in there order of importance)
- A. To obtain job (seek employment)\_\_\_\_\_
- B. Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities\_\_\_\_\_
- C. To free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations\_\_\_\_\_
- D. To join immediate relatives and friends or following them\_\_\_\_\_
- E. To gain education and training\_\_\_\_\_
- F. To seek modern urban services and facilities\_\_\_\_\_
- G. Job transfer\_\_\_\_\_
- H. To open up or extended personal business\_\_\_\_\_
- I. To seek good climate\_\_\_\_\_
- J. Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Did you expect or perceive that Injibara would offer you items you have chosen above?  
       A. Yes        B. No

3. What was your move from the place of your birth or previous place of residence?  
       A. Planned B. Unplanned

4. What was your move to Injibara?  
       A. Planned B. Unplanned

**E. Economic status of migrants before migration-past**

1. Before you moved to Injibara you were

A. Trainee/Student      B. Employed      C. Pensioner      D. Sick/disabled

E. House wife      F. Unemployed

G. Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. If you were employed

A. Government employee      B. Private Organization employee

C. Farmer      D. Employer/farming      E. Other (Specify)\_\_\_\_\_

3. If you were unemployed what was/were the main reason(s) for being unemployed?

A. had no formal education and therefore could not get modern sector employment

B. Because of pre-revolution land tenure system

C. Work terminated

D. Natural catastrophes, such as drought and crop failures

E. Because of problems related to agricultural policies and practices during pre and post-revolution period

F. Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_

4. When you moved to Injibara, did you have a job waiting for you?

A. Yes      B. No

5. If your answer to question 4 is “no”, how long did you stay to find your first income earning job? \_\_\_\_\_ year(s) \_\_\_\_\_ month(s).

#### **F. Economic characteristics of migrants at present**

1. Presently you are.

A. Employed      B. Unemployed      C. Trainee/Student

D. Sick/disabled      E. Pensioned      F. House wife

G. Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

2. If you are now employed, what is your work status?

A. self-employed      B. employed under private organization

C. employer      D. employed under government organization

E. other (specify) \_\_\_\_

3. Nature of your present work?

A. permanent      B. temporary      C. seasonal      D. causal

4. Your present monthly income (in birr).

A.<1000    B.1000-2000    C.2000-3000    D. >3000

5. If you are still unemployed or out of work, please indicate the period of time that you have been unemployed or out of work\_\_\_\_\_ year(s) \_\_\_\_\_ month(s).

**G. Pre and post migration status compared**

1. Do you think that moving to Injibara from your place of birth or last place of residence improved?

Your condition with regard to :	Improved	Worsened	Remained The same
Type of work			
Your income			
Your education/skill			
Access to education for your dependents			
Access to housing			
Access to urban transport			
Access to health cares			
General living conditions			

**H. Problems faced by migrants after arrival in Injibara**

1. What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Injibara?

- A. Shelter (house)
- B. Food and related consumer items
- C. Inability to obtain social services and other amenities
- D. Inability to obtain job
- E. Cultural difference
- F. Faced no difficulties
- I. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is/are the main problem(s) you are facing now? (You can select more than one)

- A. Housing
- B. Employment
- C. Inadequate supply of consumer goods
- D. Inadequate social services and amenities
- E. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. If you had known these difficulties before you moved to Injibara, could you still have decided to move from your birth place or last place of residence?

- A. Yes
- B. No

### **I. Future plan of migrants**

1. Do you have planned to move to another place?    A. Yes            B. No

2. If your answer to question 1 is “yes”, what is your reason(s) to move to other place?

- A. Housing problem
- B. Lack of employment opportunity
- C. Inadequate supply of consumer goods
- D. Rising cost of living
- E. Inadequate social services (schools, health care, recreation etc)
- F. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. If your answer to question 1 is “no” what is /are the main reason(s) you do not want to move out from this town? (You can choose more than once)

- A. Other towns have no better opportunities
- B. Life in rural area is much worsens than in towns and therefore no point to return to rural areas
- C. Hope things is improve
- D. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

4. If you still to move out from Injibara, do you exactly know where you want to move?

- A. Yes
- B. No

5. If your answer to question 4 is “yes”, where is you move to \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. To my birth place (rural)    B. To my birth place (urban)
- C. To another rural area        D. To another urban area

6. What is your plan at old age?

- A. Stay in Injibara      B. Returns to place of origin  
C. Move to other place (not place of origin)      D. I do not know