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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF PADM

**ASSESSMENT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF RURAL- URBAN
MIGRANTS IN ADDIS ABABA (THE CASE OF GULLELE SUB CITY)**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF
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MPMP.**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “Assessment on Socio-Economic Challenges of Rural-Urban Migrants in Addis Ababa (The Case of Gullele Sub City) “has been carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Jemal Abagissa.

The thesis is original and has not been submitted for the award of any degree or diploma to any university or institutions.

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ABSTRACT

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. People continuously migrated to urban centers due to pushing rural problem and pulling urban attractions respectively. The movement poses some challenges in the rural migrants as well as in the urban residents even though; there are benefits derivable from it. On this perspective, this study was focused on the Assessment on Socio-Economic challenges of Rural- Urban Migrants in Addis Ababa (The Case of Gullele Sub City). Both qualitative and quantitative research approach was used in order to carry out this research. Based on the descriptive research design the study used questionnaires, observation and interviews as research data collection instrument. Target populations were taken from Gullele sub city. In this sub city 205 sample were used from three woredas purposively those woredas were 2, 5 and 10. This specific woredas were selected based on the fact that the migrants are highly concentrated in those locations and a place where very high informal street business undertaken. The research is important by proving information related to social, economic and demographic challenges of rural-urban migration which has a direct relation to planning and implementation agencies as well as institutions. From the data collected and result of the analysis, the study show that majority surveyed respondents of Gullele sub city were found young adults that are productive both social and economically. Most of them had educational level of primary education. The majority of them were also single. The surveys also show that a higher proportion of surveyed migrants of the sub-city were male migrants these migrants came from different areas with expectation of enjoying better life. However, Miserable life due to the failure to completely adapt and mitigate the urban life constraints such as the high cost of living due to increasing price of food and house rent, inflation, poor housing access, and poor sanitation (toilet and drinking water at working place particularly day time) were the typical manifestations of vulnerability conditions. They were also exposed to working for too long hours without any shelter, getting small payments, lack of access to education, and inability to fulfill necessities of life for human being.

Key words: Rural to urban migration in Gullele Sub city

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, it is the nexus between migration and development that remained an issue under vigorous academic debate (Torum, 2002). Therefore, the process of people migrating to other areas in search of a better life is not a novel one. However gained currency is the increasing voluntary movement in quest of better quality of life by low-skill and low-wage workers as well as high-skill and high-wage workers from less developed rural areas to more developed urban areas, especially among the poor in the developing countries.

The movement poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban center even though; there are benefits derivable from it. In most rural areas, the challenges of rural-urban migration was a rapid worsening of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty and food insecurity the same as true for urban dwellers (Mini, 2001). These arise mainly due to excessive drain of youth from the rural population thus leaving only the older and aged members to constitute the labor force of the rural area. Migration to urban areas is placing increasing pressure on local government's ability to respond to social service needs of urban populations.

This is a worldwide challenge; in 2008 over half of the world's population will be urban, and in Africa the urban population is set to double between 2000 and 2030 (UNFPA, 2007). On-going migration to urban areas is placing pressure on limited appropriate housing. It resulting in increases in the numbers of urban residents now found to reside in informal housing. Informal settlements present a range of health and development challenges to governments. It including access to water, sanitation, housing, and adequate health services, including HIV services (Ambert, 2006).

Migration has been seen as a response of individuals to better their economic and non-economic opportunities as well as an expectation of increased economic welfare in the urban areas. According to Mazumdar (1987), factors that "push" individuals from rural areas into cities include the expectation that the pressure of population in rural areas has nearly exhausted all margins of cultivation, thus pushing hopeless people towards a new life in the cities with a mere expectation of subsistence living. On the other hand, the pull

factor for migrant from rural area to urban I hypothesis that of the attractiveness of the urban life and the rural-urban wage gap.

In particular, Harris-Todaro (1970) developed probabilistic models, wherein they describe migrants are attracted to the cities with the expectation of a higher wage than they receive in agriculture, and are willing to accept the probability of urban unemployment, or lower wages and “underemployment” in the urban informal (traditional) sector.

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

Labor migration to urban centers supplements rural income not only through direct wages and remittances but also by increasing labor productivity through increased per capita land size at the rural origins of migration. Sending households can still produce the same level of output from their land after the departure of some of their family members to urban centers (Lucas, 1997).

Kinuthia (2003) indicates that it has been established that African migrations especially rural to urban have not demonstrated the same effect for industrialization and economic development as migration has done elsewhere especially in Europe and North America. The classic “push factors” from the rural areas, for example, lack of jobs; famine especially in pastoralist areas; drought; various kinds of poverty and landlessness, have been known to “push” people out of their rural homes in search of better opportunities elsewhere, particularly in the urban areas. The “pull” factors in the urban areas have been the hope to find a job; increase one’s income; educational opportunities; in search of better services and generally to improve one’s economic welfare. An economic reason has also been given as a possible deterrent for women migrants to urban areas. This is based on the Harris & Todaro model (1970) in which they argued that women who are

educated are more likely to migrate to the urban areas because of the increased likelihood of finding employment hence realizing the anticipated higher incomes than one would expect in the rural areas. Another cultural factor that may explain migration from the rural to urban areas in most parts of Kenya is the expectation that men are the breadwinners hence they cannot just sit in the rural home when ends do not meet.

Moreover, Lucas (1985) using data from Botswana has found that education increases the probability of migration to urban centers because of anticipation of increased wages at destinations. It appears that the youth tend to respond to the so-called “bright light.” it is usually argued that it is because those young migrants have a relatively longer time horizon in maximizing expected net earnings.

However, Katy & Brett (2004) using data from South Africa indicated that despite the positive economic and social externalities of large cities, a highly concentrated population brings social costs such as congestion, pollution and crime. The increased demand for housing and overloading of urban facilities sees the poor reside in slums, often lacking access to clean water and sewerage systems.

Resultant high unemployment necessitates that migrants create them in Ethiopia one important dimension of internal population movement is its link to urbanization. Ethiopia is amongst those countries having the highest rate of urbanization (Solomon 2005).

1.2. Statement of Problem

The movement of people from place to place is an important component of population change which has its own spatial as well as temporal characteristics. This movement results in a distinct but not an easily explicable flow pattern over the time and space spectrum. (Birhan, 2011)

In Ethiopia like other less developed countries large numbers of people continuously migrates to urban centers. This is because of the pushing rural problem and pulling urban attractions respectively, the major rural problems are poor employment, natural disaster, harsh climate, low wages, political instability and housing shortage etc...On the other hand urban pulling factors such as political stability, improved housing, high living standard, high wages, employment opportunity and fair services etc... That attracts people towards urban areas (Birru 2004:125). According to UN-Habitat (2004) report stated that

Gulele sub city is full of rural migrants pushing them to come over in this city is: poverty as their initial and main reasons for the migration was notably from the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Amhara, Oromiya, and, to some extent, from Tigray.

In addition to this, pull factors for their step migration mentioned by urban male migrants included increasing construction activities, demand for urban domestic workers and better pay for service work. On this situation of rural urban migrations, *Gulele* sub city is experiencing high in migrant streams for different construction labor and other else. However, the towns and cities of Ethiopia are finding it increasingly difficult to absorb the migrants into gainful jobs and are struggling to provide adequate living conditions for the new arrivals.

Migration to cities and towns accelerates existing problems adding to urban unemployment, increasing pressure on housing resources, traffic congestions social and psychological stresses amongst the urban population and poverty is wide spread and expanded in cities and towns of Ethiopia.

Some studies have been conducted regarding to socio-economic effects of rural –urban migration in Addis Ababa. However, it could not bring remarkable solution to problems in the area and unable to give fair enough information to local areas people, administrative bodies and nongovernmental organizations. This research is important by forwarding some points as a solution that enable to minimize the above rural to urban migration problems and challenges of migrants in urban areas.

1.3. Research Questions

Taking the problem statement listed above into account, the leading research questions are:

1. What are the dominant migratory group in terms of age, sex, educational standard, marital statues and other socio-economic characteristics of migrants of the study?
2. What are the challenges of rural-urban migration on economic aspects (income, employment, urban informal sectors) in the study area?
3. What are the challenges of in-migration on social aspects (education, housing, and other social facilities) in the study area?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General objective

The main objective of the research is to assess the socio-economic challenges on rural-urban migrants in Gullele sub city of Addis Ababa.

1.4.2. Specific objective

Specific objectives of the study include

1. To identify the dominant migratory groups in terms of age, sex, educational standard, marital statuses and other socio-economic characteristics of migrants of the study area.
2. To assess the challenges of rural-urban migration on economic aspects (income, employment, urban informal sectors) in the study area.
3. To investigate the challenges of in-migration on social aspects (education, housing, and other social facilities) in the study area.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study is geographically delimited to Addis Ababa, Gulele Sub city woreda 2, 5 and 10. As the target populations resides mainly in these woredas. The paper will focus on dealing the socio economic challenges of rural- urban migrants in the study area.

1.6. Significance of the study

This research is significant in giving information related to social, economic and demographic challenges of rural-urban migration which has a direct relation to planning and implementation agencies as well as institutions because rural-urban migration has a direct and indirect influence on economic, social, demographic and geographical as well as, cultural aspects. Hence, this study is important not only for population studies, but also for other sociologists, policy makers, planners, public administrators and other fields, because rural-urban migration in relation to informal sector is taken as a socio-economic and cultural phenomenon which is concerned with population issues.

Generally, Conducting of the research on socio-economic challenges of rural to urban migrants will have the following importance:

- It addresses problems which caused by rural to urban migrants in the town.

- It provides reliable evidence and information for various concerned bodies.
- It serves as a reference for researchers as stepping stone and become source for further studies.

1.7. Limitations of the study

While conducting this research, the researcher challenged by:-

- Unwillingness of some respondents to give full information and some of the migrants had left their place of origin more than a decade before. Thus, respondents had problems recalling past events, such as their exact age while leaving their area of origins, year of departure of birthplace, occupation etc.
- The research primarily focused on perspectives of migrant's destination.
- Absence of adequate statistical data on the research areas.

1.8. Organization of the paper

The research is organized into five chapters. The first chapter covered the introductory part that assesses the entire introductory frame work of the study. Chapter two is deals with a review of related literature. Chapter three present contains research methodology. Chapter four contains data analysis, interpretations and presentations. Chapter five contains conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of related literature

2.1 Theoretical review of migrations

Migration occurs as a response to economic development as well as social, cultural, environmental and political factors and effects on areas of origin as well as destination (Adewale, 2005). People tend to move away from a place due to need to escape violence, political instability, drought, congestion in various dimensions and suspected or real persecution. Also, adverse physical conditions such as flood, landslide (erosion and earthquake), insects and pests, soil infertility contribute largely to the reasons why people leave one environment for another. Rural to Urban migration is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space. Historically it has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and continues to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006).

According to Torum (2002), the interplay of both “Push and Pull” factors at the points of origin and destination stimulates migrations. The push factors, which because migration include: political fear, lack of food, unemployment, wars and unhappy lifestyle, etc. Similarly, the pull factors are the desire to better life, job opportunities, improved living conditions, desire for qualitative education, better housing, improved medical care and a good network of roads. Urban and rural areas all over the developing world are becoming more closely linked socially, economically and politically (Deshingkar, 2004).

An important manifestation of this is the increasing mobility of rural populations through temporary migration and commuting. The burden of rural to urban migration in Ethiopia is multifaceted and intertwining. As such, an analysis of one decomposable component or consequence, such as unbearable population density, impinges on other issues within the identifiable cycle of burdens. For instance, in examining the immediate effect of rural to urban migration, which is an increase in population or at the extreme its explosion, various other subsequent effects are expected to be considered. Population explosion activates the housing challenge both at micro family and macro society levels. Congestion in households and communities has implications for both the health and psychology of victims (Birhanu&Kavitha, 2017).

2.2. Types of Rural-Urban Migration

Migration is usually categorized depending up on the type of political boundaries crossed (for internal and external/international). Depending upon length of time, it is said to be short-term and long-term migration as well as temporary and permanent migration. On the basis of distance, it may be classified as short distance and long distance migration, members involved (individual and mass migration), decision making (voluntary and forced migration) movement of people based on interest; Involuntary migration: the movement of people from place of origin to new areas because of war (armed conflict), environmental degradation or natural disaster such as drought and famine, social organization (family, class and individual migration), causes (economic and non-economic) and aims (conservative and innovative) (Skelton, 1997). Depending up on rural-urban nature of the area, migration becomes, rural-rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban (Skelton, 1997).. One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration, i.e. the movement of people from the country side to cities in search of opportunities (Tedaro, 2003). It is also possible to classify migration into five major types based on the situation of migrants:

- Primitive Migration: Migration in response to environmental conditions undertaken by people at low levels of development;
- Focused Migration: compulsory transfer of a group of people, usually by a government. Impelled Migration: similar to forced migration but it is differing as the migrants retain some ability to decide whether to move or not;
- Free migration: Individual movements for economic betterment;
- Mass Migration: large numbers or entire communities, moving in mass without being fully informed on an individual basis of what to expect.

Moreover, the common types of rural-urban migration are circulating in the following forms including step migration (village-town-city), circulatory (village-city-village), seasonal (migration associated with periodic labor demand) and chain migration (where migrants follow their predecessors, and assisted by them in establishing an urban area. Urban-ward migration in Ethiopia is both direct and stepwise.

About 75 percent of in-migrants to Shashemene and 62.5 percent of rural urban migrants to Awassa (Berhanu 2017:86) were step-migrants. On the other hand, 57.6 and 74 percent of the migrants to Nazareth (Kebede, 1992:80) and 35 Arbaminch (Birru, 1997:53), respectively, were direct migrants. The same studies indicated that (sustainable) migration is more common among urban-urban migrants than rural-urban migrants. The majority of urban in-migrants in Ethiopia are short distance migrants. But compared to rural-rural migrants, urban ward urban migrants (rural-urban and urban-urban) are less common and are relatively long distance migrations (Markos and Seyoum (eds), 1998:164).

2.3. Migration theory

The migration theories discussed in this chapter originated from a variety of disciplines. Different disciplines approach migration in different way. A major criticism applicable to most migration theories is that no single theory offers a complete explanation for all migration phenomena (UNFPA, 2007).). The above migration theories were considered the social, economic and other features of the migrants based on the western experiences. Regardless of this, the theories noted so far shall be used as a basic theoretical frame work for this research and they will be evaluated based on empirical observations whether or not the following western model of migration applicable for this research.

2.3.1 Raven stein's Laws of Migration rural-urban wage differentials

Ravenstein, coined his idea in the 1880s, which was considered as a pioneer work in the field of migration and he devised the laws of migration. These laws were comprised of set of migration generalizations about the characteristics of migrants, their motives and patterns of migration (Barke and O'Hare: Ibid; Torum, 2002:111). According to him, most migrants travel short distances and that with increasing distance the number of migrants decreases; migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry; migration occurs in stages i.e. migration will first be to nearby places and then to most rapidly growing cities; each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current; the natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural parts of the country; females appear to pre-dominate among short journey migrants; the volume of migration increases with the development of transport, industry and commerce; and the economic motives are predominant among push and pull factors of migration.

In general, Regenstein's basic laws have since been systematized and expanded by many investigators and the importance of the economic motive in the decision to migrate, the negative influence of distance, and the process of step-migration have been generally supported by empirical evidence, at least in some countries.

2.3.2 Lee's Theory of Migration

In 1966, Lee revised the basic push-pull concept. He developed a "general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed" (Lee, 1966:49). He also tried to figure out a number of conclusions with regard to the factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants.

With regard to the factors in the act of migration he divided into "push" factors (factors associated with the area of origin), "pull" factors (factors associated with the area of destination), intervening obstacles and personal factors (Lee, 1966:50). Lee also hypothesized that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area, and zero forces which has no effect (Ibid). Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas.

These factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors "which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration" (Lee, 1966: 51). The final element in Lee's model is the notion of "intervening obstacles" interposed between origin and destination. These constitute "friction" in the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc.) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it altogether. Lee's conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow:

The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory. The volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles. Both the volume and rate of migration increases over time. Migration tends to take place largely with in well-defined

streams (that is from rural regions to towns and then towards major cities, in other words step-migration). For every major stream, a counter stream develops.

The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of “push” factors at origin. Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin.

Migrants responding primarily to the “pull” factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), whereas migrants responding primarily to the “push” factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the “push” factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all. In general, the push - pull theory may be considered as an off-spring of the neoclassical economic theory and basically associated with the 19th century European Economic Development (Timalsina, 2007:131-132). Most of the theoretical formulations of it have been applied to urban-urban migrations in the developed countries of the world. But it has little or no application to the rural urban migrations in the underdeveloped countries (Mabogunje, 1975:210). Although the push-pull concept is appealingly simple, it is a useful framework for categorizing a range of factors encouraging migration.

2.3.3 Harris-Todaro Model of Migration rural-urban wage differentials

A large body of literature has grown up in recent years around the topic in contemporary less developed countries (LDCs). In this chapter, focus will be placed on one of the particular influence theoretical works, that of (Todaro and Smith, 2003). When in the early 1950s economists turned their attention to the problems of population growth and economic development in the LDCs, it was thus natural to think that policies which emphasized industrialization would not only increase national incomes, but also relieve the overpopulation of the countryside. However, during the 1960s this view came to be increasingly challenged when it became apparent that inequality and poverty has persisted despite respectable growth in GNP. This challenge has now led to the new orthodoxy in which rural-urban migration in the LDCs is viewed as “a symptom of and a contributing factor to underdevelopment”. The new orthodoxy is due mainly to (Lallet, al., 2006). Whose model has provided a widely accepted theoretical framework for explaining the urban unemployment in many LDCs.

Assuming potential migrants indeed respond to the urban employment probability and treating rural-urban migration primarily as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model then demonstrates that, in certain parametric ranges, an increase in urban employment may actually result in higher levels of urban unemployment and even reduced national product (the Todaro Paradox). In the Harris-Todaro model migration was regarded as an adjustment mechanism by which workers allocate themselves between different labor markets, some of which are located in urban areas and some in rural areas, while attempting to maximize their expected incomes.

In general, the model underlined that the migrants would reach on the decision to migrate by taking the probability of unemployment in the destination areas. The migrants could migrate, though their current income in place of origin is higher than in place of destination. This is because the migrant's expectation for a better wage that would be able to compensate past losses in the long run (Todaro and Smith, 2003). In 1977, Brown and Neuberger as cited in Lall et al., 2006:11) hypothesized that some migrants are primarily "pushed" out of a place of residence by combination of unfavorable forces that made continued residence there undesirable. Others are induced to leave their residence ("pulled" out) by attractive situations in other locations.

2.3.4 Lewis Dual Sector model

The Lewis Dual Sector model has two main sectors: An agricultural/rural sector characterized by zero marginal productivity of labor, and an urban/industrial sector which has a high demand for labor and offers wages that are higher than the rural areas. Lewis assumed the agricultural sector to be purely subsistence characterized by surplus labor, low productivity, low incomes, and considerable underemployment. Some portions of the rural labor force were assumed to be redundant or surplus in nature, contributing nothing to output. The industrial sector was assumed to be technologically advanced with high levels of investment operating in an urban environment (McCatty, 2004).

The Lewis Dual Sector model basically states that there is the existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector; therefore, people migrate to the industrial sector to obtain employment (McCatty, 2004). Besides, the urban manufacturing sector demands labor transfer so as to increase its productivity. In the modern sectors the migrants are thought to be attracted due to better wage. According to Todaro, high levels of rural-urban

migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and are known to potential migrants.

Migrant will move even if that migrant ends up by being unemployed or receives a lower urban wages than the rural wages (Todaro, 1976:31). Similarly, the probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate (Todaro, 1976: 47). Rural-to-urban migration expanded economic en non-economic imbalances, originating from colonial times, in two ways.

On the one hand, it resulted in an urban labor surplus and a loss of human capital in rural areas. On the other hand, labor-intensive technologies were unavailable in the urban sector, it needed more resource inputs and terms of employment were higher. This meant that a significant increase of jobs was not needed, too costly or impossible. In this way, developing countries could experience economic growth without a declining unemployment rate. Analyzing migration was therefore of major importance to understand the underdevelopment of Africa. Migration in excess of urban labor demand was a cause as well as a consequence of this underdevelopment

2.3.5. Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory

Sjaastad (1962) advanced a theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in "psychological benefits" as a result of location preferences. Similarly, costs include both monetary and nonmonetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been limited to the income and other quantifiable variables. Sjaastad's approach assumes that people desire to maximize their net real incomes over their productive life and can at least compute their net real income streams in the present place of residence as well as in all possible destinations; again the realism of these assumptions can be questioned since "perfect information" is not always the case, by any means.

2.3.6 Conclusion

The migration theories discussed in this chapter originated from a variety of disciplines. Different disciplines approach migration in different way. A major criticism applicable to most migration theories is that no single theory offers a complete explanation for all migration phenomena (Skeldon, 1997). The above migration theories were considered the social, economic and other features of the migrants based on the western experiences. Regardless of this, the theories noted so far shall be used as a basic theoretical frame work for this research and they will be evaluated based on empirical observations whether or not the western model of migration applicable for this research.

2.5. Consequence of Rural-Urban Migration

The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution whereas on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit (Lewis, 1982). In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, and demographic impacts to both destination and origin areas.

I. Economic challenges

In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities could be an important asset to be transferred to the rural areas (home area or village) in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc... Tiffen (1995) describes the positive value of migration as any work outside the district brings in capital and information as well as investment in transport or shops which in turn can facilitate agricultural profitability. Migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs mostly in the service and informal sectors. They are mainly engaged in the 3-d jobs – difficult, dirty, and dangerous (Ma & Xiang 1998) jobs that the urban population does not want because they are too hard or disgracing.

II. Predominance and Demographic challenges

Migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (1984) pointed out, an increase in migration is expected to reduce rural population growth while urban population can increase because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending rural areas (Khinchuk 1987). The UN (1991) reported that the migration which is caused by population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure of the urban area at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population. Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of rural-urban migration supplies cities with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in cities and urban areas (UNFPA, 1996). In Africa the age selectivity in city ward migration is predominantly non-contraceptive societies; hence it makes the urban population age structure more conducive to high fertility (UNESCO, 1992).

III. challenges on providing urban basic facilities

Migration has not only challenged on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water diseases are important (Adepoju 1991). The most visible challenges of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to suburban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive (Zhao, 1999).

IV. It results in expansion of Urban Informal Sectors

A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005). However, there is also compelling evidence that migrants can escape poverty even when they have remained in the informal sector. The majority of the new workers in the urban labor force seemed to create their own employment and start their own businesses. Self-employment comprises a greater and represents 70 per cent of informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 62 percent in North Africa, 60 per cent in Latin America

and 59 per cent in Asia (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005). The self-employed were engaged in a variety of activities such as street vending, prostitution, selling different items. Other migrants found jobs as daily laborers, barbers, carpenters, mechanics, maids, personal servants and artisans (McCatty, 2004).

Their main reason for taking part in the informal sector is to use what little skills they have to earn enough income to sustain their daily lives. As mentioned before, urban informal sector activities can be labor intensive, the labor coming from every member of the household that is able to work. The majority of the workers entering the urban informal sector are recent rural migrants who are unable to find jobs in the formal sector and the main reason for taking part in the informal sector is to use what little skills they have to earn enough income to sustain their daily lives (Acharya and cervatus, 2009). The informal sector is connected to the formal sector, since it provides opportunities for people who are unable to find employment in the formal sector.

Thus, rural-urban migration results expansion of the informal sector and seen as a cause of rural-urban migration, because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCatty, 2004).

V. consequence of migrations on urban living

Migration has increased urban populations significantly over the years. A common view held by policymakers and economists in developing countries is that urban growth rates are excessive. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or underemployed young people in many Asian, African, and Latin American cities (McCatty, 2004). Rural-urban migration increases the urban population and hence unplanned urban expansion with insufficient supply of social services like housing, electricity, water supply, proper sewerage system, road networks and transportation system. Increased number of people because of rural urban migration certainly puts pressure on available and stagnant public utilities. Health services and education have been particularly burdened with a huge demand, causing overcrowded classrooms in urban areas. The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in main urban centers. There are cases of unsafe and overcrowded shanty towns where exposure to pollution and diseases are high at risk. In general, increasing urban population has also brought increasing problems in urban.

It is also difficult for the urban administration to have proper record of urban residents. Lack of proper record concerning residents made it difficult to control certain criminal activities like robbery and attacks on individual property and in some cases life of residents. Unplanned urban growth further contributes to the displacement of farmers around expanding towns (Alemante, et,al,. 2006). This further aggravates production shortfall and family disruption. Displaced family members may decide to join urban where there is no job opportunity.

They also Pointed out that, growths of streets, urban unemployment and higher proportion of unskilled migrants negatively affect the peace and security of the town. In the absence of proper waste management system, environmental pollution is another area of concern for the wider public. Urbanization is connected with a variety of policies, spanning demographic economic and environmental concerns.

Growing of cities is often seen as the agents of environmental pollution and urbanization can place stress on the land through sprawl; coincident industrial development may threaten air and water quality (Micheal, 1999).

Most of the migration conventionally linked to behind. These urban issues was seen, as a conventional pattern of migration does not always lead to increase incomes and impacts of migration perhaps, the migrant may face obstacles in availability of job and loss of much human labor and social capital. Many in migrants are not in a position to find space and/or materials to accumulate the necessary resources and materials to build a permanent house and they are forced to erect and live in temporary dwellings on the streets. Cities of developing countries, over one- third of their populations have the possibility of living in squatter and slum settlements (Todaro, 2003).

2.6. Causes of Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia

Migration is a strategy for moving out of poverty that is accessible to the poor in rural Ethiopia. It is often a risky investment, it has low short term returns, has the potential to end in disaster, exposes migrants to exploitation, hard work and abuse. However, in many cases it is the only investment opportunity available, and the only opportunity some of the rural poor have to change their lives. Many of the participants in this research linked migration to education, and the comparison illustrates the nature of migration as an investment in human capital (Birhanu&Kavitha, 2017). The poverty and lack of opportunity accessing and completing education is extremely difficult and has high

opportunity costs for rural households. It is a major investment for a poor household to send all their children to school, which requires considerable sacrifice. It is also an investment that often does not pay off (GTZ, 2003).

Earlier evidence found that, in other Ethiopian areas, the causes for the long-term rural-urban female migrations are mostly attributed to early marriage, rape and abduction, divorce, death of spouse, marriage arrangement and family relocation (Tadele et al. 2006). Empirical evidence on previous economic activities supports the hypothesis that migration to Addis Ababa is due to relatively favorable working opportunities offered in the city. In fact, before moving to Addis Ababa, the majority of migrants worked as unpaid family workers and had not gained job experience in formal sectors. The importance of the need to find income sources behind people's decisions to move is mirrored in the data about living conditions prior to migration.

Despite levels of decisions, studies conducted on migration indicate that there are important factors that would lead to migration decisions. The type of people migrating and levels of decisions made, the reviewed literatures so far showed that rural urban migration has push and pull factors although the extent could differ contextually. The Ethiopian rural areas have been experiencing a lot of problems pushing their residents towards migration. Although population pressure and food insecurity have been increasingly becoming obvious push factors, lack of access to farm land is the major problem (Feleke, 2005).

Regarding qualitative evidence about push and pull factors of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia, the study done by Feleke et al (2005) and Participatory Poverty Assessment (MoFED, 2005) provide insights on the push and pull factors of migration.

The rural push factors associated with rural-urban migration are shortage of land, landlessness and destitution and urban areas associated with the pull of perceptions of better employment opportunities, particularly in the informal sector. The rapid rural-urban migration has several causes. In most cases, families or members of the family leave the tedious agricultural working condition and rural poverty for cities to search better economic activities. Recurrent drought and famine, the problem of food security, fragmentation of farming land due to high population growth, and environmental degradation are some of the major causes that accelerate the rural-urban migration (CSA, 2008). In Ethiopia, land fragmentation due to large family size and the subsequent

decrease in production exacerbates the abject poverty situation that in turn leads to family's inability to fulfill basic needs of children particularly in rural areas. Moreover, children's limited opportunity for schooling, death of parents/guardians and the subsequent lack of care and support, the issue and child trafficking are factors that contribute to migration of children to urban areas especially to Addis Ababa.

One of the reasons which have been raised since a long time in the study of migration is that migrants often move to gain access to a higher income stream. If one has to understand the broader reasons why rural-urban migration takes place in developing countries like Ethiopia, it is important to see it as the function of the opportunity differentials between urban and rural sectors of the economy together with the consciousness of the disadvantage group about the existence of such inequality. Many developing countries have serious income poverty which its incidence is more visible in remote areas and regions than urban. Because of this, migrants find urban centers as a solution to break away from the poverty situation in the rural areas and move towards better income opportunities (Mini, 2001). Moreover, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy better life style. The availability of services such as electricity, piped water supply and other public services make urban areas more attractive than rural areas which lack access to these services. Other factors include the possibility to get job opportunities in urban areas of Ethiopia. Contrary to the conventional wisdom on urbanization and migration, high rate of migration in to urbanized areas has continued despite the rising level of formal and persistent urban poverty. The explanation of such situation lies in the urban informal sector which represents a significant pull. Urban areas offer many economic opportunities to rural people for changing jobs rapidly and become upwardly movable with a very low asset-base and skills. Even if urban wages are not high, work is available more regularly than in the subsistence agriculture (Feleke, 2005).

2.7. Empirical literature

Available studies indicated that consequent of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is a suitable mechanism to improve own and families' living standards and to relax land constraints in the rural areas (Brauw and Mueller, 2011:3). Most of the studies agree that the Ethiopian rural areas are characterized by weak socio-economic conditions, unreliable weather for agricultural activities, poor infrastructure and environmental degradation (Demeke and Regassa, 1996, cited in Ezra and Kiros, 2001:752 and Brauw and Mueller, 2011:6).

According to Feleke (2005), in the four Kolfe (one of Addis Ababa's sub-cities) migrants in these urban neighborhoods have revealed rural poverty as their initial and main reasons for the migration of male migrants notably from the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Amhara, Oromiya, and, to some extent, from Tigray. Like the case of Shashemene, the main push factors are rural vulnerability and lack of assets expressed in the form of diminishing farmland sizes in all their rural localities and shortage of landholdings, lack of rain, recurrent drought, absence of an effective extension system, limited investment in irrigation based agriculture, high population pressure, lack of off-farm employment opportunities, and imposition of heavy taxes. In addition to this, pull factors for their step migration mentioned by urban male migrants included increasing construction activities, demand for urban domestic workers, better pay for service work and the presence of social support from the long term migrants in Kolfe (Feleke, 2005).

Among these predictors four of them (namely, household size, educational status, sex, and ethnicity) are found to have significant relationship with the response variable. Households with 4-6 members are 35.1 percent less likely to migrate because of economic reason compared to the reference category. Similarly, households with 10+ members are 87.6 percent less likely to migrate because of economic reasons compared to the reference category. It is also evident from the table that the odds of migration because of economic reason increase steadily as educational status of household heads increases. The same table indicates that female migrants are 1.6 times more likely to migrate because of economic reasons compared to their counterpart male. The relationship between ethnicity and reasons for migration was found to be significant only for Amhara migrants (Alemante et al., 2006).

Zewdu and Malek (2010) indicated that rural urban migration in Ethiopia could be triggered by low income generated in the agriculture sector and need to diversify activities in other sectors. However, the majority of cases in Ethiopia show that the poor have more inclination for migration than the rich. Unlike experiences in other countries, with diminishing income opportunities, the poor tend to migrate than the rural rich in Ethiopia (De Haan et al, 2000, cited in Zewdu and Malek, 2010:15). Hence, the nature of the factors would happen to be more of problem driven. A study conducted on seasonal migration in the Amhara Region of Ethiopia (Gete et al., 2008b) showed that the young and single men tend to migrate seasonally because they do not have land to work on and

means of subsistence to establish their own livelihood. Land policy and other related political decisions may force subsistent farmers to tie themselves with a piece of land and avoid being away. Nevertheless, with the new generation remaining landless and land fragmentation reaching to an unaffordable level, migration to urban areas is something that every desperate rural resident would like to embark on. In the mentioned study, in the Amhara Region, 55 percent of the respondents who are young and single migrate seasonally (ibid).

2.8. Conceptual Frame Work

Most of the migration conventionally linked to these urban issues was seen, as a conventional pattern of migration does not always lead to increase incomes and challenges of migration perhaps, the migrant may face obstacles in availability of job and loss of much human labor and social capital. Many in migrants are not in a position to find space and/or materials to accumulate the necessary resources and materials to build a permanent house and they are forced to erect and live in temporary dwellings on the streets. Cities of developing countries, over one-third of their populations have the possibility of living in squatter and slum settlements ((Todaro and Smith, 2003).The below conceptual frame work describes socio economic impact of rural-urban migration in short form by chart. As it clearly depicts there are a lot of negative and positive impact for rural-urban migration.

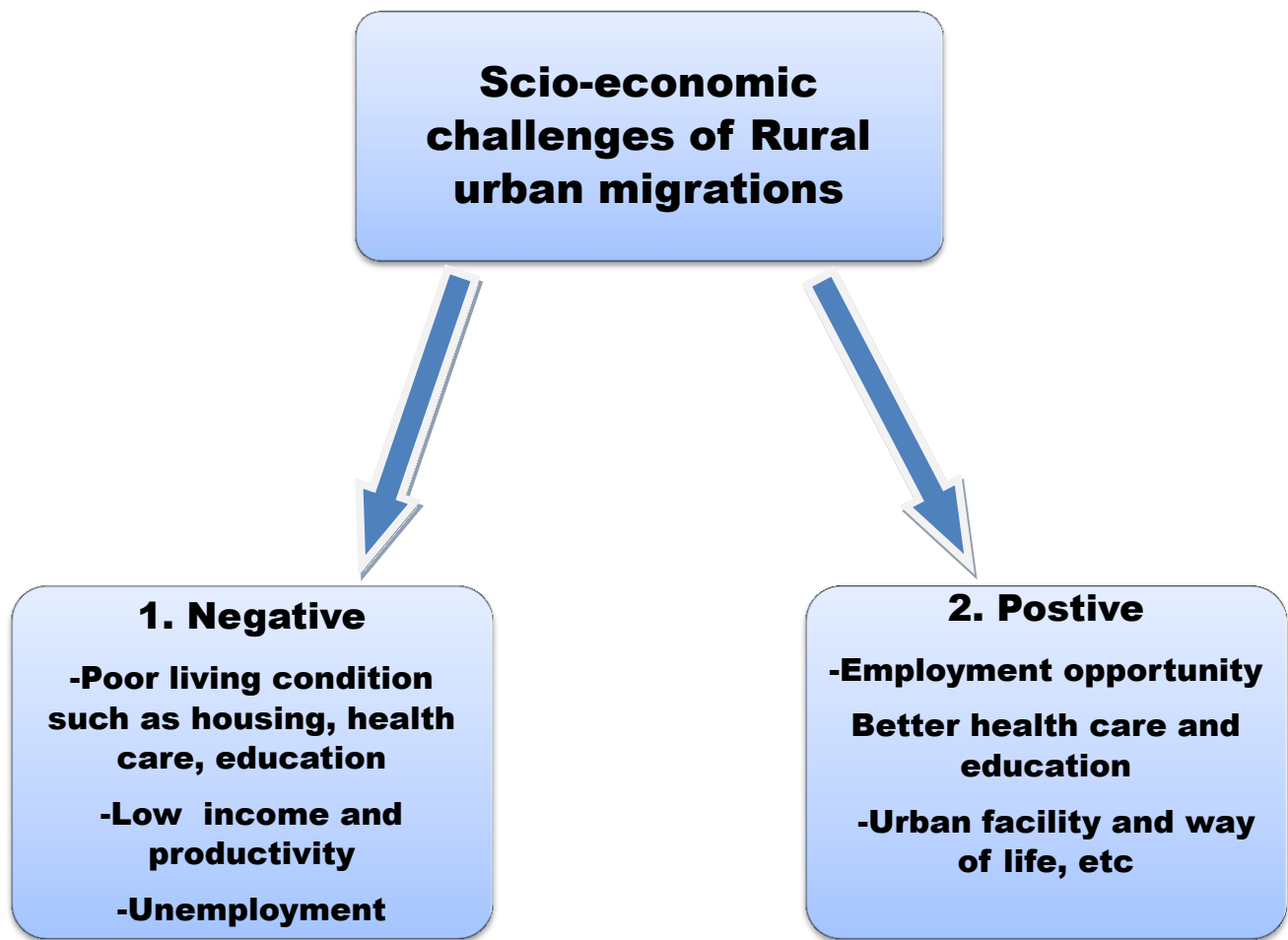


Figure 2.1 Conceptual frame work adopted by author from (Todaro and Smith, 2003)

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Design & Methodology

3.1. Description of Study Area

Gullele is situated at the north of Addis Ababa city. It is bounded in the south east with Yeka, in the south west with Kolfe-Keranyo, in the south with Addis Ketema and Arada Sub city. Historically, Addis Ababa grew out of an area that is found in Gulele sub city which is named Entoto. This area had been selected as a royal camp by Menilek in 1881. However, the pace of development of this historical part of the city has stagnated for the past decades (Encarta, 2007). In Gulele sub city increasing rate of unemployment, shortage of housing, poverty, increased number of beggars, street children and other social evils are rampant (Plan and Economy Office Gulele sub –city, 2012). It has area of 30.18sq.km and 284,865 populations from this number of population 137,690 are male and rest which is 147,175 people is female.

Map of Gulele Sub-city



3.2 Research Design

This study used both qualitative and quantitative approach. According to Saunders et.al (2009) mixed method approach is both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis method. It is more than simply collecting and analyzing both kinds of data rather the use of both approaches has greater strength in the overall study than either qualitative or quantitative research. Hence, this study employed both qualitative and quantitative approach so as to get more reliable and valid results.

The study also adopted descriptive data analysis and presentation. “The major purpose of descriptive research is to describe state of affairs as it exists and it is fact finding” (Kothari 2004).

The major data collection tools used is questioners, interviews and observation based on the descriptive research design method.

3.3 Sample and sampling techniques

To study the entire population of rural to urban migrants in Gulele sub city on the whole is practically not possible, a convenient size of specific area of the study is mandatory in order to effectively accomplish the study within a given time and resource constraints. Having this in mind, one among the 10 *Weredas* found in Gulele sub-city is purposively selected i.e. (wereda 2, wereda 5, and wereda 10) of the migrants. These specific woredas selected based on the fact that the migrants are highly concentrated and informal street business activity were existed in those locations.

It is not easy to find an accurate number of migrants from rural areas to Addis Ababa city in general and in Gulele sub-city in particular to apply random method. As a matter of fact, purposive sampling technique has been used to select the study informants based on some of the attributes.

The area is one of the most densely populated parts in the city. The researcher purposively selected 205 rural to urban migrants who migrated from different rural areas to Addis Ababa in general and the study area in particular by using purposive sampling technique.

3.4. Multiple methods of data collection

According to Aitkenand Herman (2009), mixed-methods, and also inter-disciplinary and transnational research was recognized as productive and practical means to generating breadth and depth in our understanding of complex social processes, such as those that

generate and characterize occurrences of rural urban migration challenges.

Due to the fact that, there is no single perfect method and or tool of assessing rural urban migration influence on urban living and strategies the researcher was used a combination of various methods so as to investigate the problem in deep and ensure validity and reliability of the data.

3.5. Data sources and methods of collection

3.5.1. Methods of primary data collection

As primary data collection instruments, the researcher employed structured questionnaires, observation and Semi –structured individual in-depth Interview with respondents.

3.5.1.1. Questionnaires

The researcher used primary data that was collected through questioners from sample population. The questionnaires contain both open and close ended question and translates in to Amharic language which is familiar for respondents. It is administered by the data collector as a result, the respondents were personally contacted. This is because some of the respondents unable to read and write and some others were not familiar with Amharic and hence should be assisted by enumerators to write the answer of their choices. The researcher was marked thorough expressions and clarifications to the respondents while administering the survey. The questionnaires consisted of three main sections, the first is Demographic characteristics of respondents provide information about personal profile of the respondent and second sections about economic condition of respondents and third sections consisted challenges faced by migrants after arrival in Gullele sub city.

3.5.1.2. Semi –structured Interview

It was a kind of guided conversation that the researcher carefully listens so as to hear the meaning of what was being expressed. In the beginning of every interviewing session, usually had informal conversations with police, street canon and labor and social affairs bodies, asking them about how the rural migrants challenged by urban livening conditions look like. The informal conversations helped in building trust and confidence among us.

During the conversation, introduced the topic to the informant and also told them they can refuse to answer if they think they do not feel like answering it. They were told that they

can also ask me questions. Begin by asking a major question and wait for the informant to finish with whatever he has to say about it, and then follow up with a subsequent one, using the information in their major question they answered as a lead. All my questions were asked in the Amharic languages of the informants. The informants requested to clarify and also explained further what they mean for some vague responses and the sources they found it Always asking how and why, to enable the informants to elaborate on issues further. Although the conversations were guided, the process was not a rigid one.

3.5.1.3. Observation

In addition to questionnaires and semi-structured interviews, observation technique was one of the methods of data collection instruments for this study. Observational evidence was often useful in providing information about a topic like this. Some relevant behavior or environmental conditions were available for observations that serve as a source of evidence in the study. The researcher observed migrants living and working place, their recreation, playing and acting beside interaction with friend's relatives and communities and customer.

3.6. Methods of data analysis and interpretation

After collecting the relevant data, the questionnaires were analyzed and presented by using descriptive quantitative method. To analyze and interpret the quantitative data the research uses statistical package for Social Science SPSS V16.0.

According to Kothari (2004) Wilcoxon is a non-parametric test for comparing positive and negative influence applicable on migrants. It is important to check the Scio-economic challenges of rural-urban migration. And the results are presented by tabulation, graph and charts. On the other hand, open ended question, interview and observation were used to interpret qualitatively. Finally, the result of research presented to users of respective bodies in the form of written report. The entire qualitative data was analyzed by using narrative/descriptive frame of analysis.

3.7. Ethical Consideration

Research ethics refers to the type of agreement that the researcher enters into with his or her research participants. Ethical considerations play a role in all research studies and all researchers must be aware of and attend to the ethical considerations related to their

studies. Therefore, the researcher communicate with different respondents were legally and smoothly. The purpose of the study was marked clear and understandable for all participants. Any communication with the concerned bodies were accomplished at their voluntarily agreement without harming and threatening the personal and institutional wellbeing.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Analysis, Interpretation, Presentation

4.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis and presentation of the main results of the research obtained from questionnaires, interviews and observation. Questionnaires contain respondent's demographic characteristics, place of origin, economic and social conditions and challenges faced by migrants after arrival in Gullele sub city. The questionnaires composed from open and close-ended questions, which summarized and presented in tables, pie chart and bar chart etc.

From 170 questionnaires distributed in Gullele sub city (woreda 2, 5 and 10) 164 were collected. The researcher, as much as possible, made the questionnaire easy to read and answer without difficulties. 35 respondents also participated through in-depth interview among 35 interviews 34 are correctly replied. Thus, 205 people participated in the data collection and 198 filled and returned this made the respondent rate 96.59%.

4.2. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Age of the respondents

Age is an important demographic variable that hinders the physical and mental abilities of individuals at work. As shown in table 4.1 below most of the migrants were very young.

Table 4.1: Age of the respondents

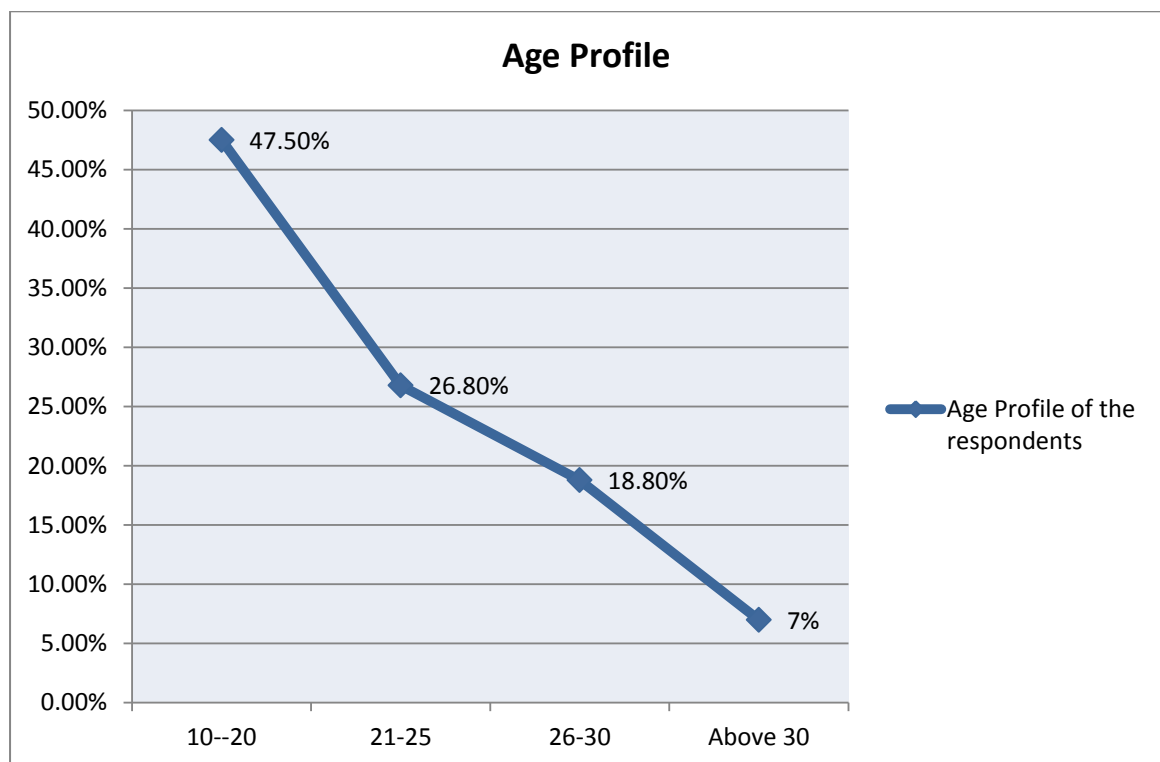
Age	No of respondents	Percent %
10-20	94	47.5
21-25	53	26.8
26-30	37	18.7
Above 30	14	7.0
Total	198	100

Source: Field survey, 2019

The survey result of this research shows that the propensity of demographics of respondents to migrants is directly related to age of respondents from 198 conducted

survey, 94(47.5%) of respondent were at age of 10-20 years old, the other 53 (26.8%) of respondent were at age of 21-25 years old, 37 (18.7%) of respondent are at age of 26-30 years old and the rest of (7%) of respondent were at age of >30 years old.

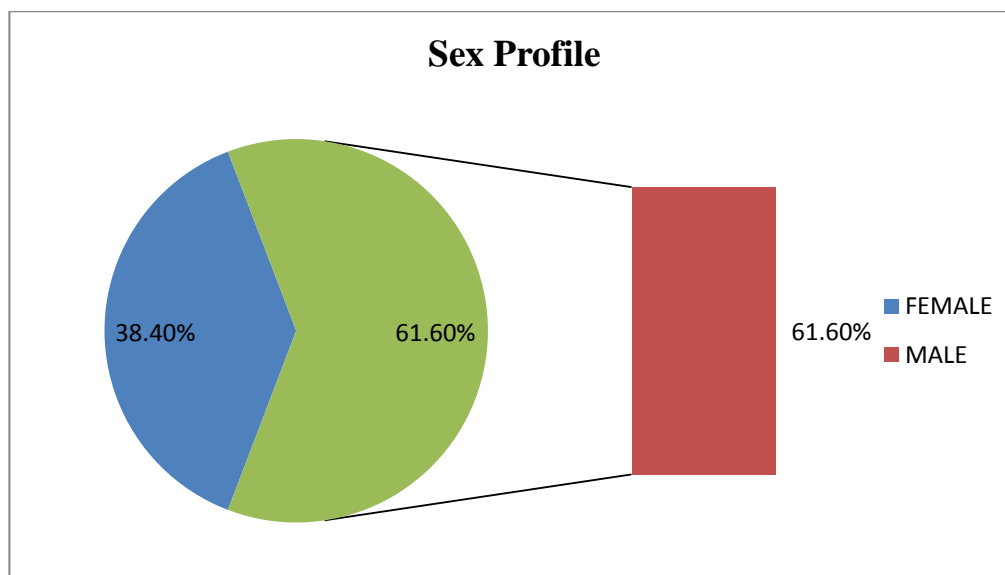
The migrant population in Gullele sub city comprises mainly people of ages between 10 and 20 and 21-25 years with respective rate 47.5% and 26.8%. These people make up the largest proportion of the required manpower of these areas. The movements obviously led to the reduction of the workforce and consequently decrease the agricultural output of the area, because farming was left in the hands of aged men and women. Furthermore, the reduction in output has brought about less income and gradual increase in poverty level.



Source: Field survey, 2019

4.2.2 Sex of the respondents

According to the result of the study shows that most of migrants in Gullele sub city were young male. Young male comprises for 61.6% of rural-urban migration and the rest 38.4% were young female. It also understood that young female are more likely engaged in international migration than in domestic urban-rural migration.



Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.2.3 Marital status of the respondents

Table 4.2.3 marital status

Marital status	No respondents	Percent %
Single	119	60.1
Married	63	31.8
Divorced	13	6.6
Widowed	3	1.5
Total	198	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Rural-urban migration is also influenced by marital status. Different literatures states, those who have no family obligation are more prone to move, (IDRC, 1977; Mendola,

2006). Supporting this idea, the result of this study shows that more than half (60.1%) of the migrants were single, 31.8% were married and 6.6% were divorced and the rest (1.5%) were widowed. The study also ensures that most rural-urban migrants were married in their destination to share burdens of life. Almost all of them were divorced after short period of marriage in the city mainly because of pregnancy of women. Because of this fact, most of divorced women become single mother. This indicates that the single or un married migrants are more vulnerable to migration than other portion of the society; As Lewis (1998) showed the singles have not that much family responsibility and they are highly vulnerable to motivation given by friends, who are early migrants.

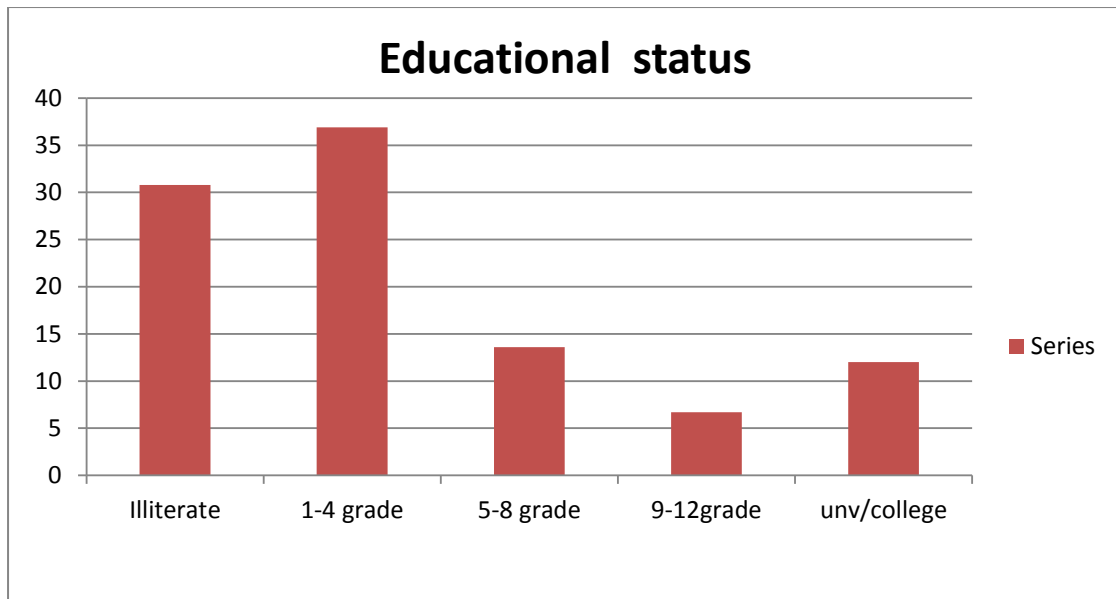
4.2.4 Educational level of the respondents

Education level	No respondents	Percent %
Illiterate	61	30.8
Grade 1-4	73	36.9
Grade 5-8	27	13.6
Grade 9-12	13	6.7
College or university	24	12.0
Total	198	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Human capital plays a significant role in the development process of a country. Education is one component of human capital which has a direct influence on the employment conditions of people. As shown in the above table 4.2.4 30.8% of the respondents were illiterate. The data collected from the respondents indicated that 36.9% of the respondents had completed between 1-4 grades of education, 13.6% of the respondents had completed between 5-8 grades of education, 6.7% of the respondent completed grade 9-12 and the rest of 12% respondent completed college and university. 30.8% percent did not attend school at home or they were illiterates, the migrants who did not join school at home frequently mentioned poverty for not being sent to school.

Labor and family inconveniences were also stated. This shows that the inability of parents to send their children to or keep them at school is partly explained by increasing poverty. This in return led to move from their place in search of better education and way of life.



Source: Field Survey, 2019

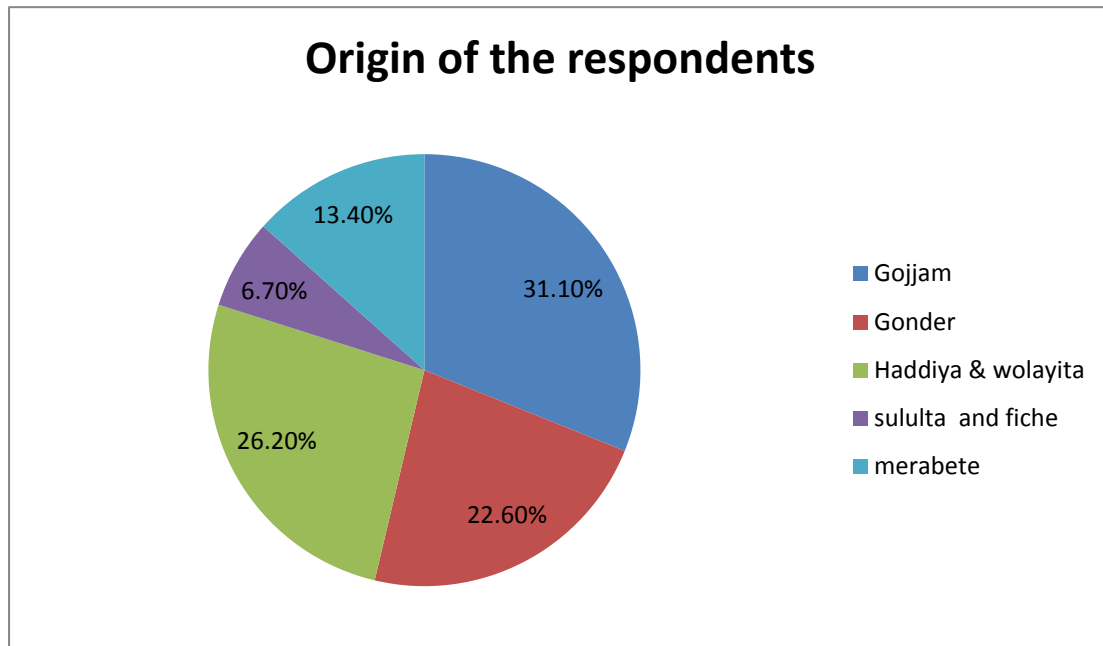
In general, most of the surveyed migrants of Gulele sub city majority respondents were found young adults that were productive both demographically and economically. Most of them have educational level of primary education. The majority of them are also single while some of them were divorced and married. The surveys also show that a higher proportion of surveyed migrant populations of Gulele sub city were male migrants.

4.3 Origin of the respondents

The reason for people left their place of origin was either economic or none –economic situation. However, wide spread agreement now exists among social sciences researchers, that rural urban migration can be explained primarily as the result of economic factor. This include not only the push from the subsistence agriculture and pull of relatively high urban wages but also the potential push back towards rural areas as the result of high urban unemployment. (Adepoju, 1991)

The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) are one of the regions in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE). According to the national censuses 2008, the total of population of the region was 14,929,548, from which 7,425,918 were male and 7,503,630 were female (SNNPR, 2007; CSA, 2008) from the stated total population 2,075,332 were migrants, 995,997 male and 1,079,335 female respectively. The percent of migrant population in the region was 13.9. The region population accounts 20% of the total population of the country, which makes it the third populous region in the country next to Oromia and Amhara federal states. (CSA,

2008). Similarly, the survey shown below the migrants in Gullele sub city were came from Amhara, oromiya and southern region of Ethiopia.



Source: Field Survey, 2019

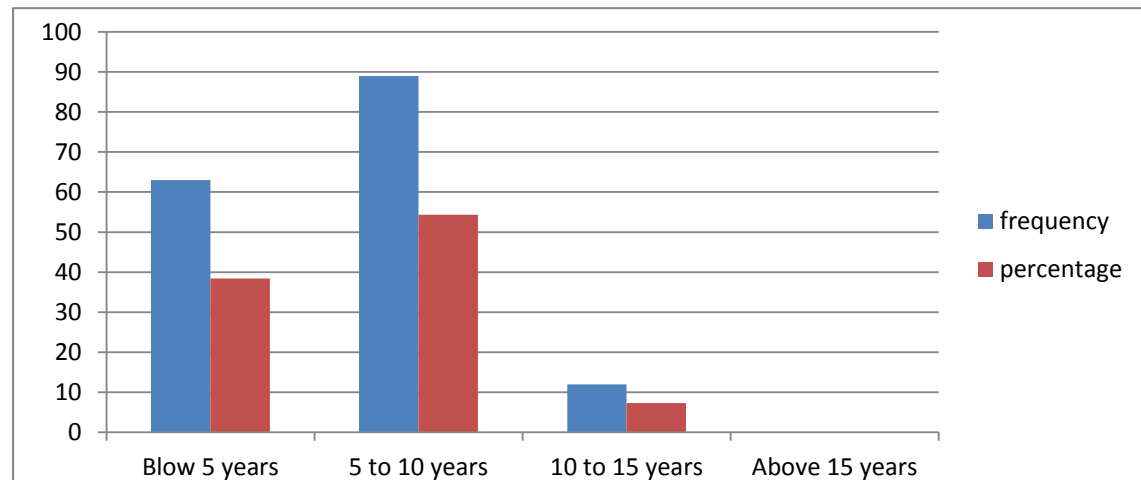
As indicated from the above 51, (31.1%) respondents came from Gojjam, 37, (22.6%) of the migrants from Gonder, 43, (26.2) came from south region which was from Haddiya and Wolayita, 11, (6.7) from Sululta and Fiche region and the rest 22, (13.4%) came from Merabete.

4.4. The respondents Length of time lived in the sub city

The survey also assessed the time spent in Addis Ababa city by migrants after they migrated to Addis Ababa town; 63(38.4%) of the respondents stated that they were stayed in Addis Ababa Below 5 years, and 89(54.3%) of the respondents were spent from 5 to 10 year.

In other hand, (12) 7.3% of the respondents spent in Addis Ababa from 10 to 15 years. Categorization of people into spending their rural and urban boxes is surrounded with difficulties as well as the use of standard or formal definitions of rural and urban areas which can differ per organization or country. This shows urban migrations growth as the absolute growth in the number of people living in cities and towns.

Length of time lived in the sub city



Source: Field Survey, 2019

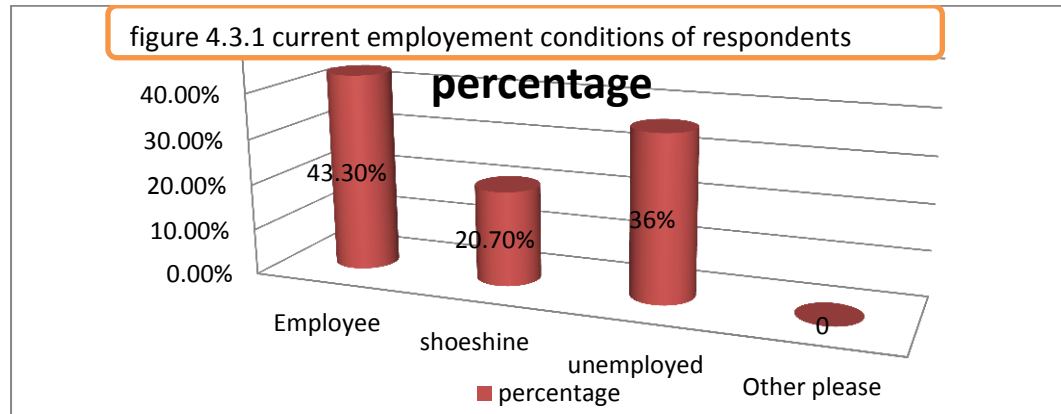
4.5 Socio-economic characteristics of migrants in Gullele sub-city

Income level	Minimum 425 birr± maximum 3550 Mean= 1987.50 birr		
Current job	N=164	Frequency	Percentage
	Employee	71	43.3
	Unemployed	59	36
	Shoeshine	34	20.7
	Other	-	-
if you are employee	n= 71	Frequency	Percentage
	Government employee	22	31
	Self-employed	37	52.1
	house maiden	12	16.9
	Prostitute	-	-
	Other.....	-	-
If you are self-employed	n= 37	Frequency	Percentage
	Street vender	17	46
	Legal merchant	13	35.1
	Broker	2	5.4
	If there is other.....	5	13.5

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Regarding to migrant Income level, their Minimum income level is 425 birr and other maximum income level is 3,550 ET birr. The average income level is 1,987.50 birr. Migration is a constant income level is very complex. Hence, the variables not sufficient by themselves to explain the incidence since the amount of income variations explained by both variables are 1,987.50 birr.

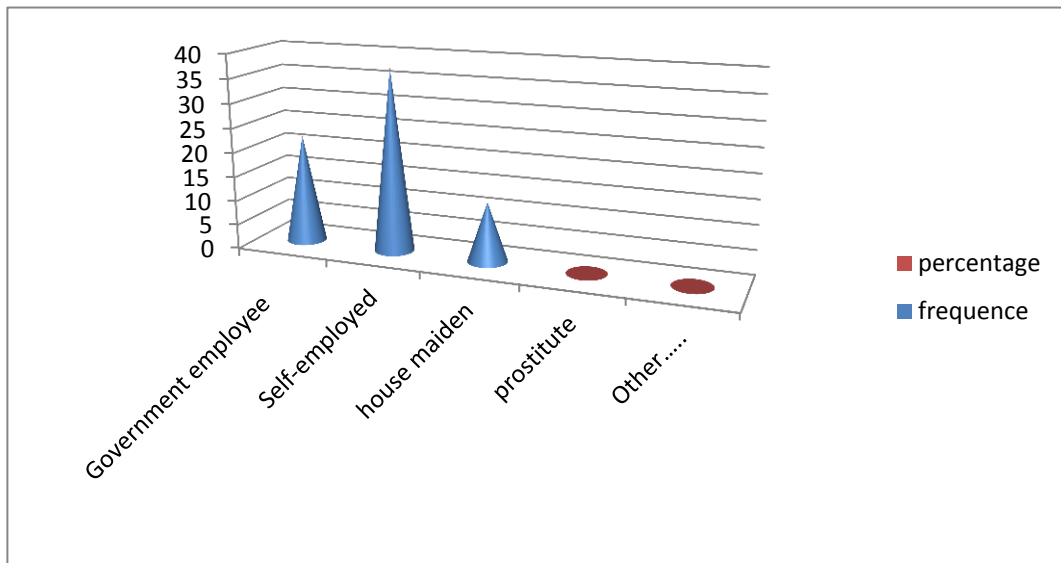
In general, the kernel of most of the significant variables above is the income differential between rural origin and urban destination of migrants of Addis Ababa. As envisaged, among the various factors that stimulate rural urban migration; economic factors seem appeared more important. There is a high income earning opportunity in the towns than the rural areas. Thus, rural urban migration is inevitable because the value of the expected income at the place of destination exceeds the sum of income at the origin. On the basis of this, the findings of Sileshi (1978) in the case of Addis Ababa to justify the real existence of rural urban income differential are examined in relation to Addis Ababa. During the collection of the Questionnaires, some of the migrants expressed that the amount of money earned annually is almost three times higher than the rural annual per capita income.



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Similarly, migrants of urban origin also move to other urban areas where better job opportunities are available which is 22(31%) were government employee, 37 (52.1%) of the migrants in the sub city were self- employed and the rest 12(16.9) were house maiden and unable to adopt the environment easily were some of the reason that the migrants become jobless.

The Respondents employment type



Source: Field Survey, 2019

As show in survey result from 37 self-employed respondents 17(46%) were street vendors, 13 (35.1%) migrants were legal merchants, 2(5.4%) were brokers and the rest 5 (13.5%) of the respondents were engaged in different job. As the survey indicates some of the migrants were jobless due to hard computation in the urban areas, lack of finance to start the business.As observed street vendors that they are facing many challenges in the area due to street canons takes their property to the legal office. In relation to the working situation, they experienced various types of abuses for instance the gangs beat them and spit on their faces and taken their money by force besides their property is stool by thief while they were working on street.

4.6. Challenges confronted by migrants in Gullele sub city

One among the interests of migrants of urban center is to participate in the urban labor force. However, participation into urban labor force again depends on different factors like level of education, presence of relatives, skills and so forth. Thus, examining the current occupational status of migrants is important to assess the migration individual migrants as well as destination area.

Education is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. The decision to migrate is also more likely influenced by educational attainment. As shown in the above table 4.2.4 30.8% of the respondents were illiterate. The data collected from the respondents indicated

that 36.9% of the respondents had completed between 1-4 grades of education, 13.6% of the respondents had completed between 5-8 grades of education, 6.7% of the respondent completed grade 9-12 and the rest of 12% respondent completed college and university. 30.8% percent did not attend school at home or they were illiterates, the migrants who did not join school at home frequently mentioned poverty for not being sent to school.

This may imply that employment rate was higher among migrants and highly competed the job opportunity of non-migrants. Such migration of working force means loss of agricultural labor force in the rural areas which may lead reduction of agricultural production. The other effect of migration in the areas of origin is its impact on labor distribution creating labor imbalances particularly in the rural areas. As a result, agricultural production can be hampered and adversely affected because of dominance of labor by old aged, children and female population in the rural areas.

Challenges of Migrants in Gullele Sub City

	N=164	Frequency	Percentage
When did you start job after you arrived in Gullele sub city?	Before 6 month	23	14
	6 month up to 1 years	57	34.8
	1-2 years	53	32.3
	2-3 years	31	18.9
How did you start job?	n= 164		
	Borrow money from friends	61	37.2
	Own and family contribution	84	51.2
	from Addis credit and saving institution	-	-
	Other.....	19	11.6
How was the status of your shelter?	n= 164		
	Renting in group	81	49.4
	On street	17	10.4
	Renting house	63	38.4
	Own house	3	1.8

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The migrants preferred their daily work as a means of survival in spite of its tedious and less rewarding nature. Concerning this, most of the migrants revealed that daily labor is the easiest of other works available in construction site in the city.

From Observation looked those migrants involved street vender only trading in street which items include cigarette, soft paper, new and second hand clothes, plastic and leather shoes, ear ring, hair band, kitchen goods, bag, 'Gabi', 'Netela', spice, old books, magazines, newspaper, head dress, sock, spiritual books, pictures, underwear, soap, ... and operate their business on the main street, walkway, entrance of school and universities, around of market place and adjacent to churches. Street traders in around a church, for example, were more likely to sell spiritual books, candle, Gabi and Netela' etc....

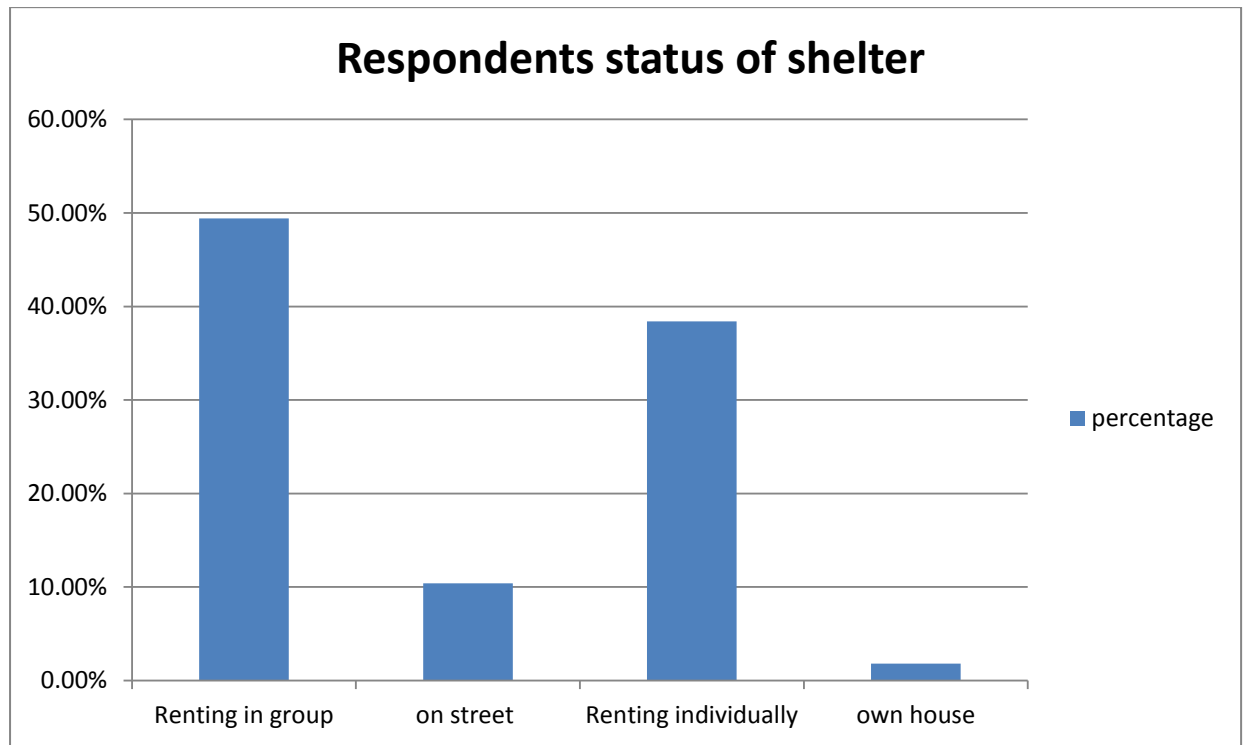
As seen Market structure of street vending was perfectly competitive; homogenous product with competition on price. The price of street vendor's item of product was cheapest compared to formal business. Street vending has high demand because of economic low (low of demand and price specifically on inferior goods) so then the main consumers come from low income groups. Hence, they can leave it and return home or start other means of getting income at any time. One of the reasons for the ease of entry into this livelihood activity by migrant was since all one needs is labor and a little money. Sometimes even in the absence of startup capital, the migrants rely on their friends.

In general, the seniors give all the necessary host services and create the opportunities to develop the skills and experiences of the newly migrant friend or relative. They all acquired the necessary skills and capabilities while adapting from their friends and relatives

Regarding to their migrant shelter conditions; 81,(49.4%) of the respondents were Renting house in groups together with friends from their place of origin in small rooms they rented for sleeping only, 63, (38.4%) of them are Renting house individually, other 17, (10.4%) live On street and 3,(1.8%) of the respondents were Owning Keble house.

House is one of the most important basic needs for human being. However, most of the migrant in questionnaires for this study encountered many problems as far as housing is concerned. One of their problems was related to the sanitation condition. This includes essential facilities such as adequate supply of pure water, clean and sanitary toilets. To

what extent these facilities were available in the house in which these migrant live was one of the points examined during the study.



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Although most houses in Addis Ababa seem to have access to pipe or clean water facility, when perceived from outside, but as observed the house which they had rented have no such facility. They get access to water for drinking and other activities through buying from neighbors. The dirty clothes they wear and hands can be good evidence in this regard as observed. The challenges faced by the migrants were explored and described under the headings working and living environment, housing facility, and earning and nutritional situation. In relation to this, an attempt was made to investigate the working condition of these migrants and its challenges their well-being. Concerning this, described by the migrants was a tedious activity which takes up all their time. Among most inexperienced migrants, work was qualified in terms of effort and livelihood.

Table 3: Main challenges faced by migrants in Gullele sub city

What were the main difficulties after you immediately arrived in Gullele?	n= 164	Frequency	Percentage
	Shelter (house)	61	37.2
	Food and related consumer items	38	23.2
	Inability to obtain social services and other amenities	27	16.4
	Inability to obtain job	31	18.9
	Cultural difference	7	4.3
	Faced no difficulties	-	-
	Other.....	-	-

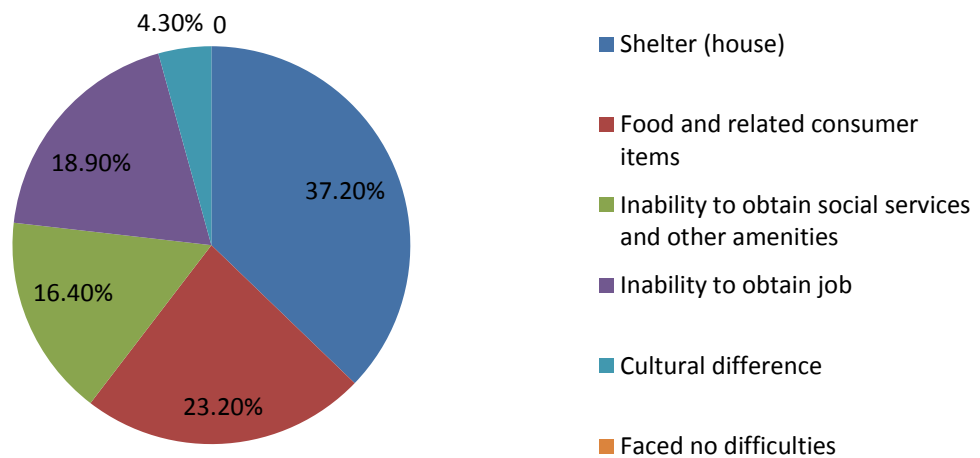
Source: Field Survey, 2019

One of the serious problems the migrant rose was the weather condition and the place where work. The sun stroke during the afternoon and the dry season was also equally challenging for them as they described it. They lack suitable clothes and other things to protect them from the harsh weather condition. All of them work in open space as observed.

Almost all of these labor, street vender, shoe shiners, coffee sellers, and car washers migrant described that they work from dawn to dusk every day without rest except very few public holidays. However, their earning was too small contrary to the length of their working hours as they described. It is understood from the observation that their earning was subjected to daily fluctuation at average from twenty-five to hundred Ethiopian birr per day for most respondents. The amount of their earning was influenced by many factors such as age and the street corners on which they operate.

As the result of the study shows that most of migrants in sub-city face different difficulties after they immediately arrived. 37.2% of rural-urban migrants face shelter (house) problem, 23.2% was food and related consumer items, 16.4% inability to obtain social services and other amenities, 18.9% inability to obtain job and the rest 4.3% face cultural difference.

Difficulties faced by migrants in Gullele sub city



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Migrant working on car washes where there were a large number of customers often get relatively better amount of income. Such places were also areas with relatively good sanitation and seating arrangements. So, open urban place matters, the experienced and cooperated migrant had more possibility to get more customers since they work quickly and neatly to dominate the little ones. Thus, they had a possibility to get relatively better income than the newly comers migrants as observed.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusions & Recommendations

The basic intent of this chapter is to present the overall views of the study by concluding the main part of the analysis. Accordingly, the chapter starts by describing main ideas of the research and based on the study finding the researcher highlight some recommendations for the target populations.

5.1 Conclusions

In this study, an attempt was made to assess the Socio-Economic challenges on Rural-Urban Migrants from different Ethiopian region to Gulele sub city of Addis Ababa. Rural-urban migration is the result of unfavorable demographic, social, and economic conditions in the rural areas. The contributory factors responsible for the migration in Addis Ababa areas were recurrent drought and famine, the problem of food security, fragmentation of farming land due to high population growth; low income stream and environmental degradation are some of the major causes that accelerate the rural- urban migration.

The surveyed migrants of Gullele sub city majority respondents were found young adults that were productive both demographically and economically. Most of them had educational level of primary education. The majority of them were also single while some of them were divorced and married. The surveys also show that a higher proportion of surveyed migrants populations of the sub-city were male migrants this migrants came from different areas specially amhara, oromiya and southern region of Ethiopia.

Migrants in the sub-city experienced various types of abuses for instance some people harass them and their property is stool by thief while they were working on street and also street canons and polices took their property to the nearest police station due to their work is illegal or they were not register in legal office. The other big challenges were shelter the low income of the migrants in sub-city enforces to rent house in group the house had no basic facilities.

In general, almost all of the respondents indicate that they came to Addis Ababa with expectation of enjoying better life. However, most of them lack adequate income and basic necessities for survival which, in turn, affected their psycho-social, mental and

health conditions. Miserable life due to the failure to completely adapt and mitigate the urban life constraints such as the high cost of living due to increasing price of food and house rent, inflation, poor housing access, and poor sanitation (toilet and drinking water at working place particularly day time) were the typical manifestations of vulnerability conditions.

In addition to the above, they were exposed to working for too long hours without having shelter (container) to sell their products, getting small payments, lack of access to education, and inability to fulfill necessities of life for human being. As a result, some of them even repeatedly experienced verbal and physical abuse. Nevertheless, once they adapt the urban life and benefited from different social services it may be difficult for them to return to the rural areas. In general, many migrants who came from rural areas are not in a position to leave the area rather they want to stay at area hoping things will improve in the future.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations were forwarded:

- Intensive effort should be directed towards improving the agriculture capacities of the rural populations since agriculture is their main source of livelihoods. If their agricultural capacities are improved, it will translate to increased agricultural produce and ultimately reduce the dependency of the rural households on remittances for survival.
- The vast actual or perceived difference between rural-urban incomes causes population migration. Since poverty is a pronounced rural phenomenon, migration from rural areas is tied to the income gap between rural and urban areas, therefore Policymakers must take into consideration that programs initiated in urban areas will also affect rural residents.
- As long as there are gaps in rural-urban employment opportunities, there will be migration, so Agro-allied industries must be set-up in the rural areas to reduce rural-urban migration in order to provide job opportunities for the people of the rural area. The agricultural inputs and farming technologies should be introduced to the rural people to improve the production level.
- Providing credit facilities and Vocational training should be given for rural-urban migrant youths to equip them with the necessary skills and make them competitive in the non-farm labor market.
- In order to improve the working environment , the government and other stakeholders should actively engage on providing moral and material support to the migrants by facilitating with better operating spaces such as shades, containers, building and drinking water around their working areas and other material support.
- It should be noted these recommendation is not exhaustive but more appropriate ones can be added based on the unique nature of the area concerned. However, if diligently executed these recommendations will go a long way in augmenting the contributions of rural-urban migration towards socio-economic development of the study area.

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Appendix 1

Part one: - Questionnaires to rural to urban migrants

Dear respondents,

My name is Aschalew Techan, I am a masters student of public administration and development management in Addis Ababa University. This instrument is designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding to socio-economic challenges on rural-urban migrants in Addis Ababa, Gullele sub city. The final paper that will be written based on the information you give. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially and it is only for academic purpose.

- **Please circle the choose of your answer**
- **Give short explanation if the questions need explanations**

A, Demographic characteristics of migrants

1) Age

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. 10-20 | c. 26-30 |
| B. 21-25 | d. >30 |

2) Sex

- A. Male
- B. Female

3) Marital status

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) Single | C) Widowed |
| B) Married | D) Divorced |

4) Education level

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Illiterate | C. Grade 5-8 |
| B. Grade 1-4 | D. Grade 9-12 |
- E. College or university

B, Socio-economic condition of migrants

- 5) Where do you come from? _____?
- 6) How many years do you spent in Addis Ababa?
- A. Below 5 years
 - B. 5 to 10 years
 - C. From 10 to 15 years
 - D. Above 15 years
- 7) Income level in birr _____?
- 8) Current job?
- A. Employee
 - B. Shoeshine
 - C. Unemployed
 - D. Other please specify -----
- 9) If you are employee?
- A. Government employee
 - B. Self-employee
 - C. house maiden
 - D. prostitute
 - E. Other.....
- 10) If you are self-employed?
- A. Street vender
 - B. Legal merchant
 - C. Broker
 - D. other please specify_____
- 11) If you are jobless what is the reason? _____

C. Challenges face by migrants after arrival in Gullele sub city

12) What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Gullele sub city?

- 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
- G. Other (specify) _____

13) When you start job after you arrived in Gullele sub city?

- A. before 6 month
- B. 6 month up to 1 year
- C. 1-2 years
- D. 2-3 years

14) How do you start job?

- A. Borrow money from friends
- B. From own and family contribution
- C. Loan from Addis credit and saving institution
- D. Please specify if other _____

15) How is the status of your shelter?

- a) Renting in group
- b) On street
- c) Renting individually
- d) Own house

16) 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)

17) Do you think that the sub-city is capable to absorb in migrants?

- A. yes
- B. no

18) Can the Addis Ababa city administration solve the migration problem?

- A. yes
- B. no

**Part three: Interview Guide for Gullele Sub city police, street canons
(Denbaskebariwoch) and Government Officials Labor and Social Affairs of
migrations**

- 1) What are the major challenges of rural migrants in Gullele sub-city?
- 2) What do you think the negative influence of Rural-Urban Migration in Addis Ababa?
- 3) What changes do you observe in the social, economic and environmental aspect of the city over years due to increased migration?
- 4) Do you think that the city is capable to absorb in migrants?
- 5) Do you know the extent of migration in Addis Ababa?
- 6) What will be the solution to minimize the challenges of rural-urban migration to Addis Ababa?
- 7) Can the Addis Ababa city administration solve the migration problem?

Part four: - Checklist for observation

1. How Migrant living and working place (physical quality of the surrounding environment)
2. Where they work, meals, water and shelter
3. Interaction with friends, relatives, communities and customers
4. Recreation, playing and acting

Questionnaire Rural-Urban Migrants

ከገጠር ወደ ከተማው ለፈለሱ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

ውድ ተጠያቂዎች!

ስሜ አቶ አስቻለው ተጫን ይባላል የአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የህዝብ አስተዳደር የማስተርስ ዲግሪ ትምህርቱን ለማጠናቀቅ መመሪያ ፅሁፌን እያካሄድኩ እገኛለሁ። በመሆኑም የዚህ መጠይቅ አላማ ትምህርት ነክ ጉዳይ ብቻ መሆኑን እየገለፅኩ በመጠይቁ ላይ የምትሰጡት ማስረጃ ለማንኛውም ሦስተኛ ወገን እንደማይተላለፍ አረጋግጣለሁ። ስለዚህም የእርሶ ትብብር በጣም ወሳኝ ሚና አለውና ትክክለኛ ማስረጃ በመስጠት እንዲተባበሩኝ እጠይቃለሁ።

ስለመልካም ትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ የክብር ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ።

አጠቃላይ መመሪያ:

ከተዘረዘሩት ምርጫዎች የሚፈልጉት ላይ ያክብቡ

ጥያቄው አጭር ገለፃ የሚጠይቅ ከሆነ ሃሳቦችን አጠር አድርገው ይግለፁ።

ሀ. አጠቃላይ መረጃ

1. እድሜ

ሀ) 10-20

ለ) 21-25

ሐ) 26-30

መ) > 30

2. ፆታ

ሀ) ወንድ

ለ) ሴት

3. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ

ሀ) ያገባ

ሐ) የፈታ

ሠ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

ለ) ያላገባ

መ) የሞተባት/በት

4. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ) የመጀመሪያ ሳይክሌ (1-4)

ሐ) 2ኛ ደረጃት/ት (9-12)

ለ) ሁለተኛ ሳይክሌ (ከ 5-8 ክፍል)

መ) ከፍተኛ (ኮሌጅ ወይም ዩኒቨርሲቲ)

14. ሥራ እንዴት ማግኘት ቻሉ?

ሀ) ከእርሶ ቀድመው ከመጡ በብድር ድጋፍ

ሐ) ከራሶ እና ከቤተሰብ ባገኙት የገንዘብ

ለ) ከብድርና ቁጠባ ተቋም በብድር

መ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለፁ_____

15. እንዴት ነው የሚኖሩት?

ሀ) በቡድን ተከራይተን

ሐ) ጎዳና ላይ

ለ) የጋራ መኝታ ቤቶችን ተከራይተን

መ) በግል ተከራይቼ

ሠ) ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ_____

16. የትውልድ አካባቢያቸውን ጥለው ወደ አዲስ አበባ ለመምጣትዎ ምክንያቱ ምንድን ነው?

ሀ) ስራ ፍለጋ

ሐ) በከተማ የሚገኘውን የተሻለ ሕይወት ፍለጋ

ለ) የቤተሰቦቹን ማህበራዊ ዋስትና ለማሻሻል

መ) የንግድ ስራ ለመጀመር/ለማስፋፋት

ሠ) የእርሻ ቦታ መጣበብ

17. በጉለሌ ክ/ከተማ የገጠሞት ትልቁ ፈተና ምንድን ነው?

ሀ) መኖሪያ ቤት ማጣት

ለ) ማህበራዊ ግልጋሎቶች (ት/ት፣ ጤና እና መንገድ) ማጣት

ሐ) ከኑሮ ውድነት የተነሳ የምግብና የፍጆታ ቁሳቁስ ማጣት

መ) ከፍተኛ የስራ ውድድር

ሠ) ሥራ የማጣት ችግር

ረ) ሁሉም

ሰ) ምንም ችግር አልገጠመኝም

18. አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ከገጠር ለሚፈልሱ ወጣቶች በቂ ሥራና መሠረተ ልማት ማሟላት የምትችል ከተማ ናት?

ሀ) አዎ

ለ) አትችልም