



**Factors Affecting Rural to Urban Migration
in Wolita Zone: The Case of Sodo Zuria**

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**An MA Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for Masters of Arts Degree in Public Management
and Policy**

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

June, 2019

Addis Ababa University
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Acknowledgment

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my advisor, Dr. Jamal Abagissa for his constructive advices and comments to complete the entire research activities. I owe the deepest gratitude to Dr. Ketema Alemayehu and Dr. Sewenet Mengistu who assisted me in designing a questionnaire and advising in the process of collecting primary data. I am indebted to those persons and government institutions that provided me support to finalize this study particularly, Ato Abraham Soratto Aymallo (Wolaita Zone Administrator), Ato Birhanu Waja (Wolaita Sodo City Administration, Mayor Office head) for providing me relevant documents and assigning experts in the distribution and collection of questionnaires. Furthermore, I would like to acknowledge Ato Mikiyas Solomon and Ato Muluken Asress who assisted me in putting the entire paper in its standard form and recorded relevant figures and tables in the study document. I would also like to thank Simegne Sisay who assisted me in secretarial services.

Abstract

The main objective of the study was to assess factors affecting rural to urban migration in Sodo Zuria Woreda of Wolita zone. Accordingly, data were collected from 242 migrant household heads from different kebeles of the Woreda. Both primary and secondary data were employed and analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The study revealed that migrants flee to Sodo city in search of employment and to use urban amenities such as education, health and other service facilities. The outflow of the young and economically active people from the rural agricultural sector has a negative effect on productivity in the rural areas and as a consequence the urban area faces problems related to shortage of housing, unemployment, increasing cost of living and lack of social services. Hence, to curve the rural to urban migration, it needs the formation and engagement in the small enterprises by creating market linkages.

Key Words: - Migration, push-pull factors and perception

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The problem of rural to urban migration is a relatively old and ubiquitous phenomenon globally. However, in recent years, it has become a cause of concern at the global, regional and national levels. The unprecedented levels of urbanization characteristic of most developing countries have resulted in the movement of people from rural to urban areas subsequently resulting in the emergence of slums and informal settlements (Husain, 2001).

Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the situation that brought about the decision (Andersen, 2002).

This rural-urban migration in developing countries is accompanied by positive and negative consequences for the area of origin and destination. For the rural people, in the short run it may help to alleviate the poverty by creating new income and employment opportunity and it has helped in facilitating rural-urban economic and social integration and motivating the expansion of the urban sector. Later, this alarming migration process has led to congestion, unemployment, pollution and poverty in urban areas, gender and age imbalances and decrease in productivity in rural areas (Kainth,2009).

There are several factors that trigger rural – urban migration such as, 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. 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 (Lynch, 2005).

Some studies indicate that economic push factors (for example lack of rural credit, unemployment, lack of land, general rural poverty) are most important Tacoli, (2008) while others suggest that economic pull factors (e.g. perception of high wages from urban employment) are predominant. A number of other motivations for rural-urban migration including educational opportunities offered in urban areas (Kainth, *et, al*, 2009).

In many developing countries, rural poverty resulting from low agricultural income, low productivity and under employment as well as strain of farm work is pushing many migrants out of rural areas towards areas with greater employment opportunities. In spite of their complexity, the factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into 'push' or 'pull' factors. The 'pull' and 'push' factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (for example demographic, social, natural and political) (Mberu, 2005).

The continuing flow of migrants to increasingly densely populated urban areas has generated considerable interest in the study of those factors. However, it is not easy to assess the influences of the complex factors affecting the decision to migrate and the choice of destinations because migration occurs in a variety of development contexts and varies in type, composition and direction (UN,2009).

Research in several countries showed that how determinates of rural - urban migration vary from countries to countries; some rural-urban migrations in Latin-America and Asia are motivated by a desire for employment and educational opportunities offered in urban areas (Agesa and Sunwoong, 2001). In the reverse some of the sub – Saharan African Countries Urban – Rural Migrating derived by Political Instabilities and unbalanced Economic Distribution (Kinuthia 2003). The study by Adepoju, (2008), in Democratic Republic of Congo indicated that Political instability was one of the major reasons of Rural – Urban Migration. Tacoli, (2008) study of north Uganda situation finds negative effect of male migrants on agricultural economy because of shortage of labor. Moreover, some studies in the region link migration with negative outcomes. Of particular concern is the selectivity of migration for the young, the educated, the innovative, and the energetic into rural - urban migration, leaving behind in rural areas the very young the apathetic, the retired and tired, the illiterate and the infirmed. Thus, those who will stimulate the local economy and contribute to improvement in household living conditions are lost, perpetuating rural poverty and dependency as well as undermining rural social viability (Adepoju, 2008 Hunnes, 2012, and Lynch, 2005).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Despite its ubiquity and old history globally, the rural – urban migration is now becoming a serious cause of problem globally, regionally and national levels (Kainth, 2009). The unprecedented levels of urbanization characteristic of most developing countries have resulted in the movement of people from rural to urban areas subsequently resulting in the emergence of slums and informal settlements (Hunnes, 2012).

Rural-urban migration moreover associated with a brain and capital drain from the rural to the

urban areas, reducing the taxable capacity of rural people and, in some cases, creating a shortage of rural labor during the planting and harvesting seasons (Lynch, 2005).

The magnitude of these problems has forced policy makers in many African countries to introduce measures to stem the tide of rural-urban migration (Tacoli, 2008). In their efforts to grapple with these problems, policy makers will need quantitative information on the important variables affecting rural-urban migration, as well as data on the consequences of such migration on sectorial development of countries. However, several studies (UN, 2009, Nwokocha, 2008, and Amin, 2010) indicated that, one of the challenges to solving the rural – urban migration of the content is lack adequate information on the area.

Similarly, the headaches of rural – urban migration in Ethiopia also destabilized balance of sectorial development of the country. Although rural-urban migration has been historically low in Ethiopia, it is now significant and likely to increase. With regard to this, CSA in (2007) had surveyed the origin of the migrants and the result showed that, although migrants came from four regions of Ethiopia (Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNP); the overwhelming majority came from SNNPRS. Migrants from SNNPRS account for 84% to the city of Hawassa and 39% in Addis Ababa recorded in the recent decade. Furthermore the report revealed that, one-third of the households in Southern Ethiopia have at least one member that has migrated to urban areas and 21% have at least one youth member who has migrated to urban areas.

Within SNNPRS, the Wolaita zone supplies the largest share of youth migrants. The statistic furthermore indicated that, in the Addis Ababa, half of the youth migrants are from the Wolaita zone, and one-third from the Gurage zone. In Hawassa, 60% are from the Wolaita zone and 19% from the Gurage zone. The report of CSA showed that, the height share of Rural – urban migration taken by SNNP specifically, Wolita Zone. However, the survey didn't survey further the factors that push or pull migrants to migrate in several urban areas of the country. This is one of the research gaps that the researcher aimed to survey determinant factors of rural – urban migration of Wolaita Zone taking one of the Zone Woredas known as Sodo Zuria. Furthermore, the study also assessed related studies conducted on the area to reduce some similarities with this study. Accordingly, there were some studies conducted on the area such as, a study by Belay, (2008) tried to assess the rate of urban – rural migration and its consequence in Addis Ababa and the results revealed that, from 1994 to 2007 in Ethiopia, the average annual increase in the rate of rural-urban migration was 5.68% whereas for the same period, the migration increase rate for Southern Nations Nationalities People Regional State (SNNPRS) was equal to 7.28% which is higher than the national average. This high rate of rural urban migration depletes the educated labor force of the rural areas in addition to the problem it creates in urban areas such as increased crime, unemployment, cost of provision of public goods and demand for housing.

SNNPR is located in the Southern and Southwestern part of Ethiopia. Astronomically, it roughly lies between $4^{\circ}.43^1$ and $8^{\circ}.58^1$ North latitude and $34^{\circ}.88^1$ and $39^{\circ}.14^1$ East longitudes. It is bordered with Kenya in South, the South Sudan in Southwest, Gambella region in Northwest and surrounded by Oromia region in Northwest, North and East directions. According to CSA (2004), the total population of the region was 17,403,000 and only 14.7% of the population in the region lives in urban areas. Compared to other regions in Ethiopia, SNNPR is the least urbanized region in Ethiopia. According to CSA (2007) Report, Wolaita Zone scored the highest Rural – Urban migration of the region. Therefore, this study tried to identify major factors that affect rural – urban migration of the Zone focusing on the case of Sodo Zuria Woreda.

With regard to the rate of migration of Ethiopia, in the year 1994 to 2007 CSA report in Ethiopia, the average annual increase in the rate of rural-urban migration was 5.68% whereas for the same period, the migration increase rate for Southern Nations Nationalities People Regional

(SNNPR) state was equal to 7.28% which is higher than the national average of the country. This information made the researcher inquiring to investigate the situation and identify the causes and possible solutions of rural- urban migration in Wolaita Sodo City. Research results and information on the topic under review are very few. The researcher is familiar with the study area. This research is believed to provide the required information on the possible solutions in Wolaita Sodo City.

1.3 Basic research Questions of the study

To achieve the overall objective, the study has tried to address the following basic research questions:

1. Who are the socio –demographic actors of Sodo Zuria Woreda?
2. What are the major push and pull factors that contribute for Migration of the migrant residence?
3. How migrants perceive migration?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The study addressed both general and specific objectives.

1.4.1 General objective of the study

The general objective of the study is to investigate the major determinant factors affecting rural – urban migration in Wolaita Zone of Sodo Zuria.

1.4.2 Specific objectives of the study

The Following are specific objectives of the study:

1. To identify the dominating actors of the migration stream on the basis of age, sex, marital status, educational attainment and occupation;
2. To examine the major push and pull factors contributing to rural- urban migration of the study area
3. To compare the significance of push and pull factors that generates migration from the studied Woreda to Urban Center.
4. To examine migrants perception of migration

1.5. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are believed to contribute to decision makers in order to address the rural to urban migrations issues:

- It may help in addressing the problems that push people to flee from their place of origin and reduce the gaps between urban and rural areas
- It will serve as a secondary source of information for those intending to carry out further surveys on rural to urban migration and policy makers can use this study to formulate and implement policies related to rural-outmigration

1.6 Scope of the study

This study delimited in time bound and methodology. Accordingly, as the study basically conducted using questioner and it assessed contemporary challenges (2018). Regarding the respondents, the study focused to select respondents using purposive sampling techniques. Since the study is basically concerned to determine factors affecting rural – urban migration, data have been analyzed using descriptive data analysis method.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The sample size of the study is limited to 242 migrant house hold heads and interviews have been conducted with these household heads. Although taking a large number of samples size is important factor for increasing external validity but as a result time and resources , it might be difficult to generalize the research findings to at zone level but it is believed that this study were a stepping stone paving way for future research.

1.8 Organization of the study

The study was divided into five chapters. Chapter one embodies the general introduction to the study, the objective of the study, specific objectives, the significance, statement of the problem, research questions, scope, and organization of the study. In chapter two, the works of some authors pertaining to the concept of push and pull factors of migration and their consequences were reviewed, bearing in mind the objective of the study. Chapter three were provided information on the methodology for the study. It looks at the study design, the study population, and the sampling techniques used. The fourth chapter was reported on data presentation and analysis thereby the findings obtained from the analysis. The concluding section, chapter five, were emphasized in summarizing the main points and recommendations necessary for the attainment of effective ways to understand determinant factors of rural – urban migration in Sodo Zuria Woreda .

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURES REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

In the literatures review part, the study aimed to assess some of the theoretical literatures such as, different types of models, procedures such as, factors affecting rural urban migration processes, definitions, and some related concepts. Similarly on the empirical part, the study reviewed some of research, articles published and unpublished and journals results on the study area.

2.1 Theoretical literatures of the study

After studying different researches concerning rural urban migration characteristics, the study reviewed some of related concepts. It was believed that the framework consists many factors can influence migrants to descend from their original area. Among other factors that influence rural urban migration, economic situation, political situations, draught as well as environmental degradation (Adepoju, 2008). Accordingly, the study reviewed definitions and concepts of rural urban migration related theories and indicated major factors affecting the migrants.

2.1.1 Definitions and Basic Concepts of Rural – Urban Migration

Migration is as an old concept as human history. As Hunnes (2012) states, it has been integral part of human activity since time immemorial. Rural-urban migration has been historically connected with industrialization, urbanization, infrastructure, good living condition and economic growth.

Rural to urban migration is a movement by individual or group from a very rural part to towns and cities. On top of this statement, the two geographic places are crucial in that the very rural areas are remote farming areas that have experienced very low accessibility to infrastructure and the urban areas; contrary to rural, are congested with populations and have relatively better infrastructures so that they experience improvements in terms of social service delivery, governance and better institutions that preserve citizens' rights (Kinuthia, 2003). Having that, rural to urban migration is a movement of people between these two geographically isolated places but coexist and linked with multiple kinds of flows by agricultural products and people from the rural part and processed products and services from the towns and cities and hence, the two places are as the two sides of a coin.

The reasons for such migration are dynamic as the mover themselves are and it is not only specific factor that lead a person or a group to migrate, it is rather multitude of factors that operate together and

finally make migration real. Scholars argue that the factors for this kind of migration, among others, are classified as exogenous and indigenous. The former are more pressurized and visible to all people and include, an increasing liberalized trade opportunities for unskilled migrants to be sold and work in those labour intensive plants in towns, an invading nature of technology which resulted in fasten communication flows between the rural and urban communities and existence of decentralized governance which enables individuals in-groups to be self-determinant on behalf of themselves and their larger communities (Nwokocha, 2008).

Accompanied with these factors, environmental insecurity and conflict for resources and social chores in departing areas are potential external factors that foster rural to urban migration in micro levels. The indigenous factors by their nature are related with the external once and in compass fear resulted from instability, health insecurity of migrants, and above all, the psychological fight that occurs between migrant him/herself for making a decision and welcoming the consequences of relocating one - self from specific place of birth to another areas inside or outside a country (Tacoli, 2008).

2.2 Theories of migration

This section reviewed approaches to migration studies, starting Ravenstein's 1885 cited by Amin (2010) 'laws' of migration, to the Todaro model, and the 'new economics' of migration. The literature has also looked at some common views on migration that emphasize on its negative aspects in terms of threat to social or political stability, or environmental degradation. The start of migration studies is usually traced back to Ravenstein's 1885 article that aimed to describe 'laws' of migration, in which the relation between distance and the volume of migration was central. The migration model that is most often cited is probably Todaro's analysis of rural-urban migration (Harris and Todaro, 1970), which built on Lewis' (1954) analysis of the process of development in economies with a labor surplus. These analyses and others, such as Sjaastad's (1962) model of human investment - assume that migrants act individually according to a rationality of economic self-interest. The decision to move to cities would be determined by wage differences, plus the expected probability of employment at the destination. Marxist (or structuralist) tradition has emphasized the structural nature of migration, not just in the context of permanent rural-urban migration, but also with respect to the temporary migration of workers between rural areas. Authors like Lynch, (2005) challenged the individualistic emphasis in the analyses of Todaro and others. They see labor migration as inevitable in the transition to capitalism. It is not a choice for poor people, but the only option for survival after alienation from the land. This strand of analysis draws attention to the advantages of migrant labor for capitalist production, and emphasizes the instrumentality of migration in capitalists' control over labor.

A recent development in the literature is the emphasis on family and family strategies as crucial elements in migration decisions. Whereas the Todaro-type of models focuses on the individuals as rational actors, the 'new economics of migration' emphasizes the family as unit of analysis (Nwokocho,2008). Using household as the central unit of analysis fits in with much anthropological literature, though this would emphasize the difficulty in defining households in different contexts, and the need to take cultural factors more serious, Tacoli, (2008), analyzing migration in Africa as a demographic response to poverty and environmental stress, uses a concept of 'multi-active households', with members of households engaging in different income generating activities.

2.2.1 Ravenstein's Law of Migration

As early as 1885, Ernest Ravenstein presented to the Royal Statistical Society 'Laws of Migration' in an attempt to show regularities in the scale and direction of migration and to explain migration movements in relation to opportunities and constraints (Migration Studies of the open university, 1982 cited in Kainth, 2009). Ravenstein's laws stated that the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities; the volume of migration decreases as distance increases; migration occurs in stages instead of one long move; population movements are bilateral and migration differentials (gender, social class, age etc.) influences persons mobility.

2.2.2 Lee's Theory of Migration

The push pull notion directly implied with the reason of migration. Accordingly, the personal initiation to choose migration linked with either by pull factors or push factors. Push factors are a negative reinforcement to leave the home land at individual level or family level. A good examples in point are low productivity, land scarcity and joblessness .Whereas pull factors are the magnetizing of destinations /city/. For example, relatively high and consistence wage, job access and better provision of social and economic services (Gmelch and Zenner, 1996; Broadly and Cunningham, 1994).

According to Lee, one of the proponents of the theory of migration in 1960s, there are four main factors in the act of migration: characteristics of the origins, characteristics of the destination, nature of intervening obstacles and nature of the people. He proposed a wider presentation on the concept of pull-push (Lee, 1960). He also forwarded that the place of departure-origin- as well

destination has as good climate to attract and bad climate to repulse and zero effects on the migrants (Ibid, 1960). On the motive of the decision of migration the factors associated with departure areas overweighed the destination areas, and also related by personal factors to make possible or hold back to migrate (Ibid, 1960). The closing point in Lee's theory of migration was the concept of "intervening obstacles" in connection between place of origin and destination.

2.2.3 Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory

Sjaastad's developed the theory of migration in 1962. The key concepts in his theory were ones action for reaching on the migration related with the intention of cost and its return after some period of time. The expectation of the migrants and what he/she gets consists of money oriented or not in relation to its original departure areas. The expense related with money included the overall cost of the migrants from his/her origin to that of destination expect the psychological gain or lose which is connected to the non-financial aspects.

2.2.4 Harris-Todaro Model of Migration

Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970) put their own feet print in the literature of migration. In the mid –of 20th century the hot debate in the realm of economic school of thought about the under development of less developed countries were population booming in country side and absences of industrialization in town. The debate only exists for short period of time hence the level of inequality and poverty remaining the same when the GNP increases .Even more the rural urban migration was considered as one factor for the under development of the LDCS. Todaro (1969) and Harris-Todaro (1970) model justified that the condition and level of urban unemployment.

2.2.5 New Economies Models of Rural-urban Migration

Recent models of internal migration, called New Economies of Migration, adopt a complete change in perspective as they do not pretend to explain urban employment as presented by Harris-Todaro (Katz and Stark, 1986 cited in Loll, *et. al*, 2006). According to this model, migration takes place in a world of imperfect information that can account for the sorting of migrants according to their skills. The key assumption is that information about skills does not flow freely across labor markets. Sometimes, the employer in the origin can have better information on workers' productivity than employers' in the destination. In this situation, skilled workers may not find it

beneficial to migrate. This is because skilled workers would be paid a lower wage in the destination than in the origin, where their skills are recognized.

Others have focused on alternative motivations to migrate which can contradict the view that the expected income differentials between rural areas and urban areas necessarily have to be positive in order to induce migration.

Furthermore, rural-urban migration is job related in its nature. Therefore, it is natural to study migration as job-search framework. According to Vishwanathan (1991, cited in Loll, *et. al*, 2006), the models have three options involving different information flows and search: i) stay in the rural areas, ii) engage in rural-based search for an urban job, iii) move to the city and engage in urban based search.

2.2.6 The Push and Pull Factors Approach of Rural-Urban Migration

Kainth, (2009) cited Lee, (1967) a general schema into which a variety of spatial movement can be placed, based on the arguments in which he divided the forces influencing migrants perception into push and pull factors (Ayman, 2002 cited in Acharya and Cervatus, 2009). The former are negative factors tending to force migrants to leave origin areas, while the later are positive factors attracting migrants to destination areas in the expectation of improving their standard of living.

2.2.7 Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration

By network theory, migrants' set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Mberu, 2005). An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns (Andersen, 2002).

2.2.8 Dual Economy Models of Rural-Urban Migration

Lewis (1954 cited in Adepoju, 2008), formulated the best known theoretical work on development, primarily concerned with economic development in a dual economy, involving the capitalist and non-capitalist sector of the economy. In his model Lewis (1954 cited in Adepoju, 2008) divides the economy in to two sectors, a large subsistence sector and a small capitalist sector. By subsistence sector, Lewis (1954 cited in Adepoju, 2008) refers to the traditional agricultural sector which is characterized by underemployment and unemployment, with negligible zero or even

negative marginal labor productivity. So, surplus labor which is defined as such in the Lewis model can be withdrawn from traditional subsistence sector without any loss of output.

2.3 The nature of rural-urban migration in Africa and Ethiopia

In the sub-Saharan Africa, there is a consensus that improvement in economic circumstances is the primary motivation for internal migration (Adepoju, 1977). African migration is fundamentally a family affair rather than an individual activity. Sending of remittances by migrants is identified as one of the strongest and most all-encompassing phenomena in Africa's migration systems (Adepoju, 1995). Accordingly, individual migration enables the household to maximize its chances for survival by diversifying its sources of income and spreading its risks (Stark and Bloom, 1985).

The recurring threat of famine or crop failure resulting from inadequate equipment and faulty method of utilization and cultivation of land and others induce rural out migration (Caldwell, 1969). He expresses that the limitation of cash earning opportunities of farmers to once or twice during the year forces many men to leave the countryside for the towns even to get daily labor.

Of particular concern is the selectivity of migration for the young, the educated, the innovative, and the energetic into rural - urban migration, leaving behind in rural areas the very young the apathetic, the retired and tired, the illiterate and the infirmed. Thus, those who will stimulate the local economy and contribute to improvement in household living conditions are lost, perpetuating rural poverty and dependency as well as undermining rural social viability (Lock Wood, 1990; Makinwa, 1981; Adepoju, 1983).

2.3.1 Less access for employment opportunity in rural area.

The expanded urban sector has created more employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers. Rural workers move to the urban areas to get these opportunities, As compared to the rural areas, which are thinly and sparsely populated, cities are densely populated and achieve economies of scale. The employment opportunities generated in the manufacturing sector is one of the significant factors in the rural-urban migration. Similarly an ILO study (ILO, 2008) concludes that the main push factor in the rural to urban migration is low income from agriculture.

According to Ethiopian economic association (EEA) (2013) rural economic “push” factors, such as unemployment and underemployment, shortage of farming land, and weakening livelihoods, and urban economic “pull” factors, particularly high wages in urban areas, ultimately leads to migration. Similarly central statistic authority (CSA) (2009) Labor Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries, people lack better employment opportunities in the villages; they migrate to urban areas where they expect to get productive employment. Those who

have better education and skill have the high probability to get employment in the urban organized sector, while those who do not have basic education and skills get opportunity in the expanded informal sector, such as domestic help, hotels and, pulling, construction activities, etc. empirical studies show that most of the migrants, except for forced migrants, move to the urban areas in search of better economic opportunities Zewdu and Malik (2010) indicated that rural-urban migration in Ethiopia could be triggered by the low income generated in the rural agriculture sector and the need to diversify activities in other sectors. In fact, the majority of cases in Ethiopia demonstrate that the poor are more inclined to migrate than the wealthier.

According to Mberu (2006) People lack better employment opportunities in the villages; they migrate to areas where they expect to get productive employment. Those who have better education and skill have the high probability to get employment in the urban organized sector while those who do not have basic education and skills get opportunity in the expanded informal sector, such as domestic help, hotels and construction activities, etc.

According to ILO (2004) report lack of available agricultural land in Ethiopia is becoming a limiting factor for employment choices in rural areas and majority of the rural youth is looking outside of Agriculture for employment. Non-farm employment in rural area is becoming not an attractive solution to improve incomes and absorb job opportunity problems of the rural youth in many low income countries. Young people, who aspire for white-collar jobs, find it hard to get employed in the private sector which offers mainly blue-collar jobs. It also finds that there is a weak link between the worlds of learning and working. To provide better employment for the youth, the private sector needs incentives, regulation and monitoring of its employment processes. But the limited capacity of the private sector to absorb the huge number of school-leaving young people should be recognized.

2.3.2 Scarcity of arable land

According to Gibson and Mberu (2006) all land is owned and allocated by the government and households maintain the right to farm it through continuous residence and use of the land, this mitigates against migration . In the same way Braun and Mueller (2012) argue that the low farm productivity has reduced the propensity to save and invest. As a result these economies suffer largely for needs of improved farm techniques and ultimately become the victim of the vicious circle of poverty.

Similarly World Bank (2010) report argued that a good quality of cultivated land is necessary to support the livelihood of rural people. The probability of movement of a person is relatively high from a household who does not have access to land and other productive assets. In Ethiopia,

more than 85 percent of rural people directly depend on agriculture. The high people-land ratio and low productivity of land tend to drive a large number of rural people to urban areas in search of better livelihood options.

2.3.3 Land use right in Ethiopia

As mentioned above, the FDRE Constitution prohibits any sale and exchange of land. State ownership of land is considered as the best mechanism to protect the peasants against market forces. In particular, it has been argued that private ownership of rural land would lead to massive eviction or migration of the farming population, as poor farmers are forced to sell their plots to urban speculators, particularly during periods of hardship. The justification is that for large-scale modern farms, there is an abundant idle arable land in the low lands; both for rain fed and irrigation farming. Most of the farmers, on the other hand, live in the highlands where there is scarcity of land but large amount of accumulated human power due to high population density Dessalegn-Rahmato (2009).

In the same way Solomon Abebe and Mansberger, R. (2003) argued that Land policy of the government has been attacked by international donor who favors neo liberal economic thinking. The usual argument forwarded by this people against the state/public ownership of land is one that focuses on lack of tenure security. They argue that absence of tenure security for land users provides little or no incentive to improve land productivity through long term investment; increase transaction cost because of land dispute; and it hinders the emergence of property market such as, credit availability and mortgage.

The Government policy documents also argue that grabbing of the land of the majority poor by a few wealthy investors would discourage rural people from investing their labor in agriculture, and this would lead to loss of labor, which is the most important resource of the country minister of information (Mol) (2009). Those criticizing this assumption argue that farmers have adequate knowledge about the importance of land for their livelihood. However, if they want to dispose of their property, it should be seen as the right of every land holder to make decisions based on their own needs. Given the geopolitical and socioeconomic context of the country, the Government of Ethiopia may not be expected to introduce a private ownership land tenure system allowing sale of land to happen any time soon Zewdu G and Melaku. (2010).

2.3.4 Social Status and cultures in rural area

The society is divided into various social and ethnic groups. Social pressure in terms of discrimination against a cultural or racial or ethnic group certainly would have a considerable impact on the rural-urban migration. The socially backward communities that have suffered social exclusion for generations in the rural areas quite often look for opportunities to move to the cities which, in addition to better employment opportunities and better amenities and have some moral incentives so that social prejudices are of lesser consequence Black, R. (2011)

According to Tacoli. (2005), various social factors also work in the rural to urban migration. In this subsection, some of the key factors are discussed. Family Structure Size and composition of family affects the rural to urban migration. The larger the family size, the greater is the probability to migrate. In a joint family system, male member can migrate leaving his children and wife at home as the other members of the family can take care of them, whereas, in a nuclear family, such support system is not available and therefore, the probability of migration is quite low. Extended families are better able to promote migration than the nuclear families. The broad structure of such families allows and encourages the migration of its members as a means to create investment opportunities for the family. Probably, more kin contacts in cities are available to the extended families, with their wider kinship network that would facilitate migration.

The socially and economically backward communities do not enjoy the same status as their counterparts enjoy in villages. Even after the decades of affirmative action's and policies adopted by the government to empower the weaker sections of societies, social discrimination still persists in many parts of rural India. On the other hand, in urban areas, people are not generally aware of people community or caste and therefore, the people coming from the lower social strata are not discriminated at the same extent as they are discriminated in the rural areas International Organization for Migration IOM, (2008)

2.3.5 Demographic factors with relation to rural urban migration

According to Brinkerhoff, (2008) there are severally demographic factors that determine the rural urban migration from thus the major one are age, population growth, family size etc. and its characteristics will influence who moves in response to economic drivers, but may also be affected by the burden of disease or ill-health within a community and age is considered one of the significant factors in the migration. In the same way Lucas, (2007) migration reveals that rural to urban migration is dominated by the young people. The young have a higher probability to move because the returns on human capital decline with the increase in age after a point. Moreover, marriage is also one of the contributing factors to migration and marriages are held in the young age.

According to minister of rural agriculture and development (2012) Size and composition of family affects the rural to urban migration and also Larger the family size, greater is the probability to migrate. In a joint family system, male member can migrate leaving his children and wife at home as the other members of the family can take care of theme, whereas, in a nuclear family, such support system is not available and therefore, the probability of migration is quite low. Extended families are better able to promote migration than the nuclear families. The broad structure of such families allows and encourages the migration of its members as a means to create investment opportunities for the family. Probably, more kin contacts in cities are available to the extended families, with their wider kinship network that would facilitate migration. The desire to be close to kin may promote a chain migration.

According to Wouterse F, (2012) finds a positive relationship between size of family and rural to urban migration. Big families make possible the diversification of occupation and thus minimize the risk that may arise due to more people engaged in risky agricultural activities. Another demographic factor in the migration is rate of population growth across regions. The reduction in the mortality rate and slow decline in the fertility rate increase the population growth which, in turn, would push more people from rural areas to urban areas. The varying degree of Population pressure and availability of resources causes the movement of people from high population pressure areas to low pressure areas.

Big families make possible the diversification of occupation and thus minimize the risk that may arise due to more people engaged in risky Socio-Economic Aspects of Migration. The reduction in the mortality rate and slow decline in the fertility rate increase the population growth which, in turn, would push more people from rural areas to urban areas. The varying degree of population

pressure and availability of resources causes the movement of people from high population pressure areas to low pressure areas Blessing Uchenna Mberu (2006).

2.3.6 Rapid population growth in rural center

In the Pattern of Ethiopian population growth, Ethiopia is endowed with a large and fast growing population and is globally acknowledged and included among the largest countries in the world (EEA, 1999/2000). In the same way according to the 2010 revision of the UN's World Population Prospects, Ethiopia's total population was 82.95 million in 2010, compared to 18.43 million in 1950. It is believed that the projected population of 169 million for 2050 will make the country the 9th most populous nation in the world and the 2nd in Africa following Nigeria.

According to Crewett, W, Bogale, AND Kopf, B., (2008), the large size of population also reduces per capita availability of capital in less developed countries. This is true in respect of underdeveloped countries where capital is scarce and its supply is inelastic. A rapidly growing population leads to a progressive decline in the availability of capital per worker. This further leads to lower productivity and diminishing returns. A fast growth in population means a large number of persons coming to the labor market for which it may not be possible to provide employment. In fact, in underdeveloped countries, the number of job seekers is expanding so fast that despite all efforts towards planned development, it has not been possible to provide employment to all. Unemployment, underemployment and disguised employment are common features in these countries. The rapidly rising population makes it almost impossible for economically backward countries to solve their problem of unemployment.

Increased population means more mouths to feed which, in turn, creates pressure upon available stock of food. This is the reason; the under-developed countries with rapid growing population are generally faced with a problem of food shortage. Despite all their efforts for raising agricultural production, they are not able to feed their growing population. Food scarcity affects economic development in two respects. Firstly, inadequate supply of food leads to undernourishment of the people which lowers their productivity Crewett, W, Bogale, AND Kopf, B., (2008)

It further reduces the production capacity of the workers, Secondly; the deficiency of food compels to import food grains which place as unnecessarily strain on their foreign exchange resources. In less developed countries the majority of population lives in, where agriculture is their mainstay. The growth of population is relatively very high in rural areas and it has disturbed the land man ratio. Further it has increased the problem of disguised unemployment and reduced per capita farm product in such economies, as the number of landless workers has largely increased. Rapid population growth leads to the environmental change. Rapid population growth has swelled the ranks of unemployed men and women at an alarming rate. Due to this, a large number of people

are being pushed in ecologically sensitive areas such as hill sides and tropical forests. It leads to the cutting of forests for cultivation leading to several environmental changes. Besides all these, the increasing population growth leads to the migration of large number to urban areas with industrialization. This results in polluted air, water, noise and population in big cities and towns World Bank (2012)

2.3.7 Effect of Climate Change

Natural and climatic factors also affect the migration of people. The environmental and climatic factors such as, temperature, rainfall, quality of soil, availability of natural resources, natural disaster like floods, droughts, cyclones, storms, earth quakes, famine, etc., also explain the rural to urban migration. As water is essential for human life, scarcity of water compels the farmers to leave their places for long periods to get alternative livelihood options. The increase in number of frequent droughts is also one of the key push factors in the rural to urban migration Aliyev, (2006) Environmental drivers of migration affect a population's exposure to hazards that may influence the decision to migrate as well as affect the availability of ecosystem services and the ability of the environment and ecosystem to absorb, regulate, or provide for human well-being. Effect of Environmental Change: Environmental changes have the potential to influence the drivers of migration. In the Ethiopian context, the most significant and extensive environmental changes will

likely include extreme environmental events, changing rain and drought patterns, land degradation or productivity, habitability, water security, and food security. Each of these types of change is likely to impact migration directly and indirectly through its interactions with other drivers through a number of pathways Marko's Ezra (2001).

According to Tesfaye (2009), environmental change may also have indirect influences on migration, through its influence on the other drivers and through its influence on personal characteristics and intervening obstacles to migration. Environmental changes alter an individual or household's risk factors. Reduced crop and livestock productivity as a result of environmental change may result in the sale of other assets used in agriculture, including oxen, thus reducing household income. Paying back governmental loans may motivate migration if environmental changes leave no other option or coping mechanism. Adaptation strategies to increase income often involve migration to find alternative non-agriculture sources of income.

2.3.8 Land degradation

According to FelekeTadele (2008), the environmental and climatic factors such as, temperature, rainfall, quality of soil, availability of natural resources, natural disaster like floods, droughts, cyclones, storms, earth quakes, famine, etc., also explain the rural to urban migration. As water is essential for human life, scarcity of water compels the farmers to leave their places for long periods to get alternative livelihood options. The increase in number of frequent droughts is also one of the key push factors in the rural to urban migration. Flood and other natural disaster also displace the people in large number.

Households are dependent on seasonal rainfall for their livelihoods. As such, agro-climatic conditions are critical to rural households, affecting their ability to subsist off their land, earn an income, and protect what few assets and land-holdings they maintain. Land degradation, a by-product of environmental changes, has been cited as another factor that results in migration. Additional factors that may increase the likelihood of migration include, decreasing soil productivity, increasing price of farming inputs, and decreasing arable land area, all of which

decrease a household's ability to provide for their family, thus, increasing the risk of out-migration Gebre-Egziabher Kiros (2001).

Similarly, Degefa Tolossa and Gete Zeleke (2010) argue that agriculture in developing countries has operated in a context of low global prices for food products coupled, in many countries, with unfavorable domestic environments. Low levels of investment in agriculture, inappropriate policies, thin and uncompetitive markets, weak rural infrastructure, inadequate production and financial services, and a deteriorating natural resource base have contributed to creating an environment in which it has frequently been risky and unprofitable for smallholders to participate in agricultural markets. Today, high prices for agricultural products at the global level are contributing to creating a new environment within which smallholders must operate, and these may provide new incentives for them to engage profitably in markets.

In the same way Taylor (2008) argued that domestic environment also needs to improve. In many countries, there remains an urgent need to develop appropriate policies, adopt or scale up successful approaches and invest more and better in agriculture and in rural areas. An enabling environment for agriculture needs to respond not only to long-standing issues and challenges, but also to newer realities. The natural resources on which agriculture is based – land and water above all – are becoming degraded and there is growing competition for their use. Climate change is already exacerbating this situation, making agriculture more risky, and it will have an even greater impact in the future.

2.3.9 Poverty and hunger in rural center

According to IFAD (*International Fund for Agricultural Development*) (2012) the incidence of poverty development country especially in rural areas is greater and poverty is more severe than in urban areas. There is a uniform distribution of poverty throughout the country's rural areas. Poverty defined in terms of landlessness, lack of productive assets, absence of income, food shortage, marginalization, and lack of access to education, health, and other basic services, and an inability to obtain employment. These factors incentivized the migrants to leave their rural areas and families and seek a new living and working environment in urban areas. While the migrants

explain their decision to migrate based on their need for self-sufficiency and escaping poverty, they also tend to associate these factors with land inaccessibility. In other words, if there were land available, they would have continued agricultural activities and led an independent life in the rural areas. In order to survive, most rural households resort to seasonal or permanent migration to urban areas in search of wage employment Worku (1995)

Major historical migrations caused by civil conflict, have had a strong impact on Ethiopia's rural poor people. The onset of drought in 2001 and its increasing recurrence has dramatically narrowed the horizons of the country's rural households. According to Worku (1995) argument among the more specific causes of rural poverty in Ethiopia are:

- Wide fluctuations in agricultural production as a result of drought
- An ineffective and inefficient agricultural marketing system
- Underdeveloped transport and communication networks
- Underdeveloped production technologies
- Limited access of rural households to support services
- Environmental degradation
- Lack of participation by rural poor people in decisions that affect their livelihoods

At least 70 per cent of the world's very poor people are rural, and a large proportion of the poor and hunger are children and young people. Neither of these facts is likely to change in the immediate future, despite widespread urbanization and demographic changes in all regions. The livelihoods of poor rural households are diverse across regions and countries, and within countries. Livelihoods are derived, to varying degrees, from smallholder farming – including livestock production and artisanal fisheries – agricultural wage labor, wage or self-employment in the rural non-farm economy and migration. While some households rely primarily on one type of activity, most seek to diversify their livelihood base as a way to reduce risk. Bhuyan and Ahmed (2001).

2.3.10 Poor non – farming jobs

According World Bank, (2010) report, in Ethiopia food insecurity, low farm productivity and income shocks as a result of drought has reported to be determinant factors for poverty of rural poor that lead to non-farm income diversification strategies. The share of non-farm income has

been found to be substantial particularly to the vulnerable poor groups. Poor rural families send out excess labor not only to gain additional non-farm income but also to insure themselves against shocks and hunger. Weak infrastructure remains another challenge in promoting the non-agricultural sector. The surveyed rural areas in Damot sore woreda had no access to electricity or power during data collection. Some participants in the focus group discussions raised the lack of power as a key factor hindering their attempts to engage, for instance, in wood and metal working. Given growing demand for furniture in wealthier families, wood and metal products could have a good market if produced locally. Such rural households must instead go to towns to buy wood and metal furniture. The lack of clean water also affects rural dwellers' involvement in other activities, like baking. Although the surveyed areas have decent road access, there is still a need to expand existing roads to supply products and buy inputs at a competitive price.

2.3.11 Poor accesses to join primary and secondary education in rural area

Education is one of the most significant factors affecting the rural to urban migration. Rural areas most have primary and secondary educational facilities and that too of relatively poor quality. In order to acquire higher professional education, resourceful parents of rural areas send their children to urban areas for higher education. Moreover, resource-poor households also aspire to send their children to better educational institutions located in the urban areas. Education was mentioned as a reason to incentivize (“push”) some people towards towns. Because the rural areas do not have schools to provide education at secondary and tertiary levels, some of the migrants travel to urban areas specifically to finish their education and seek salaried employment. This is particularly relevant for poor households, because most of the poor cannot afford to pay for their children's secondary and tertiary school fees. As such, students may decide to migrate to cities to find work and try to pursue their education. In this case, migration happens to be a mechanism to access education UNESCO (2005)

2.4 Pull factors of rural to urban migration

Pull factors are those factors in the place of destination that attract the individual or group to leave their home. Those factors are known as a utility, which is the desirability of a place that attracts people. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations.

2.4.1 The Urban Informal Sector of employment opportunity

The urban informal sector, unlike its formal counterpart, includes all activities that are unregulated and small scale in nature. A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty (Hoselitz 1957 cited in Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004). 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 share of informal employment than wage employment and represents 70 per cent of informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 62 per cent 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 (McCarty, 2004). 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, the informal sector is therefore seen as a cause of rural-urban migration, because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCarty, 2004).

According to FDRE (National youth policy) (2004), the expanded urban sector has created more employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers. Rural workers move to the urban

areas to get these opportunities. As compared to the rural areas, which are thinly and sparsely populated, cities are densely populated and achieve economies of scale and also Andale Gash (2006) observes that the employment opportunities generated in the manufacturing sector is one of the significant factors in the rural-urban migration.

Employment can be generated and enhanced in the public sector through investments in labor-intensive infrastructure development and through other Public Employment Programs (PEPs).

It is clear that a labor-intensive approach in a country where there is massive underemployment and unemployment would create job opportunities for many thousands of people from a given amount of investment without the need to compromise on quality and efficiency.

According to Central statically authority (CSA) (1999) However, the employment generation of the construction sector, as indicated in the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) of the country can serve as a witness of the government organization enterprise commitment towards employment generation through labor-based approaches in infrastructure. Hence major infrastructure constructions are plans to generate employment for as much as 1,264,598 persons of different skills and qualifications MOFED (2006).

2.4.2 Technological and Cultural Adaptations

In urban areas, there is a better access to information, modern technologies and modern way of thinking. The significant outflow of workers and inflow of remittances, as well as the continuous exchange of goods, ideas and cultural values, have changed the rural landscape economically, socially and demographically (IFAD, 2007; Mendoza, 2006).

2.4.3 Positive Implication of Migration on the Place of Origin

This type of implication is very important for the household that have sent the migrant and even to the whole community. Thus, the positive implications are the benefits arising from the transfer of resources to rural areas, such as financial or in kind remittances, skills and innovative ideas (Mendoza, 2006).

Remittance: The central and primary question in much of thinking the implication of migration on sending regions is conceived in terms of remittances (De Haan and Yakub, 2009; Mendola, 2006). Remittances, or the transfer of cash or other resources from migrants to their kin at their rural place of origin, play an important role in the family-linked migration process (Mendola, 2006; Stark, 1991 cited in Regmi and Tisdell, 2010). The remittances are often the reasons for migration as

well as important consequences of rural-urban migration. But the point of debate in this case is that whether the remittance could bring sustainable change in the livelihood of family at the place of origin or not (IFAD, 2007; Mendola, 2006). Thus, the impact of rural to urban migration on the development of rural areas depends to some extent on the level and flow of remittances from urban migrants to rural kin (Regmi and Tisdell, 2010).

2.4.4 Better Wage and Income generation

According to Faruk and Islam (2010), the large size of population also reduces per capita availability of capital in less developed countries.

This is true in respect of underdeveloped countries where capital is scarce and its supply is inelastic. A rapidly growing population leads to a progressive decline in the availability of capital per worker. This further leads to lower productivity and diminishing returns.

Similarly De Haan (2009) argued that in under developed countries, rapid growth of population diminishes the availability of capital per head which reduces the productivity of its labor force. Their income, as a consequence, is reduced and their capacity to save is diminished which, in turn, adversely affects capital formation. In a sense, so long as the rate of population growth is lower than the per capita income, rate of economic growth will rise but if population growth exceeds the rate of economic growth, usually found in the case of less developed countries, per capita income must fall.

In the same way Degefa, (2000) argue that the main reason being the migration of labor from rural areas, from workers expectation of higher minimum wages employment in urban areas, and the high proportion of skilled labor found in urban areas compared to other regions. The lack of employment in formal sector by migrants implies that majority would have to find work in the informal sector activities. This means that for some migrant workers their situation in the urban labor market may lead to worse off employment.

2.4.5 Factors of Friends and Relatives Suggestion

Many migrants are influenced by the presence of contacts such as friends and relatives or family members in urban areas and by the belief that these contacts can help the migrants move fairly easily into jobs after arrival (Caldwell, 1969 cited in IDRC, 1977; Adepoju, 1982). Caldwell (1969 cited in IDRC, 1977) on his study showed that there is a very strong statistical association among both males and females in Ghana between the presence of some rural household members in the town and the likelihood of other members visiting the town. The probability of becoming a rural-

urban migrant appears to increase directly in response to the number of members of the household already in town.

2.4.6 Socio-Cultural Factors

Apart from economic reasons, social and cultural factors play an important role in rural-urban migration. People with better-off in their income could migrate to urban centers to get a better social infrastructure (education, health) driven by urban amenities, urban culture and lifestyle. Besides this, family conflicts and the quest for independence also cause rural-urban migration especially, of those who are in the younger generation (Jamilah, 1981). Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, influence of the media, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values promote rural-urban migration (Jamilah, 1981). People could also migrate due to unfavorable social conditions and segregations and pressure that they receive from the society in their place of origin (Kainth, 2009; Ullah, 2004).

On the other hand, how the prospective migrants perceive living conditions in destination areas may have a decisive influence on migration. Migrants are attracted to towns by the favorable attitudes they have regarding city living (IDRC, 1977). Migrants to the urban areas in developing countries have been reinforced by oral and written accounts of conditions about urban areas. Returning migrants were more inclined to speak about their success and their gains than about the problems and obstacles they had to face. Besides these, it has been noted that books used in primary schools of developing countries often give a pleasant impression of the towns and cities. Such images may tend to exaggerate some aspects of reality, so that the potential migrant bases his/her decision to move to cities (IDRC, 1977).

2.5 Empirical Literature

A large number of studies indicate that most migrants to urban centers are short distance migrants and the volume of in-migration to urban centers declines with distance (Findlay 1987:59; Caldwell, 1969:157 and Rhoda, 1979:25). For instance, 50 percent of the migrants in Bangkok came from within a 50 mile radius of the city and the majority of the migrants in Singapore had come from the adjacent state of Johor (Jones 1975:229). However, the improvements of transportation and

communication systems will reduce the negative influence of distance on the volume of migration. For instance, in Thailand and other Asian countries, successive censuses indicate that migrants were moving longer average distances (IUSSP, 1989:247).

Roy *et al.* (2006) studied the impact of rural urban migration on female migrant fertility in Bangladesh by using the data from 1999-2000 Bangladesh demographic and Health Survey. It was evident from the study that rural urban migration had significant effect on fertility in the selected area. There was poor rate of utilization of health care among the children of urban migrant compared with urban natives and their standard of living was very low. The significant impact found by the study is that the household poverty also was more prevalent among the migrants particularly long-time migrants. The result showed that total fertility rate for rural urban migrants were lower than rural non- migrants and was higher than urban non migrants since they were adopted smaller family size norm

Sungari (2005) has made a study to find out the quality of life of women migrants of Chennai city. The primary data was collected among 50 migrant women coming from various parts of Tamil Nadu. The study underlines that migration has solved the problem of unemployment among women but failed to improve the quality of employment. Workers who were in unprotected, non-regular category of employment obtained the lowest income and hence poverty incidence was more pronounced among these households. About 40 percent of migrant households were living on roadsides, 30 percent did not have access to safe drinking water, 65 per cent had no sewerage facilities and around 79 percent did not have latrine facilities. The study specified that the pressure of unemployment and poverty caused by drought in the place of rural origin pushes the rural labor force towards urban centers in search of survival. A low level of economic, social, human and political capital drives the migrant work force to over crowd in to the informal sector.

Kumar (2003) examined how far the extent of settlement problems and adjustments among unmarried rural migrant men in a new urban environment. The study emphasized the changes in the economic status of migrants in the process of migration. A household survey was conducted among

81 un-married men in the age group of 24-39 years in Krishnagiri municipality. A notable proportion of the rural migrants moved in to the town when they were in their early and late childhood age groups. The main reason for moving in to the town among the rural migrant youths were their parents transfer and to do business in town. Economic status of the selected respondents showed that both the working status and income of many of the respondents were improved after migration.

A study conducted by Simonov and Gorodzeisky (2008), to observe the impact of migration on income and the standard of living of the migrant's households in Philippines. The analysis was made among 2388 households to estimate the contribution of remittances between the households with and without overseas workers. The result of the multi-variant analysis showed that the income of households with overseas labor migrants was higher by 30 per cent than the income of households without labor migrants. The effect of overseas employment on income was positive and highly significant. The analysis also displayed that household with labor migrants enjoyed higher standard of living than households without overseas. It implied that households with overseas workers were able to purchase more goods than the households without overseas migrants. The study demonstrated that the money that labor migrants send back home was mostly used by members of the households for consumption and to support education.

An empirical analysis on the effect of net migration on the economic growth of the developing countries was made by Dao (2010). The study used a statistical model from a sample of 46 developing economies in order to analyze the impact of migration on per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. The result of the least square estimates showed that the increase in net migration or the number of immigrants had led to a rise in per capita GDP growth. The empirical finding of the study supports the beneficial impact of factor mobility on this segment of the population in the developing world. The study concludes that an increase in net migration as a result of removing restrictions on labor mobility positively influences economic growth in developing countries.

Chandra (2002) studied the consequence of internal migration in Fiji. The data were collected in 1992- 93 among 2416 migrants and found that rural to urban migration and more importantly inter-urban migration had been most pronounced. The study examined the social and economic conditions at their destinations on the view of heads of migrant households. After migration, professional, technical and related occupational groups, sales personnel showed a slight growth in employment and that indicated a positive marginal change relating to salary and wage earners. The economic consequences of migration provide unambiguous support for the notion that migration in Fiji is economically beneficial for migrants.

A substantial majority, more than two-third, of migrants to large cities in developing areas have relatives or friends living there. For instance, in Monterrey and Jam shed par (India) 84 and 75 percent of the migrants had relatives and friends living in these respective towns (Browning, 1971:298). Therefore, Personal Communication with families and friends who live in the city is a very widespread source of information in relation to possibilities for work, living and services in the cities for the potential migrant. As a result migrants prefer to move to destinations about which they already have sufficient information (Cardona and Simmons, 1975:24). This process of migration is known as chain migration. In other words, "it is a process whereby migratory movements are sustained through kinship or other links" (Johnston, *et.al.*, 1994:60).

Mberu (2006) has studied thoroughly to determine the nature of temporary against lasting for long time migration and the living conditions at family level. According to his findings, both permanent and temporary migrants frequently move to work place not related with the occupation of their origin – agricultural –. In relation to the educational attainments of the two groups, the temporary migrants' level of education is higher than permanent migrants; however, their intention was not to involve to the occupation similar to their place of origin enhanced a decent standard of living.

The impact of migration has clearly seen on *the metropolitan indispensable*. It has shown a marked effects and influences on the city amenities provisions. Overcapacities and overloading in metropolitan, twisting of government services provided for the benefits of the communities such as education, medical care and housing, the expanse of basic needs mounting , generally the access to human wellbeing become narrow. The supply of ecosystem, natural resources, environment to societies becomes deteriorated. Even more social unrest like theft, crime, and idleness has more

prominent. Migration has opened the door for the expansion of unwanted sexual activities for the payment particularly on the side of women, ways of street livings, and curable and incurable diseases (Adepoju, 1995).

The University researchers were pivotal in order to guide the field work: theory and practice developed hand in hand. This is also an experience of international cooperation, due to the collaboration between 5 Ethiopian Universities and an Italian organization, which developed the topic, especially in reference to Diaspora. A legacy will be left, for the benefit of all: from them who are interested in the topic to them who work daily on this topic. A legacy, but also restitution, a verbal picture, a document of contemporary history, realized by many people, that I want to deeply thank. From them who shared their experiences, precious because unique pieces of lives, to them who were as wise as to collect them. We accurately reported everything that was told. We respected this will of honest restitution. We believe that reality is the basic precondition of our fieldwork. It must be shared without that filters that altered the story and consequently the action. The European Union (EU) launched the La Valletta Action Plan¹ on migration and development in November 2015. It set the conditions for the creation of the Trust Fund on irregular migration. This political decision has been spurred by the migration crisis in Europe more than by considerations on the refugee crisis existing in African and Middle East countries. The majority of national public opinions and governments of EU member states perceive migration as a hot and toxic political issue that requires more containment. The European narrative on migration is biased towards a security approach. On the other hand, more balanced political positions take into account the partnership with countries of origin and transit and the need to respond to the root causes of migration. Development cooperation may have a role in addressing such causes in coherence with migration policies (EU, 2015)

Different researchers have attributed different reasons of the push and pull factors of migration to urban areas of Ethiopia. Environmental degradation, lower agricultural productivity, inadequate social services, demographic pressure, land shortages in rural areas were identified as the major push factors of migration (Kebede, 1991; Sileshi, 1978; Befekadu, 1978). Similarly Markos and Gebre-Egziabher (2001) state that, population pressure, famine, poverty, land scarcity and lack of agricultural resources push the rural people to the urban areas of Ethiopia. Mesfine (1986) and

Bête Mariam and White (1999) also witnessed that landlessness, agricultural policy, population pressure, recurrent drought and famine, war and political crisis were the major factors responsible for mobility and they also stated that the difficulty of locating all the various factors causing rural exodus, yet it is possible to show the dominance of the operation of “push” forces in the rural areas vis-à-vis the “pull” forces of the towns. Sileshi (1978) specify the “push” factors among the two forces that cause rural out-migration. The indication according to him is the accumulation of the capital city by poorly educated rural youth and untrained peasants that cannot be absorbed by the formal labor market. Although “push” factors predominate, there are some significant “pull” factors that attract rural people to urban areas such as education, health services, security, better job, advancement opportunities and other urban amenities (Birru, 1997; Befekadu, 1978). Bjerer (1985) argues economic case is common for rural-urban migration. Adding to this idea what Sileshi (1978) found that in spite of the open unemployment in Addis Ababa, in migration continued from the rural areas because of the expected income differentials between the rural and urban areas.

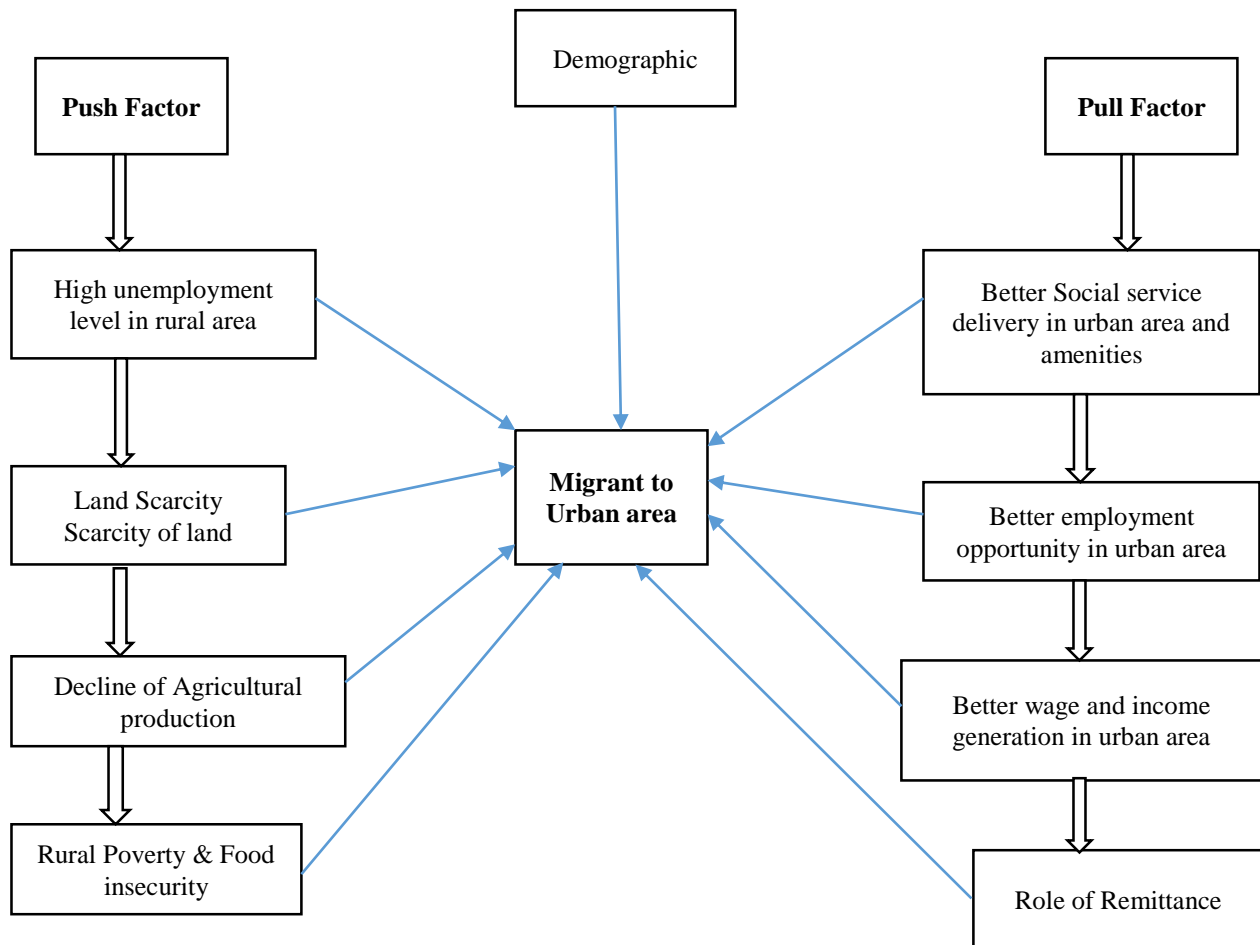
According to both experts, early marriage in the Amhara region is the result of a complex interplay of different variables like land holding system, kinship system, marriage rules and moral values. As a matter of fact, the age of marriage partners is actually going down. While the previous generation still used to get married, when the girls were between 13 and 15 years of age and the boys between 16 and 18 years, social and physical maturity of the bride are currently completely neglected. According to Gaudy Emilie the average age of a bride in the Amhara region is actually between eight and nine years. Since sexual intercourse is performed as soon as and groom share a common household, the girls become pregnant at a very early age. Early pregnancy indeed can lead to a variety of serious health problems, among them fistula, which is strongly stigmatized in the Ethiopian society. Many girls are neither physically nor mentally prepared to shoulder marriage and pregnancy. This is the reason, why they run away from home and escape to urban centers.

2.6 Conceptual frame work of the study

Most studies confirm that there is a relationship between rural- urban migration and several of pull and push factors. In addition to push and pull factors, demographic nature and perception of migrant’s play a great role in determining rural to urban migration. Generally, the study have dependent and independent variables, the so-called independent variables are factors found under the push - pull factors, demographic nature as well as migrant’s level of perception. On the other

hand, rural – urban migration activities are the dependent variables. Based on these the study aim to indicate the conceptual frame work of the study using the following figure.

Fig1. Conceptual analytical framework for rural urban migration



CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The research design and methodology part of the study discussed about the research design, sample and sampling technique, target population, sample size, unit of analysis, participants, research instruments, source of data, data collection methods, development of the instrument, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In order to undertake this study, the researcher employed a mixed approach research approach which involves both quantitative and qualitative. The intention is that the researcher felt that those which left from quantitative are triangulated with qualitative information. In general the study used descriptive research design. Quantitative data provides accurate summaries and comparisons while the qualitative data provide general explanations, meanings and new ideas. These methods are found appropriate to assess the topic under review, determinant factors affecting rural to urban migration in Wolaita Sodo Woreda.

3.2 Study Area Description

A population study is a study of a group of individuals taken from the general population who share a common characteristic. In this study, target population was households of Sodo Zuria Woreda. The study area is one of the 13 Woredas of Wolaita Zone. Sodo Zuria is bordered on the southern Offa, on the eastern by Kindo Koysha, on the North – west by Damot Sore and on the south by Humbo as shown below on the area map.

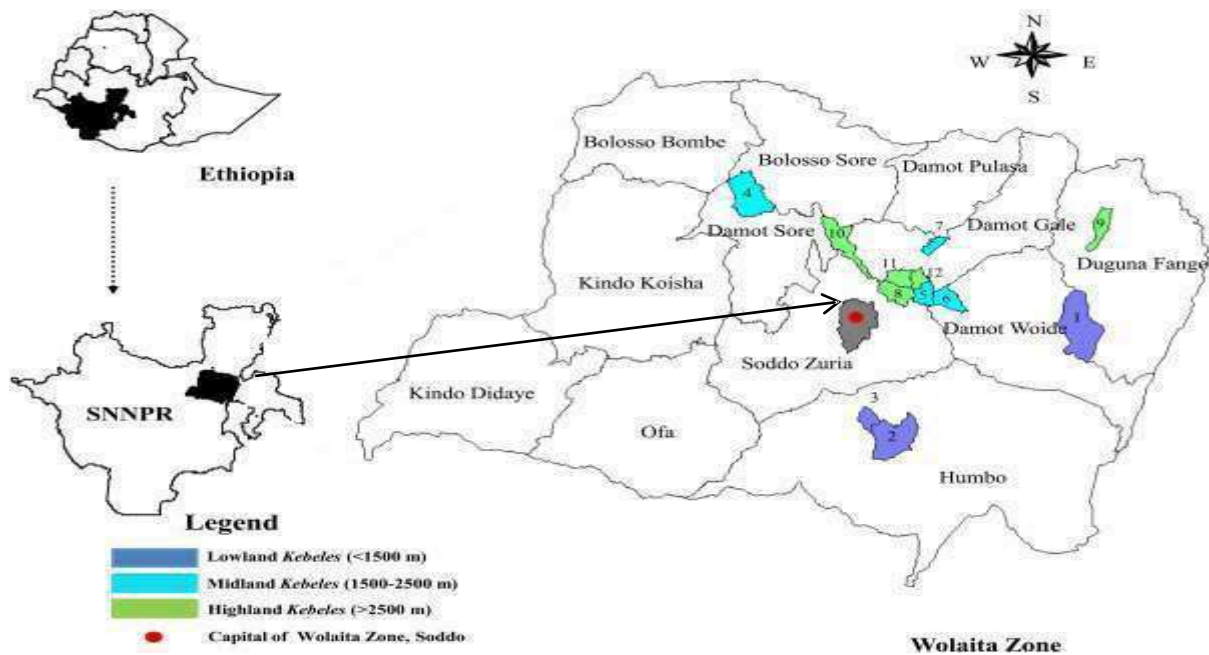


Figure 2 Map of the study area (Source CSA, 2007)

As indicated on the map the study area is one of the largest in the 13 Woredas of Wolaita Zone and the area is one of the densest areas of the 13 Woredas.

3.3 Source of data

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used both types of data sources; primary and secondary. Primary data sources included migrant households of the Woreda, while secondary sources were collected from secondary data sources such as, books, articles, researches, documents of the Woreda, etc.

3.4 Sampling Technique and Procedures

In this research, purposeful sampling technique which is a type of non – probability sampling was used to select migrant household heads purposely in the study Woreda where a large number of migrants are residing. Based on these, the sample size of the study was 257 migrant households who best meet the purpose of the study.

3.5 Method of data collection

The quantitative and qualitative data collection tools were used to collect data from the concerned bodies. Accordingly, questionnaire, interview, were used as major instruments of data collection. The questionnaire was designed as close and open ended items. Its organization was in to three

major parts; the first part is about personal characteristics of respondents such as, sex, occupation, age, qualification and so on, the second part dealt on the issues that affect Rural –urban migration and the third part discussed about perceptions of migrants. Besides, interview was also used to gather data from respondents to strengthen the quantitative data. The interview guides were semi – structured type that enabled the interviewer to ask further question beyond already they have.

The interview was conducted with experienced people about migration in the past and present times, Wolaita Zone Administrator, City administrator and Mayor Office officials. Information gathered from these sources have been well noted and people involved in the interview sessions were knowledgeable and have high potential in providing issues related to rural urban migration such as migration of youth living behind the elders, employment opportunities, urban amenities and the consequences of migration Focus Group Discussion has also been conducted to validate the responses acquired through questionnaire and interview. The Group Discussion was conducted with migrants in Sodo city including those who have in depth migration experiences; elderly people, youth of both sex and others concerned about the major determinant factors of push and pull factors including economic and non – economic factors. The discussion was conducted in three kebeles of Wolaita Sodo City where large number of migrants reside. Each group consists of seven persons and a total of twenty persons participated. Personal observations have also been made to gather relevant information regarding migration issues under review, economic growth, climate changes, and so forth based on the researches previous knowledge and familiarity to the City.

3.6 Method of data analysis

Data analysis consists of examining, categorizing, tabulating or otherwise recombining the evidence to address the initial proposition of a study .After the completion of data collection, the researcher edited, coded, classified and tabulated the data. Since the purpose of editing is to detect errors and omissions (Kothari, 2006), the researcher made a careful inspection of the completed questionnaires during the collection of the questionnaire from each enumerator. Since coding is necessary for efficient analysis the researcher primarily made coding decisions during the designing stage of the questionnaires. Kothari (2006) described the purpose of coding as to assign the items in certain categories and accordingly the researcher categorized the items of questionnaires based on the stated objectives. The researcher classified the collected data into groups of classes on the basis of common characteristics as to target the stated objectives.

As some scholars argued, classification helps the researcher to reduce a large volume of raw data into homogeneous groups to get meaningful relationships (Brown and Dowling, 1998; Dawson, 2003; Kothari, 2006). The researcher has transcribed the data from the questionnaire to a coding sheet and the responses were tallied on the tally sheet. The item number and the alternatives given to the items were horizontally written on the tally sheet and for each item a stroke is marked against the alternative under which it falls. After every four small vertical lines in each alternative, the fifth line for the item falling in the same group is indicated as diagonal line through the four strokes representing the fifth alternative. This was to facilitate the counting of responses given to each alternative so as to represent it in tables. After the researcher has finished coding the sheets, the researcher entered the data into the computer using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software version 20.0 to produce different tables, graphs, population pyramids and percentages which were used to illustrate the various aspects of the study.

The data was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively using descriptive statistics including percentages and graph. Data collected through the open-ended items, responses of interviewees, personal observation and group discussion were considered during data analysis.

In general, the processes of analysis included coding the interview and questionnaire responses, data tabulation and statistical computation. The method of data analysis and presentation of findings followed an approach of describing qualitative and quantitative data. Moreover, different tables, graphs, and maps are used to illustrate the various aspects of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT ASND DISCUSSION

Introduction

The study has been analyzed in three major parts; in the first part, households' profile was discussed such as, their educational status, age condition, marital status, family size, their average monthly income, etc. In the second part, the study discussed major pull and pushes factors of rural to urban migration and in its 3rd part, the study discussed perception of migrant households.

4.1 Background of Respondents

The study distributed a survey questioner for 257 household migrants. However, the analysis was done for 242 respondents who have correctly filled the questioners. The 15 questioners were omitted due to their filling errors and some of them were not returned back.

Table 1 Households' profile of migrants

Character	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	129	53.30
	Female	113	46.7
Age	Under 20 Years Old	87	35.95
	20 – 30 years old	109	45.04
	31-40 Years Old	30	12.40
	Over 40 Years Old	16	6.61
Educational Qualification	Illiterate	30	12.40
	Elementary Level	89	36.78
	High school Level	59	24.38
	Certificate	22	9.09
	Diploma	20	8.27
	First Degree	15	6.19
	Second Degree and Above	7	2.89
Occupational status	Merchant	38	15.70
	Private	44	18.18
	Daily labor	84	34.71
	Farming	6	2.48
	Family Dependent	70	28.93
Average Monthly Income	Below 1000	108	44.63
	1000 – 2000	71	29.34
	2000 - 3000	41	16.94
	3000 - 4000	15	6.20
	4000-5000	5	2.07
	Above 5000	2	0.82
Marital Status	Married	58	23.96
	Single	82	33.88
	Divorce	102	42.14
Family size	3 and below members	30	12.39

4-6 members	87	35.95
7-10 members	100	41.32
More than 10 members	25	10.33

The above migrants households profile data help to understand the demographic nature and social status of migrants. In terms of gender as one of the demographic factors, perhaps the most important form of social differentiation that influences migration propensities. Accordingly, 53.30% of the migrants of the study area were male while the rest 46.7% are female migrants. This seems to be the same with the experiences of other African and Asian countries' rural to urban migration regarding gender where migration is characterized predominantly by the movement of males (Bhutan *et al*, 2001).

Similarly the study had also assessed, age distribution of migrants; accordingly, the rate of migration was found significantly higher for the people who belonged to the age group of (under 20) followed by (20-30) which constituted 35.95% and 45% respectively, (indicating that youths, among others, are more migratory) and the rate was about 12.40 % among the age group of 30 – 40 years and 6.61% for the age groups belongs above 40 years. The age of migrants clearly showed that majority of them were very young at the time of their first migration. The proportion of migrants remarkably decreased with increasing in age group.

Education is one of the significant characteristics inducing rural-urban migration. The decision to migrate is also more likely influenced by educational attainment. This would mean that those who were better educated are relatively less involved in different migration streams than those who are not. In this regard, the study showed that, 12.40% of the migrants were illiterate, while, 36.78% elementary level and 24.38% are high school level. However, there were a little number of migrants that have relatively better educational levels such as, 9.09% are certificate holders and 8.27% diploma. Similarly, 6.19% and 2.89% are first degree and second degree and above holders migrants. This indicates that, majority of the migratory are youngest and less educated especially migrants belong to elementary and high school level of education were affected by high migrant rates.

The other attainment of demographic character of migrants was occupational status. One of the determinant factors for the decision to migrate is occupational status of migrants they had before migration. That means pre migration occupation plays an important role for the decision to migrate. In this regards, the study showed that about 34.71% of migrants were daily laborers, followed by, 28.93% who had no own work and income (family dependent), 18.18% privately

engaged and 15.70% were merchants. However, the study indicated that 2.2% were farming migrants constituting lowest proportion. This indicated that, lack of job opportunity is one of the major factors that push the people to migrate to urban areas.

Average monthly income is an important factor that affects people's level of migration rate. In this regard, the study assessed that migrant household's average monthly income. Accordingly, the majority of migrants earn an average monthly income of below birr 1000 which constituted the highest rate of 44.63%, while, 29.34% migrants earn 1000 -2000 birr per month and 16.94%; 2000 – 3000 birr. Those who earned; from birr 3000 – 4000, 4000 – 5000 and above 5000 represent 6.20%, 2.07% and 0.82% respectively which were at the higher monthly income categories. This showed that, when income status increase, level of migration to the urban center decrease.

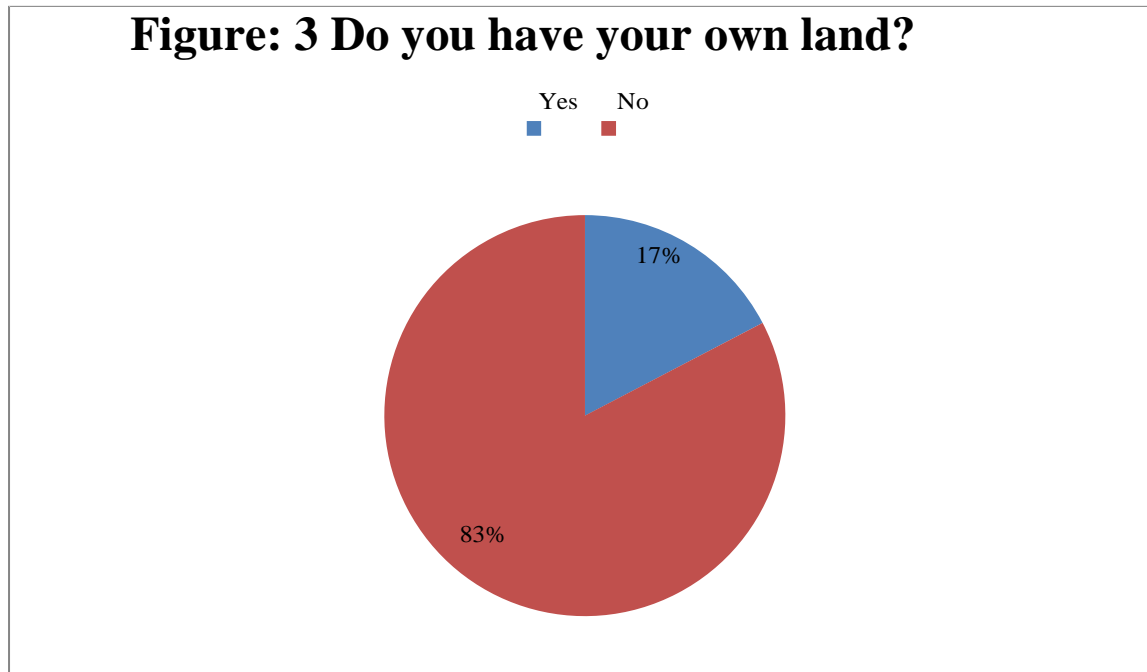
Related to the marital status of the respondents, 23.96% married, while, 33.88% and 44.8% of them were single and divorced respectively. To indicate marital status and migration characteristics, there were also empirical studies that prove their relationship, such as, Mendola (2006) indicated that, the migration decision of an individual is also influenced by marital status; such as, those who have no family obligation are more prone to move than who have family. However, this study prove in oppose of those study, as interview indicated those who belongs in large number of family encouraged to migrate than smaller family size members. This is because economic problem, such as the land share who receives from large family is meaningless from the smaller size family.

Regarding family size, the survey indicated that 41.32% belong to from 7 – 10 family members while, 35.95% of them belong to the family size groups of 4 – 6. However, the rest 12.39% and 10.33 % respondent respectively found in the family size group of below 3 and above 10 family members respectively. This indicates, the family size in the Study Woreda is very high and it can be the cause for migration of population from that Woreda. In this regards, CSA Report of (2010), indicated Wolita is among the densest region of the Country, so that it is difficult for young's to find an agricultural land.

4.1.1 land occupation of Migrants

Farm sizes in the research areas are very small, averaging 0.86 hectares. This is barely sufficient to produce enough food for an existing households. But, such small farm size is also likely to make

inheritance and other transfers of land by parents a very difficult task. For example, in 2013, the farm households in the sample have an average of five children, including youth and young adults. If parents were to share their farm among all their children, the resulting farm would be too small to cultivate and would also be much below the legal minimum farm sizes. In this regard the study assessed that whether migrants households have their own land occupation or not and below the fig indicated the result

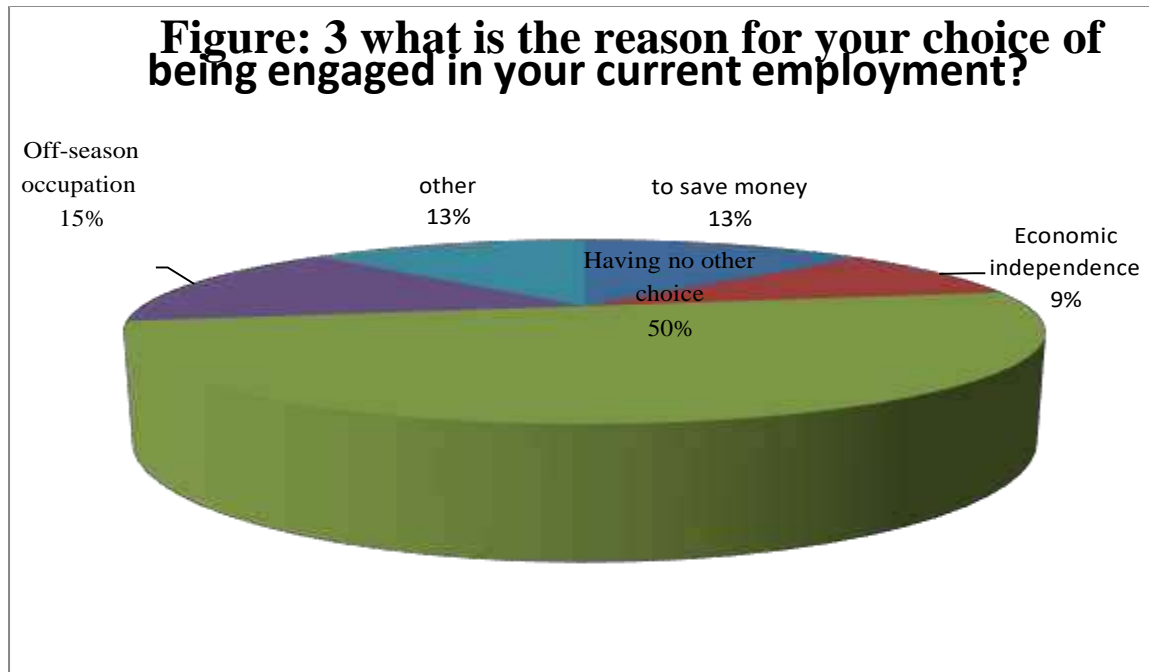


Source: questioner of the study, 2019

As shown on the above fig, majority of the respondents accounted for 83% have not have their own cultivable land while the rest 17% of them have their own cultivable land. This shows that how the land scarcity affects the Woreda migrants' level of migration to migrate to different cities.

4.1.2 Migrants Employment status

As discussed already migrants of the study areas move from their residence to different urban areas and engaged in different types of employment. And the study assessed the main reason behind the choice of the job they engaged. Accordingly, migrants responded their major reasons as follow:

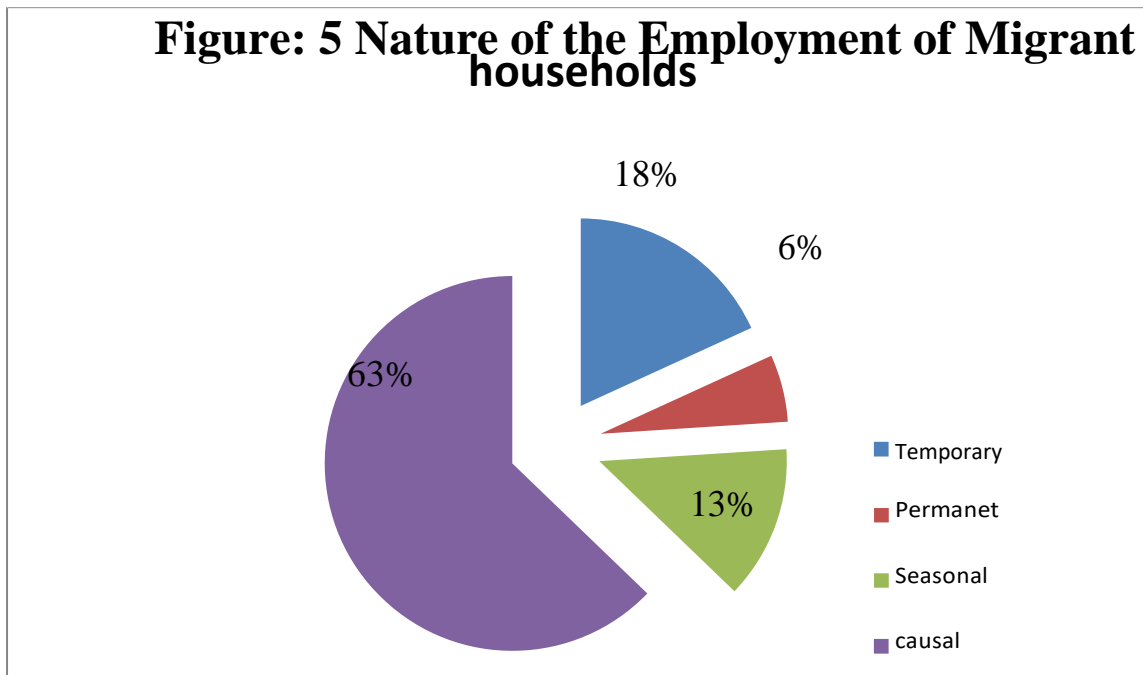


Source: Questioner of the study, 2019

As shown in the above data, large proportion of respondents accounted for 50% engaged in the employment sector of no choice to choose their favorite types of employment sector. On the other hand 15% of migrants were seasonal, this types of migrants mostly observed in the city were engaged in shoeshine in Kiremt season. Respondents accounted for 9% said that the main reason behind their choice of the urban employment was economic independence. The rest of respondents represented by 13% respectively implied, just to save money and other reasons. Those respondents, who work to save money, may have not sufficient reason to migrate from their residence.

4.1.3 Nature of the Employment of Migrant households

The migration literature suggests that migrants move from rural to urban areas for the search of employment have several types of character such as, in the search of seasonal types of employment, casual types of employment, permanent work as well as temporary works. In this regard, the study assessed weather the migrants engaged in permanent, temporary, seasonal and causal types of employment. Accordingly, the data below indicated the nature of migrants works



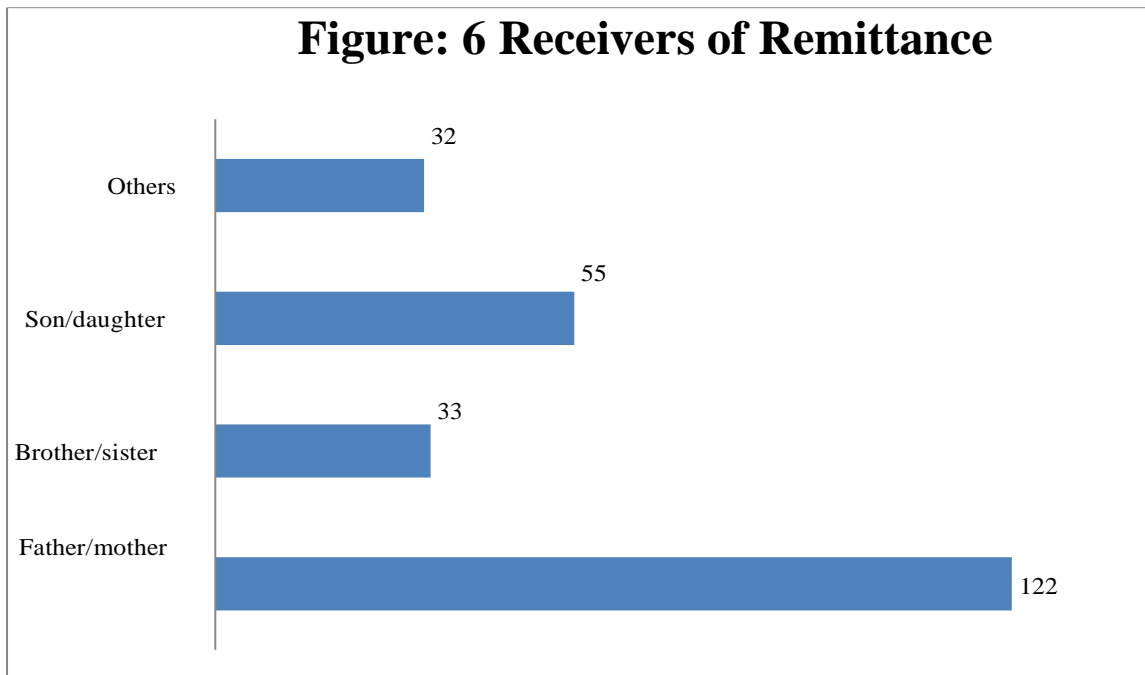
Source: Questioner of the study, 2019

As indicated from migrants response, 63 % of the migrants from Sodo Zuria woredas migrate to Wolaita Sodo city woreda was in the search of causal job opportunities which indicated that when they start to migrate, they didn't have target job that they need to engaged rather they move to engage in any types of job opportunities, while 18% of migrants know where they will engage temporarily and 13% of the migrants migrate to Sodo city in the search of seasonal types of jobs. However, the rest 6% of the migrants move from their residence in the search of permanent employment. Most the migrants who move in the search of permanent employments were migrants who have better educational qualification and they move to be hired whether in governmental sectors or private sectors.

4.1.4 Remittance of migrants

At the heart of new economic labor migration theory and livelihood approach, there is the idea that migration extends access to resources and share risks; risk share is not just take care of trouble it is rather finding mechanism where migration is one channel by which solution could be found by sending back money for families. In this regard, the study assessed migrants whether they send back money for their family or not. In this regard, 87% out of total 242 responded that they send back money for their families while the rest 13% didn't send back money back to families. In this regard, the study assessed which family members are supported by the migrants.

Figure: 6 Receivers of Remittance



Source: Questioner of the study, 2019

As indicated on the above graph, large proportion of migrants which account 122 (50.41%) send back their money to help father and mother, while, about 55 (22.73%) of the migrants send back their money to support their son and daughters, the rest 33 (13.64%) and 32 (13.22%) of migrant's send back their money respectively to help brother and sisters , other family members and to all. Based on this, the study further assessed for what purpose the migrant send back the money to their family members. Accordingly, the data below showed their respective reasons.

Table: 7 for what purpose do you send back the money to rural Families

	No	%
Consumer Goods	106	44%
Ceremonial Expenses	95	39%
Construct/improve Residential houses	19	8%
Pay Tax	12	5%
Plowing Materials	10	4%
TOTAL	100	242 %

Source: questioner of the study, 2019

As shown by the large proportion of migrants, the major reason to send back the money was to fulfill families consumer goods which constituted 44% followed by 39% to cover ceremonial festival facilities. However, the rest 5% to pay debt/tax, 8% construct/improve house and 4% to fulfill plowing materials. This indicates that remittances are basically used to contribute to the household consumption expenditure. It seems that remittances are mostly to fulfill the cash needs of the rural households for basic household items. Hence the contribution of remittances to improve agriculture and increasing investment in rural areas is very low. This is due to the fact that the amounts of remittances in the case of rural-urban migrants are insufficient to finance much investment in property like land and other businesses. The purpose of such remittances is mainly for consumption purpose and provides cash for family needs such as clothes, and essential goods such as salt, sugar and for performing cultural ceremonies like celebrating festivals, marriage and death ritual and so on. Therefore, long term investment appears not to be the prime purpose for rural-urban migrants making remittances.

4.2 Push factors Affecting Rural to Urban Migration

Push factors are associated with the conditions in the place/area of origin of migrants and found more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination. War, drought, pest invasion, flooding and other catastrophes could force people to migrate. In rural areas land degradation and deforestation are directly correlated with their productivity and life conditions. In this regard, the study assessed the major push factors of the migrants of Wolaita Zone Woredas to Wolaita Sodo City.

Table 8.0 Mean and standard deviation result of push factors

Push factors	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Lack of social services (health, electricity, transportation etc.) were the causes for my migration.	242	4.1950	1.27873
I migrated out of my residence to get rid of natural disaster (drought, famine).	242	2.5000	1.43887
I migrated out of my residence because of unemployment	242	4.2600	.83660
Landlessness compelled me to migrate	242	3.7950	.87568
Population pressure from my origin forced me to migrate.	242	3.5150	1.23589
Poor income of my family pushed me to migrate	242	3.9500	.98097
Too many family members pushed me to out migrate	242	3.6400	.92362
Unhappy marital life pushed me out to migrate	242	1.8122	.85127
Disagreement with family was the reason to move out	242	1.7551	.73972
Opposing/enemy was the major reason to move out of my origin	242	1.8113	.84413
Death of my family/care takers was the reason for my migration	242	1.7323	.64341
Unstable political situation of my residence pushed me to migrate	242	1.9211	.73467

Source: Questioner of the study, 2019

The composite mean scores and standard deviations have been computed for all the questions. The mean value showed the average of all respondents’ perceptions on a certain dimension. While, standard deviation showed how diverse are the perceptions of respondents for a given dimension.

For instance, high standard deviation means that the data were wide spread, which means that respondents gave variety of opinions and low standard deviation indicated that respondents expressed close opinions.

The rule of thumb pertaining to the intervals for breaking the range in measuring variables that are captured with five point scale (that ranges from strongly disagree to strongly agree) is 0.8, which is actually found by dividing the difference between the maximum and minimum scores to the maximum score. Hence, a calculated composite mean value that ranges from 1 to 1.80 indicated strong disagreement, whereas the remaining ranges of 1.81 to 2.6, 2.61 to 3.4, 3.41 to 4.2 and 4.21 to 5.00 respectively represented respondents' perceptions of disagreement, neutrality, agreement and strong agreement respectively.

Therefore, composite scores of mean and standard deviation were calculated for the following several questions related to pushing and pulling factors of migration. The resulting composite scores of mean and standard deviation were presented on the above table.

Based on the above theories, the study analyzed major push factors of the area as follow: The study assessed whether lack of social services (health, electricity, transportation etc.) is pushing factors of migrant or not. In this regard, large proportion of respondents accounted for a mean value of 4.1950 indicated their agreement which means lack of social service facility was one of the major pushing factors that trigger the residence society to migrate to urban center. On the other hand, small proportion of migrants represented on the scattered Std. Deviation level of 1.27873 responded in opposing to the majority respondents which means social services were not major reasons of their migration.

Regarding famine and drought, the study assessed migrants whether the natural disaster (drought, famine) pushed them to migrate or not. Accordingly, large proportion of respondents in the mean score value of 2.5000 confirmed their disagreement that Wolaita Sodo Zuria has not been frequently affected by drought and famine. However, small proportion of respondents at a standard deviation of 1.43887 confirmed the reverse of the response of the majority

The study of migrants at a mean score value of 4.2600 with small size std. deviation value of 0.83660 indicated that unemployment challenge was the major pushing factor of the study area for migrant's to urban cater. According to CSA report of 2011, though Wolaita Zone is become growing

through time, specifically in providing service facilities such as hand crafts, hotels and cattle merchants, but still its zone didn't have sufficient manufacturing sectors to absorb large proportion of employees. This is the major pushing factor that the migrants move to cities and towns in the search of employment opportunities.

Regarding land occupation status of migrants, the study assessed whether migrants have their own land or not. Accordingly, large proportion of migrants at 3.7950 mean score value representing large proportion of migrants of the study area responded that lack of own land holds pushed them out from their place of origin. However, little number of migrants accounted by std. deviation of 0.87568 confirmed that they have their own land in their origin but they migrated for other reasons. At present, according to the new plan, the total area of the City is 9,435 hectare. Based on Housing and population Census of Ethiopia, and using the projection from BOFED in 2017 the total population of Wolaita Sodo City is 254,295 while the total density is 15.8 person/hectare or 1580/ Square kilometer; this makes the City one of the highly densely populated City. Similarly the report of CSA report of (2014) showed that Wolaita is one of the densely populated region of Ethiopia, therefore, it is difficult for a society to attain own lands specifically for a new generation. Furthermore the report recommends that, unless and otherwise government substitute land dependence economic of the zone, it is difficult to minimize the level of migration.

Similarly the study also assessed effect of population pressure to rural urban migration of the study area. Accordingly, migrants at mean level of 3.5150 confirmed their agreement level that high pressure (rapid population growth in the Woreda) and this situation become as a major push factor for large proportion of migrants. However, small number of migrants represented at 1.23589 std. deviation replied that pressure of population is not a major push factor for them. In this regard, the study associated the growth rate of the population based on the country's national status. Accordingly, the 1994 Population & Housing Census of Ethiopia, which was conducted for the second time in the history of the country, revealed that the total population of Wolaita Sodo City was 36,287, similarly, 13 years later at 2007, the FDRE Central Statistics Agency conducted the third Population & Housing Census survey and by then the total population of Wolaita Sodo City reached to 76,780, the population in 13 years grow double to the previous years. Finally, in 2010 E.C population size of the zone is above 254,295. This shown that there was high level of population growth in the city and the fact can trigger societies to migrate from the area.

The study reviewed that income status of family and its effect on the residence society level of migration. In fact, income status of family directly related with migration of people. In this regard, the migrants involved in this study assure at a mean score value 3.9500 with smaller variation of few at std. deviation 0.98097 shown poor family income is a major sources push factors of people. As shown above in the demographic character of migrants, the study area migrants average monthly income largely fall between birr 1000 to 2000, when the study compared this fact with the contemporary inflation of the country, it is difficult to sustain in this amount of average monthly income. In fact to conclude the income status of the family and its budget distribution understanding, family size is a prominent issue. In this regard, the study also assessed whether migrant's family size were large or not. Accordingly, large proportion of household migrants at a mean score value of 3.6400 revealed that they were descendants from large family size while, small proportion indicated at a mean score value 0 .92362 shown that their family size were small. In this regard, the study searched related fact on family size of Wolaita Zone. Accordingly, the 2010 Census indicated that, Wolaita Zone is one of the zone know by high fertility rate of the country, in general the fertility rate of the country grow by 2.3% while Wolita Zone of fertility rate is 5.6% which is the highest at national level.

Generally regarding to the push factors of the migrants, the study have found that, lack of social service, high level of unemployment, scarcity of land, population pressure, large size with poor income of family were the major push factors of Wolaita Zone of Sodo Zuria Woreda. On the other hand, the effect of unhappy marital life, disagreement with family, lack of care taker family, drought and unstable political system of the Woreda contributed insignificantly for out migration of the residence.

4.3 Pull factors character of the study area

As discussed in the literature part there are different types of pull factors that attract migrants to move different parts of urban areas. Based on these the study was providing related questions for household respondents, and the view of respondents presented below in the table.

Table 9 Mean and standard deviation result of pull factors

Pull factors	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Easy access to informal sector	242	3.7800	.52191
Better job opportunities	242	3.9800	.58262
Higher income probability	242	3.5900	.64162
Relative better urban life	242	4.1800	.44311
Urban amenities			
Climatic conditions	242	3.8450	.61795
Urban business	242	2.1800	.32442
Education	242	2.4030	.59211
Infrastructural facilities (Light, water, house, railways, road, etc.)	242	2.2132	.36316
Better Political stability	242	2.4116	.55131
Better Social environment	242	2.6331	.68151
Better life	242	2.3561	.62211
Source Survey data, 2019	242	2.6433	.71164

The study has considered the above factors as a major determinant of migrants' pull factors of urban wards. Based on this the migrants indicated the major pull factors. Accordingly, large proportion of migrant's at a high means score value 4.1800 indicated relative influence is a major pull factor of migrants to the urban from Sodo Zuria Woreda (1st highest). A substantial number of urban in-migrants in Ethiopia particularly rural-urban migrants had some relatives and friends in the urban centers before migration. These friends and relatives residing in urban areas serve as a major source of information about urban life and later joined by relatives and friends from their origin.

Therefore, chain-migration is not a rare phenomenon in the urban-ward migration of Ethiopia. Migrants had also point out at the mean score value 3.9800 with slight differentiation of Std. deviation value 0.58262 better employment opportunities of urban center are the major pull factors of their urban ward migration practice(2nd higher). Regarding to this idea the study assessed some of the households types of job that they search in the urban centers, most of them replied that as most of the respondent were not educated, they search more of labor works such as, in engaging in hygiene, shoeshine, and labor in some of the factories. Therefore, the study indicated that, migrants' perception that all urban centers as sources of employment opportunities were major pull factors of migrants. Migrants considered the 3rd and major pull factors of their urban attraction was urban amenities (access of service facilities); this was indicated by a high mean score value of 3.8450. As it indicated already above informal employment opportunity is one of the major factors interacting migrants to urban wards as implied by 3.7800 mean values (4th). With related to high income or wage of urban employment the study also asked respondents, and their perception was that, they need to migrate to the urban areas to generate a better wages, this idea were supported by majority of respondents as indicated by average mean value of 3.5900(5th) with the small variation effect of standard deviation of 0.64162. Thus, perception of migrant's that urban areas are the sources of higher income take the 5th major pulling factors. However, migrant's households of Sodo Zuria assured that, climatic condition, infrastructure facilities, social environments, political instabilities, and educational facilities have insignificant effect to attract them as pull factors.

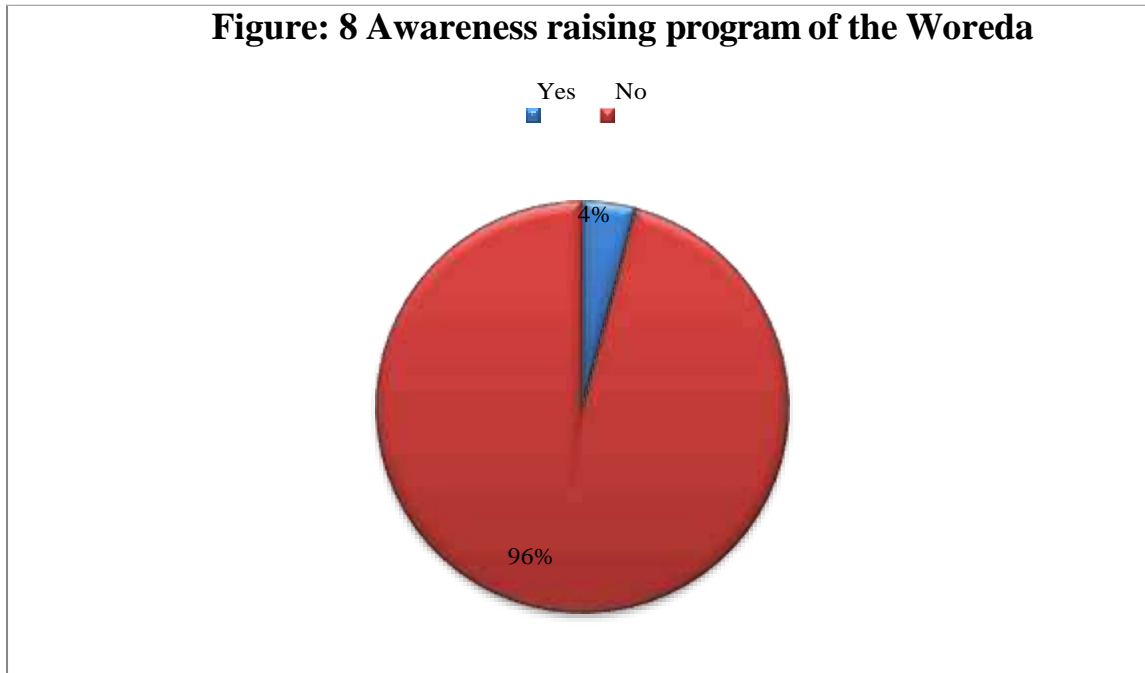
4.4 Perception of migrants

Rural-urban migration by the rural people is seen differently by different people or it may differ from place to place based on their culture, education, relatives and other specific factors. In this study, the researcher raised the questions how the people on the place of origin view rural-urban migration.

4.4.1 Awareness raising program to reduce Rural to Urban migration

Awareness raising practice of migrants can reduce rate of migration from – rural area to urban area. Awareness raising can be created through mass media, training, etc. In this regard, the study assessed whether the study Woreda provide awareness raising program or not. The figure below depicted migrants' view

Figure: 8 Awareness raising program of the Woreda



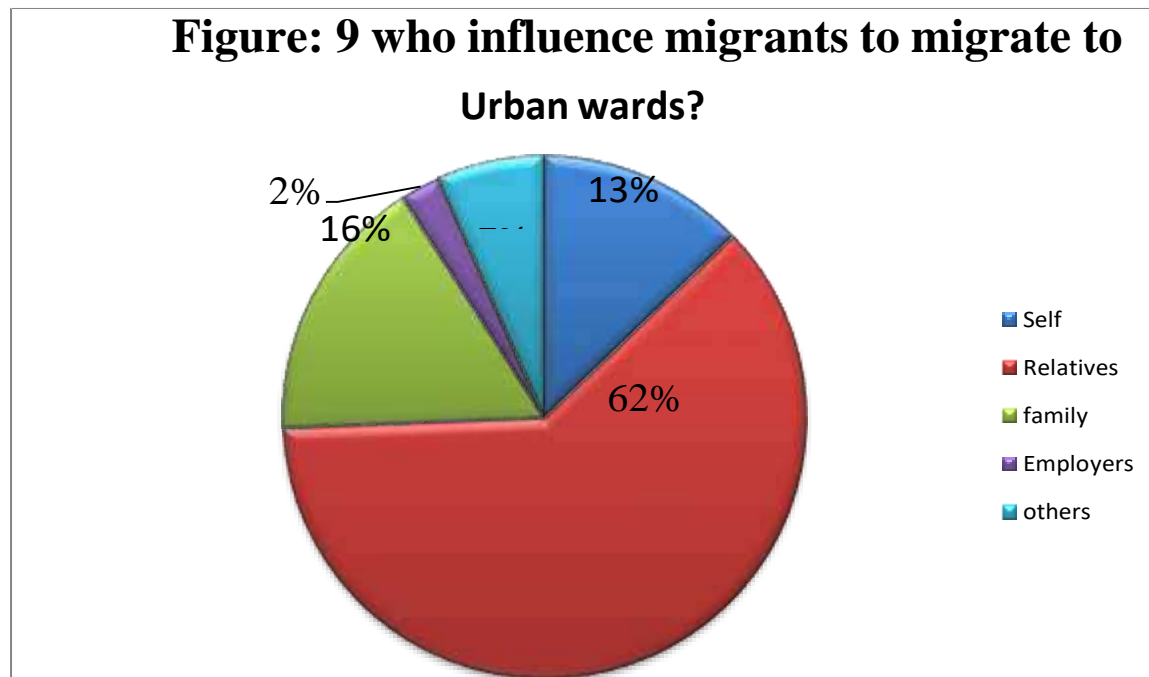
Sources: Questionnaire of the study, 2019

As shown above in the fig, large proportion of migrants of the woreda accounted for 96% responded that the Woreda didn't provide awareness rising program of rural to urban migration challenges. The challenge can trigger the migrants from the area. Because of lack of awareness among migrants', there are many young migrants of the Woreda and they are almost elementary level of education. In this regard, the report CSA (2014), indicated that Wolaita is one of the zone known by high school dropouts and the major reason was urban ward migration of Youths.

4.4.2 Migrants Source of Information

There are various factors involved prior to make the decision for rural-urban migration. Other than the problems of the rural areas and expectations of urban life, information flows that individuals receive important inputs for migration decision. The influence of pioneer migrants and the existences of networks were very important in attracting potential migrants to several parts of urban areas. Information and social networks in facilitating migration was important because those

who are generally less educated and subject to greater social constraints were more likely rely upon friends or relatives information and guidance to make the decision to migrate. Below the study shown which sources of information influenced migrants urban ward migration.

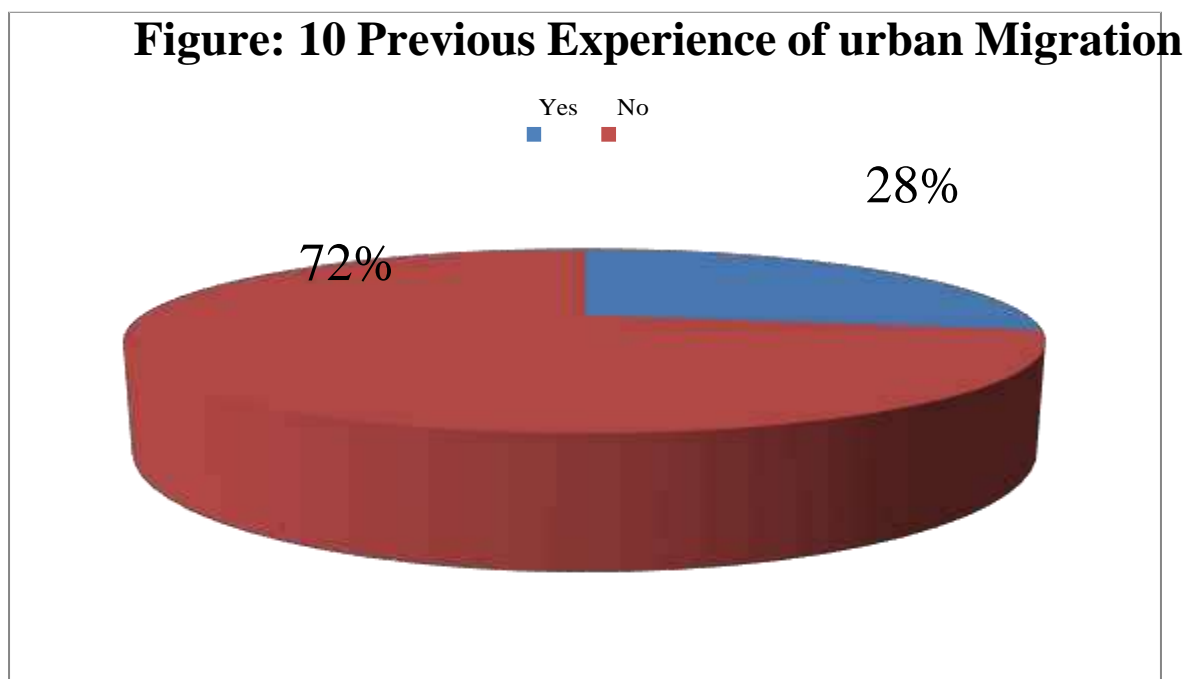


Source: Questioners of the study, 2019

Supporting this idea, information flow and personal networks such as friendship and kinship were among the important determinants of rural-urban migration to the migrants of this study. More than three quarter (62%) of migrants had obtained information about destination of urban wards from migrant friends and relatives. Though, the influence of friends are high for the migration of the Woreda migrant residence, however, there are also other sources of information that influence urban ward migration such as, 16% of the migrants have been pushed by their families, 13% decide by migrants themselves, 2% by employers and 7 % respondents received information from other sources such as returnees whom they did not know and second hand information from somebody before they travel to different urban wards. No one had heard information from mass media because as all of them are from the rural origin, they have been less sensitive to depend on mass media.

4.4.3 Prior Urban wards Experience of Migrants

Urban experience of migrant is necessary for migrants to have a better experience than receiving information from other sources about the urban ward migration. In this regard, the study provided related questions whether migrants have prior experience of urban life before they decide to migrate to urban wards or not. The figure below depicted previous experiences of migrants:

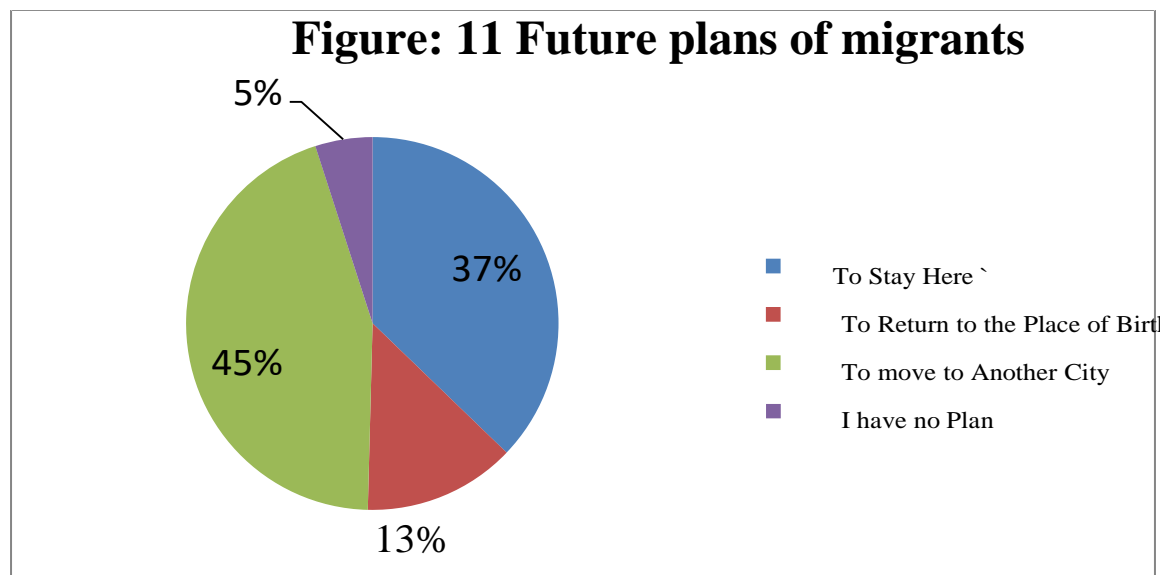


Source: questioner of the study, 2019

As shown on the above figure, large proportion of respondents accounted for 72% didn't have experience of migration before they come to the destination urban areas, while the rest 28% have an experience of migration before they decide to migrate. The response indicated that, still large number of migrants migrates to several urban wards without experience.

4.4.4 Future plan of migrants

The migrants were assessed about future aspirations, plans and place of preference. Most of the migrants do not prefer to return back to their place of origin. Rather, they prefer to work in other nearby towns of their families if conditions be favorable. This is mainly because of the rise of cost of living, absence of regular jobs and the bad living conditions in the capital city. The figure below depicted migrants future plan:



Source: questioner of the study, 2019

In the light of the difficulties they encounter now and considering the future improvement of their lives, more large proportion of migrants accounted for 45% of the migrant residents in different urban center reported to have plans or hope of moving out of the town to another cities. Even though, more migrant’s household heads have a hope to move to other cities, 37% of them decided to stay in the current urban center. However, small proportion of migrant’s such as 13% have plan to return to their place of birth while 5% have no plan what to do.

4.4.5 Migrants Advice for Relatives

Finally the study assessed migrants perception regarding their experience and what will they advise other migrants and what was their reason behind. In this regard, the table below depicted their respective views:

Table 11.0 Migrants Advice for relatives

Migrants Advice for new migrants	Frequency	Percentage	Reason why they give this advice	frequency	Percentage
Encourage migrants	121	50	Life is difficult in urban	87	36
Discourage migrants	87	36		121	50
Not suggest my advice	25	10	Life is better in urban	25	10
Others	9	3	Not have knowledge	6	3
			Others		

Source: Questioner of the study, 2019

As indicated above the majority of the respondents representing 50% responded that they encourage other migrants to come to urban areas, since life is better in urban areas. On the other hand, 35.95% of migrants confirmed that they discourage new migrants to come to the urban center, because life is difficult in urban areas. 10.33% of migrants preferred not to give advices to new migrants. The rest 3.72% of migrants suggested other alternatives such as some of them said, new migrants have to test the urban life by themselves, and some of them said they can learn from friends and mass media. Generally, the perception of migrants showed that, majority of the respondents still prefer urban settlement and this situation revealed that there is challenging life in their rural settlements and this situation still trigger new migrants to come to urban areas. on the other, hand those migrants who faced difficult life condition in urban areas indicated that, they came to urban areas though they have relatively better life in their original place and this situation can help for new migrants to indicate challenges of urban life.

Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendation of the study

5.1 Summary and Conclusion of the study

There are several cities and towns in Ethiopia where the population growth has been very fast during the recent years not only because of natural increase but as a result of migration processes. Among them, Wolaita Sodo Zuria Woreda city is one example that experienced fast –tracked growth rate of population as a result of migration.

The study dealt on the theoretical back ground of migration, review of literature(both theoretical and empirical), the nature of migrants, migration processes, and different incidences of the rural push and urban pull factors and the consequences of migration on various aspects of socio economic lives of the people in both rural and urban areas.

Most of the migrants in Wolaita Sodo Zuria Woreda City were originated from various Wolaita Zone Woredas.

The study had assessed rural to urban migration of Wolaita Sodo Zuria Woreda. To achieve the major objective, the study aimed to investigate three major areas such as, demographic character, major pushing and pulling factors as well as perception of migrants. Based on this, the study concluded major points as follow:

Concerning demographic nature and its effect of rural to urban migration, the study had assessed migrants', age condition, sex ratio, level of education, income status, and land occupation.

Accordingly, the study concluded that, concerning to age condition, young and male represent the majority of the migrants. Large proportions of migrants in the study area were illiterate and some of them ceased their elementary and high Scholl education. Nonetheless, independent movement involving unmarried young women and men have greatly increased in recent years, and one-third of households in Sodo Zuria Woreda have at least one young female and male migrant member.

A substantial number of urban in-migrants in the study area had some relatives and friend s in the urban centers before migration. These friends and relatives residing in urban areas serve as a major source of information about urban life and later joined relatives and friends from their origin.

Therefore, chain-migration is not a rare phenomenon in the urban-ward migration and its effect is high for the study area regarding rural urban migration.

The landless youth who found difficulty to obtain land for farming on their communally owned land, flee to the towns and urban centers in search for non-agricultural occupations. This indicated that, though Wolaita Sodo is known by high density of population and lack of cultivable land, but still the zone didn't create employment opportunities.

In the study area, the diminishing farm size and increasing population pressure, the agriculture sector has continued to heavily dominate the rural economy. Notwithstanding attempts to diversify the rural economy, the lack of capital and skills remain constraining factors to the promotion of nonagricultural activities. At the same time, although the country's agriculture-led development policy gives significant emphasis to the agriculture sector, the available arable land is not able to provide sufficient livelihood for the growing rural population. Moreover, the rural areas have been deprived of critical infrastructure, such as roads, markets, electricity, communication technologies, and skills development institutions.

Besides that in the study area the Population pressure has apparently coupled with other factors to exacerbate the movement of people to urban areas. Population pressure has apparently coupled with other factors to exacerbate the movement of people to urban areas because the rural economy has nonetheless been unable to provide sufficient employment and alternative livelihood opportunities to the youth.

Concerning push and pull factors, rural push factors are by far greater than urban pull factors for contributing rural urban migration. Landlessness, land shortage and poor economic conditions in the rural sector have acted as an important push factors which compelled rural youth to find opportunities in the urban areas.

The most important issue related to rural urban migration is the net and gross effects in their place of origin. The main sources of employment opportunities and household income in rural Ethiopia is agriculture. Large size of depopulation of rural labor forces as a result of increased rate of rural urban migration can hinder agricultural production which in turn can facilitate further departure of people from their origin because of low land productivity.

The study revealed that most of the migrants are in their productive age leaving behind in the rural areas for females, children and aged people with low labor efficiency and productive capacity. As a result, this situation can lead to negative effects on agriculture because of less efficient low agricultural labor input, specifically because small- scale subsistence agriculture can hardly be mechanized and still requires hard manual labor.

The amounts of remittances sent by migrants back to home were very small and negligible. This is because most migrants are on the level of self-subsistence and can hardly afford to send a big amount of money. Although the amount of money that goes to rural areas is too small, it is used mostly for consumption purposes rather for agricultural investment or other activities such as construction of houses or maintenance. It hardly has contributed to the improvement of quality of life, welfare and wellbeing of people in the rural area.

In the study area, people move to urban area almost spontaneously without rational decision perhaps under the perceived notions that things must be better than what they are in, and they end up indulged in their destination. Similarly, migrants of Wolaita Sodo City also do not move in well planned and rationally decided manner so that they face several problems particularly during the initial arrival. Among the problems, housing is the major one. Because of scarcity of houses migrant dwellers live in highly congested houses and rooms but distribution of electricity to different parts of the city seems good, however, potable water distribution is very difficult in Wolaita Sodo City.

Some of the migrants have improved their working conditions, income, access to urban transportation and health care. In general, for some of them their general living conditions have been improved. However, the problem of housing, lack of employment opportunities, and adequate consumption goods, raising cost of living, inadequate social services and others are major problems migrants face currently. But most of the migrants have no interest or plan to return to their place of origin because rural living and working conditions are much worse when compared to urban areas. Some of the theoretical models of migration have been found applicable to this study. But one of the Revenstein's Laws of Migration, which states that 'females pre-dominate among short journey

migrants' could not be confirmed in this study rather it was found that males are more majority than females.

In general, the high flow of migrants to Wolaita Sodo Vicinity has heightened the problem of unemployment. Thus, the overall effects of rural urban migration in the city are discouraging and hence the following recommendations are suggested to solve some of the socio –economic problems of both origin and destination places of migrants.

5.2 Recommendation of the study

Based on the findings, the study had recommended some of major points as follow:

- Fertility is the most important factor that affects population structure in a society. The finding confirms that members of large household size are more prone to migration. To avert the problem, the Health sector should design and expand productive health service to each rural household of the origin and create awareness about the benefit of small family size.
- The lack of remunerative income and job opportunities in rural areas has forced many people to move to the city. Providing non-agricultural job opportunities through the intensification of small scale industries in the rural areas can reduce the rural out migration substantially.
- There were large proportion having low level of education, own account workers and aged between 31-40 years old instead of the young migrants. The main reason of migration was to upgrade living standard and to gain better public service. It showed that it is needed to upgrade the living standard of people in rural areas and to provide for a better public need. These finding highlight that rural people cannot enjoy the same public services as urban residents and it is needed to perform job creation and promote public welfare in rural areas of Sodo Zuria Woreda.
- The results of this study have revealed that remittances cannot be expected to contribute sufficiently for long term investment and reduce the risk of social problems of the households at the place of origin and it is only for immediate basic needs. The analysis has documented that remittances do not provide a satisfactory means of investment for households at the place of origin. This finding calls for developing expanded Micro-Finance Institutions/Credit Associations to meet financial constraints for investment needs of the rural people
- Vocational training of the rural people on small scale industries (non-farm) activities that could generate an income for the rural household should be introduced in rural areas as it is supposed to alleviate the problem of landlessness and land shortage and their total dependency on only one source of livelihood i.e. Agriculture.
- Among the pull factors that attract migrants of Wolaita to move several parts of cities were shortage of farming land. Wolaita is one of the densely populated region in Ethiopia. So that it is difficult to sustain the population in farming sectors. Therefore to tackle this problem, the study recommend that, Federal government should give special attention for the zone and establish non-farming employment opportunities such as, establishing industrial parks in the zone.

- Friends and relatives of migrants that live at several urban cities of the country provide an information for rural settlers in wrong ways; so that many of the youths leave their education and migrate to urban ward. To tackle this pulling challenges of urban ward migration, the study recommend that, rural urban centers should provide awareness raising program for migrants.
- One of the reasons that trigger urban rural migration of the country is lack of effective policies that specifically work on reasons behind migrants pull and push factors and provide preventive mechanisms. Based on this, the study recommend that, the country policy makers should give special attention to the migration problems and set up institutions that work specifically on the internal migrants and provide solutions to the governing bodies at the federal and regional levels, and the currently issued proclamation by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia regarding internal migration be implemented and address the issue at higher government level and this demands the commitment of Federal and regional leaders.

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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

A questionnaire to be filed by household of Sodo Zuria Woreda of Wolita Zone

Dear sir/madam,

This questionnaire is designed to measure the case of rural to urban migration in Wolita the case of Sodo Zuria Woreda. The study is part of the requirements for Master's degree in Management. The finding of the study will be used for academic purpose only. Therefore you are kindly requested to fill all questions carefully and the information you give will remain strictly confidential. The researcher would like to thank you in advance for taking the time from your busy schedule to fill this questionnaire.

N.B No need to write your name

Put (√) inside the box or table for an alternative you think is right.

Section I: General Information

This part of the questionnaire, tries to gather some general information about the background of the households.

1.1 Gender: 1) Male 2) Female

1.2 Age that you belong

1) Under 20 Years Old

3) 31-40 Years Old

2) 20-30 Years Old

4) Over 40 Years Old

1.3 Educational Qualification:

1) Illiterate

2) Elementary Level

3) High school Level

4) Certificate

5) Diploma

6) First Degree

7) Second Degree (MA) and Above

1.4 Occupational type

1) Merchant

2) Private

3) Daily labor

4) Farming

1.5 Average Monthly Income:

1) Below 1000

2) 1000 – 2000

3) 2000 - 3000

4) 3000 - 4000

4) 4000-5000

5) Above 5000

1.6. Marital status

- 1) Married 2) Single 3) Divorce

1.7 Family size:

- 1) 3 and below members 2) 4-6 members 3) 7-10 members
4) More than 10 members

1.8 . Do you have a land in your place of origin?

1. Yes 2. No

1.9. Your own or family's size of land holding

- 1) 2 and Less than 2) 6-8 3) 2-4 4) 5. >8
5) 4-6 6) Others _____

1.10 What is the reason for your choice of being engaged on your current employment? (Multiple responses are possible).

- a) I want to save money
b) For economic independence
c). Having no other choice
d). Off-season occupation
e). Waiting for siblings to finish school
f). Others (specify) -----

1.11. Nature of your present work:

- a) Permanent b) Temporary

1.12. Do you send money back to the family? Yes No

1.13 If your answer for question number 1.12 is yes who is the recipient of the money you sent (Multiple responses are possible)?

- a). Family/father or mother b) Brother/Sister c). Son/daughter

1.14. What are the major purposes of the cash remittance (Multiple responses are possible)?

- a). To pay debt/tax
b). To cover ceremonial/ festival expenditure
c). To Purchase consumer goods
d). To buy cattle/horse/oxen for plowing
e). To construct/improve house
f) Others (specify)-----

Section II Push and Pull Factors Affecting Rural – Urban Migration:

Please indicate your level of agreement for the following statements that push you to migrate from your residence (rural area) to the urban Centers. Indicate your choice by putting the tick mark (√) on the appropriate cell. **Where, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree.**

Pushing Factors		Score				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Lack of social services (health, electricity, transportation etc.) is the cause for my migration.					
2	I migrate out of my residence to get rid of natural disaster (drought, famine).					
3	I migrate out of my residence because of unemployment					
4	Landlessness compelled me to migrate.					
5	Population pressure from my origin forced me to migrate.					
6	Poor income of my family push me to migrate					
7	Too many family members push me out migrate					
8	Unhappy marital life push me out to migrate					
9	Disagreement with family is the reason to move out					
10	Opposing/enemy is the major reason to move out of my origin					
11	Death of my family/care takers is the reason form migration					
12	Unstable political situation of my residence push me to migrate					
Pull Factors						
1	Easy access to informal sector is the reason for my migration.					
2	Better job opportunities attract to come the area					
3	Higher income probability is the reason for my migration.					

4	Relative urban life attract me to come the city					
5	Attraction of urban amenities was the reason for my in migration.					
6	Climatic conditions attract me to the place					
7	I was attracted to the city to do business					
8	I was come to the city to pursue education					
9	Infrastructural facilities (Light, water, house, railways, road, etc,) attract to me to come the city					
10	Political stability attract to come the destination place					
11	Social environment attract me to this place					
12	An aspiration of a better life attract me to this place					

iii. Perception of migrants

1. Do you receive awareness rising training regarding migration challenges?

a) Yes [] b) No []

2. If “Yes”, how?

a) Through public orientation [] b) Through official training []

c) Both [] d) Other []

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

a) Self [] b) Relatives or friends [] c) Family [] d) Employer [] E) Mass media []

f) Other (specify) _____.

4. Have you ever lived at least for one year in any other town before you migrate from your residence? (a) Yes [] b) No []

5. What is your plan in the future?

A) To Stay Here [] b) To Return to the Place of Birth [] C) To move to Another City [] D)

I have no Plan []

6. What advice would you give to your friends/ Relatives/family members in your place of residence/place of birth regarding migrating to the City?

1. Encourage them to come here

2. Discourage them to come here

3. I can't say anything

4. Others (Specify)-----

7. What is the reason that you would give this advice? Because

a). Life is difficult here

b). Life is better here

C). I can't differentiate life before and now

D). Others (specify) -----

Thank You for your cooperation