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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF GRAGUATE STUDIES**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTEMENT OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF MIGRANTS FROM  
RURAL AREAS OF WESTERN SHAWA TO BURAYU TOWN**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO GRAGUAT STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF  
ARTS IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**JUNE 2018**

**ADDIS ABABA**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

My sincere gratitude goes to my advisor Dr. Teshome Emana for his valuable suggestions, friendly approach, critical comments and assistance for conducting this research effectively.

In addition, I would like to extend my thanks to Mr. Worku Abebe for giving me kind support and consulting on my paper. Am also grateful for his encouragement in various stage of the study. I would also like to thank my niece Mahider, Tigest, and Biruktawit for their kind support in writing and editing my thesis. Appreciation also goes to Tinsae Worku for his grate assistance in data collecting and designing the cover page.

I extend my special aspiration to my parents who encouraged, inspired and brought me up to this academic level. The contribution of my wife Tigist Asrat is also gratefully acknowledged for her frequent moral encouragement, special support and motivation to prepare this thesis.

Finally, my special thanks goes to the participants of the study and all who contribute for the completion of the paper.

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## **ACRONYMS**

**AIDS:** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

**AU:** African Union

**CSA:** Central Statistical Authority

**FGD:** Focus Group Discussion

**HIV:** Human Immune Virus

**NGOs:** Non-Governmental Organizations.

**WMR:** World Migration Report

**ETB:** Ethiopian Birr

## DEFINATION OF TERMS

**Remittance:** money sent from destination (Burayu town in this case) to the place of origin by the migrants (Western Shawa rural areas).

**Household:** A group of people who live together in one house and make provision.

**Wereda:** An administrative unit next to zonal administration in descending order.

**Kebele:** Is the smallest administrative unit next to wereda.

**Pull-factor:** Something that attracts a migrant to a new location.

**Push-factor:** Something in the home area that forces a migrant to move away.

**Returnee Migrant:** Is a person who out-migrated from his birth place and lived for some period somewhere and returned to the place of origin.

**Squatter house:** a building or land occupied by someone without the permission of the owner.

**Unemployment:** the state of not having a job.

**Underemployment:** the condition in which people in a labor force are employed at less than full time or regular jobs.

## **Abstract**

This study is deals with rural-urban migration from Western Shawa to Burayu town. The study mainly focused on the socio-economic challenges which migrants have faced at the place of destination. It also discussed the socio-cultural interaction that the study group have built with the host community.

In recent years the rate of rural-urban migration has become alarming as more people flow into the urban centers from the rural areas. Rural-urban migration can be caused by several factors. However, extreme poverty, unemployment and shortage of agricultural land are the major deriving factors behind this movement. The nature and volume of migration in Ethiopia in the last two decades have been shaped by social, economic, political and demographic reason.

It is obvious that thousands of books were published on this topic in the national and international levels so many research articles and journals were also produced on it. Although the subject matter has been treated in various disciplines, most of them deals with the purely economic aspects of rural-urban migration. In contrary, this study is mainly focused on Socio-cultural matters of the problem.

But, this doesn't mean that nobody has conducted a research on the Socio-cultural aspects of rural-urban migration. Several workers were also done on the issue earlier. In this case, this study might be adding some knowledge and fill the gap on the existing one. Most interestingly the study has treated the problem in anthropological fashion.

To realize the intended objective, the study has conducted in the manner of qualitative approach. Both primary and secondary data were used to attain the designed objective. Primary data collection tools like in-depth interview, observation and focused group discussed were implemented to generate valuable information. Then, the data obtained though these techniques were supported by secondary data, published and unpublished materials.

Migration in general and rural-urban migration in particular has a last long history in the life of humankind. But, the situation is varied in scale and intensity in terms of time and place. The current trend, however, became worse both in the local and global context. Poverty and other Socio-cultural factors can be considered as the major factors for this global problem of the human being.

# Chapter One

## 1-Introduction

### 1.1-Background of the Study

Migration is the movement of people from one geographical location to another, involving permanent or temporary settlement (Asian Journal of Business Management Science 2011 vol.1(168-172)). It is an age-old experience of human beings. Since Homo erectus left over Africa over a million years ago, the constant transfer of people between different regions were not halted (Wosen, 2015:1). But some others argue that migration has been there since Adam and Eve were removed from haven. Therefore, one can state that migration is not a recent phenomenon in the history of mankind.

Through history human beings have moved from one place to another for several reasons. Similarly, the pattern of the movement and the distance covered in the movement might have been varied upon time and place. According to De Haas (2008), this variation has been determined by the pull and push factors that caused the movement. Generally, people have decided to migrate for reasons either they are forced to leave their home village or attracted by some benefit that they have planned to obtain in the new place they have been migrated. Therefore, the decision to migrate to a certain place is either voluntary or involuntary.

Migration could also be internal or external. Internal migration is the movement of people from one area to another within a given country. This type of movement involved migration of people of a certain state either from rural area to other rural area, or from rural areas to urban centers. Sometimes such type of movement is referred to as in-migration, while external migration is a movement of people from one country to another. External migration involves the action of crossing international boundaries that are demarcated on a bilateral or multi-lateral basis.

Today the rate of migration in general and rural-urban migration in particular in the developing countries is very high. Ethiopia, one of the developing countries, has faced this societal problem. Multiple socio-economic factors can be taken as the force or cause of population movement. Among the driving forces, search for better wages, education, political and social stability, better technologies, employment and business opportunities are some of the major causes of rural-urban migration (Asian Journal of Business and Management Science;2011: 168-172). Thus, rapid geographic shift of people from rural to urban regions in

Ethiopia has been the result of the combination of both rural push and urban pull factors (Belay,2011: 1).

In Ethiopia, many factors are responsible for rural-urban migration. Birhanu and Kavitha (2017) stated that over population, famine, poverty, agricultural land shortage and lack of agricultural resources can be taken as the push factors. While urban development and opportunities associated with these developments can be considered as pull factors which attract rural people to move into large cities

Rural-urban migration is the result of poverty and a lack of economic opportunities in the rural areas (Habtamu, 2015:19). It is evident that many people in the rural areas of Ethiopia are lived under serious poverty. There are little economic opportunities except the very subsistence and traditional agricultural activities in these areas. The rural areas of Ethiopia are also characterized by the absence of basic infrastructural facilities like roads, schools, hospitals, and etc. It is why large number of people from the rural areas of Ethiopia have migrated into the urban areas mainly to find jobs irrespective of the employment situation in the cities. Therefore, migration is a mechanism to escape rural poverty for most of the young people who migrated to the urban areas (Habtamu, 2015: 19).

Similarly, large number of people in the rural areas of Western Shawa are lived under poverty. Like other rural areas of Ethiopia, the rural areas of Western Shawa have greater shortage of basic infrastructural facilities. Traditional subsistence agricultur is the dominant economic activity of most of these areas. The shortage of agricultural plots due to population growth make the situation very worse than the previous two or three decades.

Thus, poverty and lack of sufficient job opportunities are the major driving factors of migration of the younger generation from Western Shawa. However, this does not mean that these factors are the only causes of migration in these areas. There are also other factors which caused the movement of people from the rural areas of Western Shawa to the urban areas mainly to Burayu town. Dispute with neighbors is one of the other driving factor of this movement. Moreover, there are also people who have decide to migrate into the cities in order to have better living conditions than the rural one. It is the objective of this study to explain the socio-economic challenges of migrants from western Shawa to Burayu town.

However, migration decision is influenced by several reasons. Many youngsters have attracted by the story about urban life in that they have been told by former peer migrants.

Migration decision also influenced by media since the sector often depicts urban life as interesting and important than its counter rural one. Therefore, either influenced by the story told by former migrants or impressed by the urban life depicted by the media, many rural youngsters decided to move into the urban areas.

Large number of able-bodied young people from the Western Shawa rural districts particularly Ginchi, Ad'aa Berga, Olonkomi, Gindeberet, Jeldu, Shukute, Mugar, and etc have migrated into Burayu town for several reasons. Most of these people have moved to the study area in order to search better jobs which are not available in their rural villages and towns. Many others have also left their home places to continue their high school or college education. There are also individuals who have migrated to Burayu town due to conflict with their neighbors at home. Besides few young women have decided to migrate to the study area to escape early marriage.

In general, most of the migrants in the study area have claimed that migration is the only option to escape rural poverty. They believed that over population and lack of agricultural plots are the major driving factors for their movement. In addition, population growth in the rural areas is not often accompanied by development in socio-economic services and infrastructures. Accordingly, many rural people migrate into the urban areas in order to get better social services like education and health services.

Recently many young individuals both men and women have been migrated into Burayu town due to the current political instability throughout the Oromia administrative region. They have decided to leave their home village because of insecurity in most rural areas of Western Shawa. Thus, it is evident that extreme poverty and lack of good governance have been key driving forces for the current migration to the study area.

## **1.2-Statement of the problem**

Currently large number of the young members of rural population, both men and women, are migrated to the urban centers for several reasons. Omonigho and Olanian (2013) identified different factors as the causes of rural-urban migration. The scholars categorized the causes of migration into “push” and ‘pull’ factors. Accordingly, a pull factor is a condition that attract migrants to move in to cities like better job opportunities and public services. On the other hand, a push factor is a condition that force people to leave the rural areas such as

agricultural productivity. Therefore, either attracted by the favorable conditions which cities offer or forced to leave their home villages due to the unfavorable situation at home, many rural youngsters are migrated in to the urban areas.

In Ethiopia, many factors have been responsible for rural-urban migration. Generally, rapid population shift from the rural region into the urban centers is a response to socio-economic problems. In this respect, demographic researchers have argued that migration is an attempt to secure better life, whether in terms of economic or social opportunities, simply to escape poverty. According to National Geographic Society Study (2005), migration is a strategy for moving out of poverty that is accessible to the poor in rural Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian rural areas have been experienced a lot of problems which push their inhabitants towards migration. The rural areas of Western Shawa are also affected by different socio-economic problems that force the inhabitants to migrate into urban areas. Consequently, large number of the most productive and younger members of the Western Shawa population mainly from Ginchi, Ambo, Ada'a Berga, Jeldu, Gendeberet, etc have been migrated daily into Burayu town.

Shortage of agricultural land, population pressure, low agricultural productivity and conflict with neighbors are some of the major driving factors for the movement. But there are also people who leave their home village to secure better job opportunities and standard living conditions in the urban centers. Therefore, the decision to migrate into the urban areas has initiated by a combination of one or more factors mentioned earlier.

Sometimes migration decision has been influenced by households. In this case parents have send one or more of their children to cities to compensate their low agricultural income through the money gained in the form of remittance. Therefore, migrant's decision to move might be associated with the need to support the family or relive the family of the burden of sustain dependent members.

Mobility between places thus implies different consequences for the individual human being, depending the socio-economic character of both places and the socio-economic status of the individual him/herself (Ralph,2012:6). Thus, migration affects population patterns and processes, economies, and physical environments.

Rural-urban migration has a negative impact on the economic and social activities of a country. Both rural and urban areas are affected by internal migration. Economically rural-urban migration has increased unemployment rate in the urban areas. Similarly, the movement of people from the rural areas into the cities has also discouraged agricultural productivity in the country side since resources are not utilized efficiently due to labor shortage. In the urban areas rural-urban migration has increased the price of commodities, housing and transport.

Since the time of their arrival and throughout their stay in the town, migrants to Burayu town are also experienced a serious housing problems. To minimize the cost of housing the migrants in this area are forced to live in a group of four or five individuals in a tiny small room. By doing this they have shared the high price of rent between themselves.

As a result, migrants to Burayu town have spent most of their earnings for housing. However, most of the migrants accommodate themselves in a group of 4 to 5 individuals in order to minimize the high cost of housing. Therefore, sharing a small bed room between individuals is one of a mechanism for survival in cities. But, this kind of living way has a number of problems by itself.

Currently housing problem in the urban areas is a common phenomenon throughout Ethiopia. Similarly, migrants in the study area are also faced this major economic shortcoming in their day to day life. Before the Ethiopian Millennium for instance the price of rent in town was very low. As previous observation of the researcher of this paper, the rent for a bed room of about 12-meter square in Burayu had been less than 200 ETB. But now housing price in the study area became a serious challenge for urban dwellers including the study people.

One of the major problem of sharing a small room between individuals is the condition of lacking one's privacy. Most of the time migrants have established room-mate on the basis of their previous neighbor-hood relationship at their home village. There are also roommates who have marriage or blood relationship. Such a communal life became uncomfortable and contradicted with the hope of having better housing condition that migrants had dream before their arrival into cities.

Sometimes conflict arise between roommates over personal issues. The conflict became worse if one or more of the roommates have the habit of drinking alcohol. The usage of common utensils at home is also the source of conflict between members of the roommates.

Moreover, migrants have experienced a number of socio-economic challenges after their arrival in urban areas. One of these challenges is alcoholism. In this way many of the migrants in Burayu town are exposed to drug addiction like chewing 'chat' and smoking cigarette after their arrival in the town.

Female migrants to Burayu town are exposed to sexual abuse both at their home and work places. This is often followed by unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and illegal act of abortion. If pregnancy has occurred most of them preferred abortion to avoid the challenge that followed child delivery. The degree of sexual abuse has increased if the woman is lived together with male migrants as roommate.

Those women who gave birth from illegal relationship or due to sexual abuse are lived under critical problems. They do not get medical treatment for themselves as well as the newly born child. As a result, some female migrants are forced to involve in commercial sex work to feed their children.

Rural-urban migration increases the rate of unemployment in urban areas since not all the people who come to town to seek employment will be employed. Most of the rural migrants to Burayu town have engaged themselves as construction laborers. Even in this informal sector migrants do not get work regularly. The rate of unemployment is very high particularly for unskilled laborers. Skilled construction workers have worked more days in the week than the unskilled ones.

Migration puts pressure on schools, health services, and food items prices to rise (Birhanu and Kavitha, 2017:40). It leads to shortage of social services in urban areas due to increase in population caused by this migration. Burayu town has one public health center which was established during the Derg regime. The number of population in the town however has increased highly. Because of this the health center is unable to provide proper services for the increasing population in the town.

Rural-urban migration has also caused breaking of family and cultural bond in rural areas. When migrants enter into a more globalized urban world their values and structures may be weakened. Integration with urban life and urban culture became one of the major challenge for a newly arrived migrant in a city. Therefore, rural-urban migration has also an adverse socio-cultural effect on migrants.

Generally, the reason that little or no empirical research has been conducted in the study area on the above issue has motivated the researcher and make the topic very crucial in this regard. Thus, the motivation of the researcher is to fill this knowledge gap and to study the issue in the anthropological fashion. The study is designed to answer the question: what are the major obstacles that migrants face to integrate themselves with the urban social life, is migration a response to escape poverty and do migrants easily secure job in the urban centers?

### **1.3-Objective of the study**

#### **1.3.1-General objective**

The general objective of the research is to assess the socio-economic challenges of rural-urban migrants from Western Shawa into Burayu town, a nearby town of Addis Ababa.

#### **1.3.2-Specific objectives**

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

- to investigate the major causes of rural-urban migration,
- to explore challenges faced by migrants at early stage of their arrival in the study area,
- to explain the impact of rural-urban migration particularly on housing, employment, healthcare, socio-cultural condition and other facilities in the study area,
- to elaborate the impact of rural-urban migration on the supply of public services and
- to analyze the policy implication of rural-urban migration.

### **1.4-Significance of the Study**

This study is designed to explore the process of rural-urban migration and its socio-economic impacts on the migrants. Many researchers were conducted research on this serious societal problem. These researchers provided larger attention for the economic challenge of the migrants. In country, this study will give extensive attentions to the socio-economic challenges of migrants in the urban areas. Therefore, the study will fill the gap the literatures about rural-urban migration.

The study also indicates the major impact of rural-urban migration and therefore publicized the findings to the academic community. The findings of this research will enable policy

makers and other interested groups in their effort to solve this societal problem. It also indicates the major cause of rural-urban migration as well as solutions on the how this movement will be minimized.

Furthermore, the study will address what remedies should be taken by the responsible bodies to enhance the condition of migrants in the cities. Generally, this research will be significant in providing information that are related to rural-urban migration and the direct and indirect of the process the social, cultural and economic aspects. Therefore, this paper will have greater importance not only for anthropologists but also for other groups in other disciplines such as sociologists, public administrators, policy makers, economists as well as geographers.

### **1.5-Scope of the Study**

This paper is mainly concerned with the socio-economic as well as cultural life of migrants in Burayu town. The area is chosen for the reason that it is a destination for most migrants from the rural areas of Western Shawa.

Even if the migrants in this area are involved in different small-scale work, the study mainly focused on those migrants who lived as laborer in the newly construction sites in the study area. The major reason why the researcher has preferred to do with this group is the limited time to accomplish this research paper. Thus, the study has attempted to show the social, cultural and economic challenges of migrants in Burayu town.

### **1.6-Limitation of the study**

The major objective of this study is to investigate the socio-economic challenges of migrants in Burayu town. The study also explores the implication of rural-urban migration on the host communities. To achieve this objective, the study has examined the perspective of the migrants and some of the host communities. In addressing this issue, the study may face some limitations. One of the major problem in this study is getting sufficient time to discuss the issue with the migrants. The reason for this is that most of the migrants are daily laborers and they have rest only on Sundays. The other limitation in this research is that most of the migrants are not willing to provide information on any matter since they feared that the information they provide might have been wrongly interpreted.

### **1.7-Research Methodology**

#### **1.7.1-Research Design**

To realize the intended objectives, the study has employed a qualitative approach. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used to attain the designed objective. Primary data collection tools such as semi- structured in depth interview, observation, focus group discussion, and case study

are implemented to generate valuable data. Then, the data obtained through these instruments were supported by secondary data from both published and unpublished materials.

### **1.7.2-Method of Data Collection**

The relevant data for this study are both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources were collected through in-depth interview, semi-structured interview, focus group discussion and observation. As a research instrument, semi-structured (close-ended) questions were developed and administered for 12 migrants and 3 local inhabitants. The inclusion of this tool in the study enabled the researcher to cross check data that were collected through other tools and used to elicit additional ideas from the respondents. In the following section the researcher has going to present a brief discussion on each of the above data collection tools.

#### **1.7.2.1-Primary Data Collection Method**

**In-depth Interview:** An in-depth interview was conducted to gather primary data from migrants who lived in the study area. About 30 migrants (both male and female) were involved in the interview. Seventeen male and thirteen female informants were participated in it. About five local inhabitants, four males and one female, were also interviewed during the field work.

Through this method the researcher had generate primary data such as personal profit of the migrants, their place of origin, their intention to migrate to the study area, and other similar factors. The method also enabled the researcher to collect information which are related to Socio-economic status of the migrants in the study. Moreover, data on the effects of rural-urban migration in Burayu town were gathered through this technique.

Generally, issues such as decision making to migrate, working and living condition and the challenges confronted by migrants in the study area were discussed widely during the in-depth interview. It was through these methods the researcher collected primary data on matters such as motivational and attitudes related to their life. An in-depth interview with female domestic workers has enable the researcher to collect firsthand information on gender issues. Primary data that are related to violence's against migrant women were also collected through this method.

Interviews were conducted in Oromiffa or Amharic language at the interviewee's home or work place, were written, and lasted between 45 to 50 minutes. The interview questions were designed to retrieve information about the informants' lived experience of life before and after migration, mainly focusing on factors of migration, impacts of migration and vulnerabilities associated with migration.

The collected data were transcribed after the interview. Then, the transcripts were read as an initial stage of the data. Finally, the data were rearranged and analyzed through qualitative approach.

**Semi-structured Interview:** It was the other method implemented in this study through which primary data collected. The inclusion of this method in the study enabled the researcher to cross-check the data that were obtained by in-depth interview and observation and used to get additional ideas from the respondents. Accordingly, the data were collected from 12 migrants (5 males and 7 females). Three households from the study area were also take part since they were members of the host community in which the migrants reside.

**Observations:** As one of the tools of primary data collection, an extended observation was carried on this study. The researcher has observed the working condition of the migrants, their residential areas as well as the geographical setup of the study area. Above all the researcher observed peoples' interaction in the study area. The Socio-economic life of the study group was also observed intensively.

Things observed were recorded on a notebook, their reliability tested and interpreted as data. Generally, the researcher has collected a great deal of data through this method.

**Focused Group Discussion:** It is a vital research instruction being used in addition to the above approaches. This method is very important in triangulating ideas of different informants. Therefore, one FGD was conducted in the study area. The discussion was held between six individuals. Four male migrants and two local inhabitants were participated in the discussion. The FGD lasted for 1hour and 30minutes. The relationship between education, rural-urban migration and unemployment was the main issue of the discussion. It was held on Sunday since everybody has free time on that day.

The participants were selected by the research based on their free will. During the discussion the researcher has raised an issue on the topic and then participants brought several ideas. Each idea was recorded and presented as data after their reliabilities have checked.

#### **1.7.2.2-Secondary Data Collection Method**

In this study Secondary Source of data were collected from different published and unpublished materials. These materials are including research works, books, office documents, and journal articles written by different scholars on the issue of rural-urban migration. Secondary data which were helpful to the completion of the study also taken from electronic media such as Facebook.

### **1.7.3-Method of Data Analysis**

The data source which are collected through several techniques were analyzed through different ways. Since most of the data for this particular study are qualitative they were analyzed through qualitative way. Thus, the information obtained by various data collection instruments are analyzed in descriptive forms.

### **1.8-Organization of the Thesis**

The thesis is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, research methodology, scope, objective and limitation of the study. In the second chapter related literatures as well as theoretical frame works which are relevant to the study are critically reviewed. Chapter three includes description of the study area.

Chapter four of the study deals with data presentation and discussion of the research findings. The findings of the research in this section are presented in relation to socio-economic challenges of the migrants as well as the main driving factors of rural-urban migration. Impacts are also discussed here.

Conclusion and recommendations of the study are discussed in the last chapter of this paper. Each section of the research has its own introduction and conclusion. Definitions of key terms and acronyms are presented in a separate section at the beginning of this thesis.

## **Chapter Two**

### **2-Review of Related Literatures**

#### **2.1-Defining Migration**

According to the Dictionary of Human Geography (2009), the concept of migration is generally seen as sub-category of 'mobility'- referring to both movements across territory and change in residential location. Besides the spatial mobility, it is at the same time also the matter of a change in social status of the moving individual (Massey, 1998: 431-466). Therefore, migration is the temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographical location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution (Massey, 1998: 431-466).

Migration can be defined in terms of spatial boundaries as internal and international (Birhanu and Kavitha, 2017: 1). Internal migration is the movement of individuals within a country whereas international migration involves the flow of individuals between countries where national boundaries are crossed (Birhanu and Kavitha, 2017: 1). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration, i.e. The movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities (Ralph, 2012: 17).

National migration is also known as rural-urban migration. Rural-urban migration can be ignited by voluntary or involuntary forces (Mc Catty, 2004: 11). Involuntary forces or forced migration is migration that takes place when the migrant has no choice whether or not to move (Mc Catty, 2004: 11). Examples of involuntary migration include political instability, family disagreement, fighting with neighbors and wars. According to this author, voluntary migration is based on one's free will and initiative. In this case the strongest factors influencing people to voluntarily move are the desire to live in better home and employment opportunities.

Generally, rural-urban migration refers to movement of people between rural and urban areas, either communities on a regular basis, or migrating temporarily or permanently (Getenet and Mehrab, 2010: 3). Thus, movement of people from the countryside towards the city is a phenomenon we can observe in many economically developed or less developed parts of the world (Ralph, 2012: 12).

Internal migration or rural-urban migration is moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent (Massey, 1998: 431-466). While external migration is moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent (Massey, 1998: 431-466). Therefore, international migration is only inherently different from domestic migration in so far as the former is politically by virtue of crossing state boundaries of territories and citizenship (Cohn and Gunvor, 2009: 36).

In short, migrants are people who have moved / are moving from one place to another (Ralph, 2012: 18). Migration can be international or intra-national; temporary or permanent; forced or voluntary and legal or illegal (Cohn and Gunvor, 2009: 36).

Rural-urban migrants or internal migrants can be categorized as labor migrants. According to Ralph (2012), economic forces alone cannot completely explain the nature of migration patterns. Scholars state that institutions, social networks and cultural or historical factors may cause migration patterns. For example, today, families are seen as the essential actors behind migration decisions. Based on the different factors that caused rural-urban migration.

As stated in Demographic Research Vol 14 (pp. 510) that increase in internal migration associated with economic and political transitions in countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific have made migration a salient feature of life in developing countries. Ethiopia one of the countries in Africa with a relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution. According to

this research internal migration and population redistribution in Ethiopia is associated with the country's economic transition from a socialist to a market-oriented economy, critical political changes since the 1970s through the 1990s, and civil war and famine.

## **2.2-Causes of Rural-urban Migration**

Migration have been a key human response to environmental, social, political and economic changes (Wosen, 2015: 1). According to Sander (2005) cited in Wosen, (2015) in different parts of Africa migration is considered as means to escape economic, social, political problem and challenges-it is a survival strategy. As a result, migration is an attempt to secure better life, whether in terms of economic or educational opportunities, or simply to escape poverty (Wosen, 2015: 9).

According to paper presented at the Conference on 'Trans-nationalization and Development(s)' at Bielefeld in Germany (2007), the cause and consequence of migration are strongly interrelated since the circumstances that can cause migration will equally affect the effects of migration on development in sending societies.

People move for a variety of reasons. But, the factors that can cause migration can be classified as push and pull factors. The pull factors are reason for moving into a place because of something desirable such as nicer climate, better food supply, job opportunities, etc.... Forced migration is a negative form of migration, often caused by persecution, development, or exploitation (Mc Catty, 2004: 12). As Mc Catty stated that the largest involuntary migration in history was caused by development. Thus, one of the largest involuntary migration in history was caused by development as stated by Mc Catty.

According to the World Bank Report (2012) the following factors can be the major driving force or causes of internal migration in Ethiopia. Economic driving factors of migration in rural areas according to the report include: lack of employment and business opportunities, low wage, lack of access to education, lack of access to other public service, and small agricultural plots and low productivity. The report also describe social and cultural drives of rural-urban migration as follow: inheritance practice, forced and early marriage, family disputes, and desire for independence and agency.

As stated in the World Bank Report (2012) the practice of inheritance of livestock or land where households divided their land between marriageable sons decrease the land holding of subsequent generation in addition to allowing women minimal access to land resource. In this case some women and girls cited escaping driver for their migration.

The rural-urban migration trained in Ethiopia can be explained by a number of so-called push and pull factors (Ezra and Kiros, 2001: 749-771). The push factors are those situations that push or force migrants to move. While the pull factors are situations which attract migrants to the new locations.

In Ethiopia many factors have been responsible for rural-urban migration. Belay, (2011) states that over population, famine, poverty, agricultural land shortage and lack of agricultural resources are the main push factors. While urban development and opportunities associated with them are the major pull factors which attract rural people to move into cities (Fransen, 2009: 33). Thus, rapid geographic shift of people from rural region in different countries has been the result of both rural push and urban pull factors (Fransen, 2009: 33).

More and more Ethiopians seek better opportunities in Ethiopian's largest cities like for instance Addis Ababa (Fransen, 2009: 33). Addis Ababa is the most important urban destination for Ethiopians moving rural areas (Ezra and Kiros, 2001: 749-771). In addition, Fransen (2009) stated that the high rate of poverty levels Ethiopia currently faces will drive people to look for better opportunities elsewhere.

However, the World Migration Report (2015) has argued against the above explanation about internal migration. The report stated that rural-urban migration is the result of economic transformation, and a critical component of urbanization. But, in low income settings in particular, rapid rural-urban migration can in principle contribute infrastructure, housing and service shortage, and create financial and delivery problems for the responsible local governments and national agencies as described in the report.

According to Demography Research (2006: pp 509-540) explain how the character, direction, and volume of migration in Ethiopia in the last two to three decades have been sector, and government resettlement policies of the 1980s. Food security is also an area of critical concern in Ethiopia as much of the rural population lives in constant food insecurity as discussed in the document.

Birhanu and Kavitha (2017) also stated that apart from war and political violence, ecological degradation, famine, and poverty are historically among the major causes of migration in Ethiopia. Similarly factors such as population pressures, demographic pressure, or environmental degradation have been considered as the root causes of migration (Mberu, 2006: 509-540). In this case, economic and demographic factors alone cannot explain why people move or migration decision (Mberu, 2006: 509-540).

Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is referred to as "labor migration", or the movement of able-bodied individuals from their village origin in to cities where they to earn a labor-wage (Adamnesh, Linda, and Benjamin, 2012: 6). Labor migration is the most often cited as a last choice coping mechanism, but does allow individuals to remit money home and pay their land tax and government loans (Adamnesh, Linda, and Benjamin, 2012: 6).

In general, Hunnes (2012) cited in Feleke stated that the Government Office for Science, London, recently developed a model to demonstrate the push and pull influences climate effects on the five

drivers of migration, namely political, demographic, economic, social, and environmental factors. Therefore, it is evident that extreme poverty and poor governance in the rural areas have been and continue to be key driving forces for Ethiopian internal migration (Fransen, 2009: 35). Fransen (2009) concluded that more than the pull factors, rural push factors have been strong forces for movement of people from rural to urban areas of Ethiopia. Consequently, one of the major push factors that is rural poverty forces parents to send their children to cities to look for work.

But according to World Migration Report (2015), not all migrants are poor and some of the rural migrants are from the wealthiest group and they are moving either for employment or education purpose. Based on this argument one can conclude that migrants are not a homogenous group.

Finally, having the above discussion on the causes of migration in mind one can answer the question 'who migrates to cities?'. Migration literatures reveals that the young and the strongest group of the society are the major group to migrate from the rural to urban centers. Usually these people are unmarried, wield little power in local affairs (Ralph, 2012: 13). Generally, one can expect that these young adults are likely to be more adaptable to the urban environment and, moreover, the potential earnings are higher than when they would have stayed in the rural village (Ralph, 2012: 13).

### **2.3-The Consequences of Rural-urban Migration.**

Rural-urban migration in developing countries is accompanied by positive and negative consequences for the area of origin and destination (Belay, 2011: 1). Thus, the researcher has tried to analyze both the positive and negative consequences in the following manner.

The rapid growth of urban population in Ethiopia and many other developing countries has been largely due to rural-urban migration contributing almost half of their urban population growth (Habtamu, 2015: 17). Driven by rural-urban migration, urbanization is expected to be a key features of Ethiopia's development path in the near future according to the Ethiopian Migration Study Report of the year 2008. The report stressed that 'even if Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in sub-Saharan Africa, urbanization has recently accelerated and the urban population share is estimated to almost double from 16% in 2007 to 27% by 2035'.

Therefore, many research finding on migration reveal that the rate of urbanization has steadily increased from time to time. The two major reasons for this are natural increase and rural-urban migration.

However, knowledge about the process and trends of internal mobility in Ethiopia and its contribution to urbanization process is very limited (Oliver and Raymond, 2006: 53). The main factor contributing to the limitation is mainly the non-availability of systematically collected statistical information.

Understanding the consequence of migration on living condition at the household level can aid our understanding of the problem of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa (Demographic Research Report, 2006). In developing countries like Ethiopia rural-urban migration affects socio-economic aspects in both urban and rural areas.

Pacione cited in Ashenafi (2013) indicated that the increasing level of urbanization and urban growth are the results of a combination of natural increase of urban population and net migration to urban areas. In this case migration has a direct effect on the geographic distribution of population (Wosen, 2015:1). Currently in Ethiopia large number of peoples are migrating from the rural areas into cities and such a movement has resulted in the growth of population number in urban areas.

The rate of urbanization in developing countries has increased in alarming rate. Ethiopian, the second most populated country in Africa has a rapidly growing urban population with nearly 4% growth each year, twice the national population growth rate, often exacerbated by extreme climatic events such as drought (The Ethiopian Urban Migration Study, 2008).

According to estimates of the United Nations, the world's urban population in 2011 consisted of 3.6 billion people and will be expected to increase with 72% by the year 2050 (Marthin and Inda, 2013: 1). United Nations Habitat 2013 in Marthin and Inda (2013) stated that all around the world, urbanization is increasing and more than half of the earth's population now lives in the urban areas. Similarly, the rural population will decline from the year 2012 as suggested by UN population study of 2011.

According to the United Nations estimates (cited in Seyd Ali 2010), 50% the projected increase in the world's urban population will come from rural to urban migration so that by 2025, over 1.1 billion urban people in less Developing Regions will be rural migrants. Thus, from 2000 to 2010 slightly less than half of the world's urban population growth can be ascribed to migration (World Migration Report,2015:7). It is evident that rural-urban migration has played a crucial role in the growth of urban population and the process of urbanization throughout the world. Similarly, the flow of people from the rural in to urban areas has speeded up the rate of urbanization in Ethiopia. As a result, as Fransen (2009) suggested that by the year 2020 around 22 million Ethiopians will be live in cities. This might lead to increasing unemployment levels in the cities, which might in turn result in higher cross-border migration flows (Fransen, 2009: 33). There is no doubt that a rapidly growing urban population can present serious challenges to national and local government (World Migration Report, 2015:2).

Economically rural-urban migration has increased unemployment rate in the urban areas. The growth of the rate of unemployment in the urban areas is the other major impact of rural-urban migration. Ralph (2012) stated that movement of people from rural areas to cities has reached extremely high and job opportunities has been insufficient to absorb the arrival of a large number of people.

Similarly, Ethiopia is also faced different migration patterns and dynamics which have significant economic consequence for the country. According to British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences (2013), decision taken by people to migrate from the rural to urban areas is influenced by socio-economic issues. The relative wages and perceived probability of finding a job were indeed important determinants of a decision to move (British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences, 2013). While some rural-urban migrants find employment and attain better standards of living than they had in their rural homeland, a large proportion of them remain unemployed or underemployed mainly due to their lack of appropriate skills or the absence of jobs (Hein, 2010: 227-264).

Therefore, one of the economic challenges that migrants faced in the city is searching for a job and getting employed (Adamnesh and Linda and Benjamin, 2012: 11). Despite the low level of employment, population movement in Ethiopia is substantial.

Condition of work and life in the urban areas are harsh. However, migration is seen by many as their only option in the face of poverty, and although the immediate returns are negligible, many consider their standard of life improved through living in the city and some reported using migration as part of a longer term strategy for improvements in well-being (Adamnesh and Linda and Benjamin, 2012: 6). Once migrated from the rural areas therefore many people have preferred to live under a harsh circumstance in the cities rather than go back in to the rural areas and lived in poverty that they had experienced earlier. As a result, rural-urban migration aggravates urban poverty.

Sometimes rural-urban migration results in higher population pressure on cities and caused urban poverty. In this case the high unemployment rate in urban areas has led to shift in rural poverty to urban poverty when large number of people from the rural areas flow into the cities (Fransen, 2009: 15). One of the central characteristics of urban poverty is inadequate and unstable incomes, heavy works, discrimination in labor markets based on ethnicity and etc... (World Migration Report, 2015). Therefore, rural-urban migration can result in sprawling slums of under employed poor people according the report.

Scholars on the issue are commonly argued that rural-urban migration has a negative consequence for both the migrants and the host communities. Increase in slums is one of the major problem encountered by these group. Beside sanitation, crime, sexual abuse and etc... are the other problems that followed the increase in slums (Mberu, 2006: 509-540). In extreme cases, persistent unemployment can contribute to civil unrest.

The rate of rural-urban migration is alarming in recent years and its effects are not only felt by the source regions as facilities in the destination regions are overstretched, the source regions are virtually deserted (Asian Journal of Business and Management Sciences, 2011: 171-201). Therefore, rural-urban migration has a dual consequence and both the rural as well as the urban areas are equally

affected by this process. But the effect is relatively higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. According to World Migration Report (2015), there is no doubt that a rapidly growing urban population can present serious challenges to national and local government.

According to *Asians Journal of Business and Management Sciences* (2011), rural-urban migration brings pressure on urban housing and the environment as migrants arrive from rural areas. In this regard urban living is characterized by high levels of unemployment and underemployment, poverty, crime, risky reproductive behavior, generally debilitating environmental conditions, and poor health outcomes (Skeldon, 1997: 33).

Rural-urban migrants have faced so many Socio-economic challenges since their arrival in the urban areas. For instance, for migrants getting an identification card in their respective urban destination is very difficult. According to World Bank Report on rural-urban migration in Ethiopia (2015), a migrant is required to live six months in the urban area prior to registering their new address, and requesting a new identification card that reflect his/her residence. As stated in the report even it is impossible that a migrant will still be unable to apply for an identification card because applicants are restricted to individuals that own a property in the urban areas.

Therefore, the absence of permanent housing, combined with a lack of an identification paper, can significantly limit access to health care and formal employment. Consequently, the opportunities for rural migrants in urban areas are limited, and life in cities frequently does not meet expectation (Fransen, 2009: 35).

Sometimes migrants are unable to integrate simply with the host communities. Integration is a process in which migrants are acceptable to the community (Massey, 1998: 431-466). Then integration is to find a balance between respect for their own cultural value and identity of migrants and creating a sense of belonging (Ibid). Integration is defined as a process of developing a society in which all the social groups share socio-economic and cultural life. However, some migrants have faced challenges in developing a smooth relationship with the host communities and they suffered from it for a certain period of time. Anthropological studies on migration focus on the way migrants are perceived by the societies into which they enter as well as how they respond to these perception (Cohn and Jonson, 2009: 39).

#### **2.4-Anthropological Perspective of Rural-urban Migration**

Anthropology contributes to the study of contemporary migratory flows through its holistic approach, which is able to tie together many different aspects of complex migration processes (Cohn and Jonson, 2009: 39). Anthropological scholarship on population issues in Sub-Saharan Africa has deepened and extended the analysis of a range of contemporary demographic issues, including fertility, marriage,

migration, and the AIDS epidemic (Cohn and Jonson, 2009: 39). Thus, anthropological qualitative research human population process (i.e. fertility, mortality, and migration) with a holistic approach.

Historically, the study of human migration was not a focus in anthropology until well into the 1950s (Cohn and Jonson, 2009: 41). Labor migration began to interest anthropologists in the 1930s when they recognized the impact of industrialization and market economies up on communities whose men were being forced into labor market by the demands of colonial system (Cohn and Jonson, 2009: 41).

According to Cohn and Jonson (2009), throughout the 1970s and 1990s, anthropology contributed to the study of migration by illuminating the implications of people's movements from rural, "non-developed" areas of the non-western world to urban, industrialized centers in the west. In the 1990s, the cultural and social dimension of migration increasingly took precedence over the earlier, economic one. They conclude that this transition inspired a variety of interests in studying the relationship between culture and human migration.

Rouse (1995) cited in Cohn and Jonson (2009) suggested that the study of migration has been and continues to be an important area of interest in anthropological theory. He also concludes that though often viewed as peripheral in the past, the anthropological study of migration has now finally been acknowledged as a valuable source. Today many anthropologists are interested with the study of the relationship between culture and human migration.

## **2.5-Theories of Rural-urban Migration**

While migration is as old as humanity itself, theories about migration are fairly new (Massey, 1998: 431-466). In the last three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, several migration researchers have bemoaned the absence of a comprehensive migration theory, and there have been numerous calls or attempts to develop just such a general migration theory (Ralph,2012:17). This has led scholars to conclude that there will probably never be a general theory on migration (Ralph,2012:17).

As a result of the general lack of a common theoretical thread, most empirical work -especially from outside migration economics-remains isolated, scattered, and theoretically unexplored (Massey, 1998: 431-466). However, over the 20<sup>th</sup> century, several perspectives on migration have evolved. But, they have generally evolved in isolation from one another, and show important differences in their level of analysis (Massey, 1998: 431-466).

According to Massey (1998), difference in disciplinary and paradigmatic orientation and level of analysis have led to wide spread controversy on the nature, causes, and consequences of migration. He stated that one of the possible reasons for this lack of coherence is that migration has never been the exclusive domain of one of the social sciences.

Among the main reasons explaining why it is so difficult to generalize about the causes and consequences of migration are the diversity and complexity of the phenomenon as well as the

difficulty of separating migration from other socio-economic and political process (Ralph, 2012:19). Therefore, migration requires a sophisticated theory that incorporates a variety of perspectives, levels of analysis, and assumption due to its multifaceted nature (Ralph, 2012:19).

Neo-classical and Structuralist interpretations are the two major general paradigmatic stances towards migration (Salt (1987) cited in Ralph). Up to the early 1980s, the theoretical debate on migration tended to be rather polarized, with neo-classical views on the one hand and historical-structuralist views on the other (Skeldon, 1997: 36).

Neo-classical migration theory sees rural – urban migration as a constituent part of the whole development process, by which surplus labor in the rural sector supplies the work-force for the urban industrial economy (Todaro, 1969:126). Harris and Todaro (1969) cited in Todaro (1970) elaborated the basic two sector model of rural –to-urban labor migration. This influential” Harris-Todara model” has remained the basis of neo-classical migration theory since then (Todaro, 1970: 126).

Early theoretical discussion on rural-urban migration in economics focus on the individual’s motivation to migrate from rural to urban areas (Sosina and Stein, 2014:16). Rural-urban migration will exist even if there is unemployment in urban areas as long as expected earning in urban areas is higher than earnings in rural areas (Sosina and Stein, 2014:16). At the micro level, neo-classical migration theory views migrants as individual, rational actors, who decide to move on the basis of a cost –benefit calculation (Todaro, 1970:126).

Scholars asserted that the major causes of migration were economic. According to this perspective people are expected to move from low income to high income areas and the general notion that migration movements tend towards a certain spatial- economic equilibrium has remained alive in the work of many demographers, geographers and economists (Sosina and Stain ,2014 :18). In order to understand rural –urban migration, it is to modify and extend the simple wage differential approach by looking” not only at prevailing income differentials as such as but rather at the rural-urban expected income differential, i.e. the income differential adjusted for the probability of finding an urban job” (Todaro, 1970:138).

Further extension of the Harris-Todaro model is possible by interpreting it with in a human capital frame-work, in which migration is seen as an investment decision (Todaro, 1970:138). In human capital theory according to Todaro, personal assets such as skills, education, and physical abilities are fundamental capitals that boost economic production. Depending on specific type of labor demand in migrant receiving areas, migrants will be selected depending on their specific skills and educational background (Todaro, 1970:138).

The neo-classical theory of migration was criticized by several scholars. Later, models of migration incorporate more factors than the wage differential as a trigger for migration and more actors than the

migrants in decision making (Sosina and Stain, 2014:17). In the new economics of migration, the household is the unit of analysis instead of the individual migrant and factors such as risk minimization, imperfections in rural markets and relative deprivation considered important incentives for migration in addition to differences in expected returns to labor (Sosina and Stain, 2014:17).

Place utility and other micro theories assume that migrants have perfect knowledge of the costs and benefits of migration (Brettell and Hollifield, 2000:106). Migration does not take place in a social, cultural, political and institutional void (Brettell and Hollifield, 2000:106). Brettell and Hollifield stated that neo-classical migration theory is not able to deal with constraining factors such as government restriction.

Neo-classical migration economy has also been criticized for being a historical and euro-centric, supposing that migration (i.e. the transfer of labor from agricultural rural to industrial urban sectors) fulfills the same facilitating role in the modernization of currently developing countries as it did in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Europe (Skeldon, 1997:79). In fact, the contemporary migration in developing countries takes place are rather different, although perhaps not fundamentally so (Skeldon, 1997:79).

Historical-structuralism is the other major theory in migration studies. As in most fields of social science, historical-structuralism has dominated migration research in the 1970s and most of the 1980s (Tacoli, 2009:516). Historical-Structuralists have not developed a migration theory as such, but perceive migration as a natural outgrowth of disruptions and dislocations that are intrinsic to the process of capitalist accumulation (Tacoli, 2009:516). They interpret migration as one of the many manifestation and the increasingly unequal terms of trade between developed and underdeveloped countries (Massey, 1998: 431-466).

As stated in Massey (1998), the dependency school views migration not just as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries but also as one of the very causes of underdevelopment, rather than as a path towards development. According to this view, migration ruins stable peasant societies, undermines their economies and uproots their population (Massey, 1998: 431-466).

Historical-Structuralist's have criticized neo-classical migration theory, stating that individuals do not have a free choice, because they are fundamentally constrained by structural forces (Tacoli, 2009: 520). Rather than a matter of free choice, people are forced to move because traditional economic structures have been undermined as a result of their incorporation in to the global-economic system (Skeldon, 1997: 83). Through this process, rural populations become increasingly deprived of their traditional livelihoods, and this uprooted population become part of the urban proletariat to the benefit of those core areas that rely on cheap migrant labor (Skeldon, 1997: 83). Massey (1998) stated that both neo-classical and historical-structural theories of migration generally fail to explain why some people in a certain country or region migrate and other do not.

Lee (1966) cited in Brettell and Hollifield (2000) explained that the decision to migrate is determined by factors associated with the area of origin, factors associated with the area of destination, physical barriers and personal factors. He also stated that migration is selective with respect to individual characteristics of migrants since people respond differently to different factors at origins and destinations and have different abilities to cope with intervening variables.

The push-pull model adopted by Lee is basically individual choice and equilibrium model, and is therefore, largely analogous to neo-classical micro model (Todaro, 1970: 134). Todaro (1970) argued that this model has gained enormous popularity in the migration literature and has become the dominant migration model in the academic arena. Most researchers who have applied the push-pull model have assumed that various environmental, demographic, and economic factors determine migration decisions (Tacoli, 2009:520).

Two main forces are typically distinguished to create the pushes and pulls: (1) rural population growth causing Malthusian pressure on natural and agricultural resource, and pushing people out of marginal rural areas, and (2) economic conditions (higher wages) luring people in to cities and industrialized countries (Skeldon, 1997:81). Generally, the push-pull model seems attractive since it incorporates all the factors that play a role in migration decision-making (Skeldon, 1997:81).

The debate on migration and development has swung back and forth like a pendulum, from developmentalist optimism in the 1950s and 1960s, to neo-Marxist pessimism over the 1970s and 1980s, towards more optimistic views in the 1990s and 2000s (De Hass, 2008: 227). However, the classical opposition between pessimistic and optimistic views is challenged by empirical evidence pointing to the heterogeneity of migration impacts. De Hass (2008) stated that the specific debate on migration and development have evolved rather separately from general migration theory.

According to De Hass (2008), neo-classical migration theory perceives migration as a form of optimal allocation of production factors to the benefits of both sending and receiving communities. He further stated that according to dominant views of the 1950s and 1960s in development theory, return migrants were seen as important agents of change and innovation. While the historical-structuralist paradigm sees migration as a flight from misery caused by global capitalist expansion, which is therefore inherently unable to resolve the structural conditions that cause migration.

The neo-classical migration theory has seen rural-urban migration as a decision making process for rational individuals who had decided to move from rural to urban areas. This theory lacked insight since migrants are not always make completely informed and national choices. Instead, these are several factors which have been as drivers behind migration decision. While the 'world system theory' argued in that rural-urban migration is influenced by the national labor market this theory paying too less attention to the individual motivation and action of the involved migrants. The historical-

structuralism theory has seen rural-urban migration has movement of people between developed and developing areas. This theory is more relevant to this study since rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is a movement from the low economic in to relatively developed ones. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the findings of the research in accordance with theory.

The development theory of migration is also relevant for the discussion in this research. This theory has seen rural-urban migration as beneficiary for both migrant sending and receiving society. In this case, migrants were seen as important agents of change and innovation. Thus, this theory too is applicable for the discussion and analysis of this particular research.

## **Chapter Three**

### **3-Brief Description of the Study Area and the Study Participant**

#### **3.1-An Overview of the Study Area**

In this section, the researcher explains 'what' and 'where' the study was done, when the study was conducted is also stated under this section.

The study is carried out in Burayu town, which is one of the towns in Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfine. According to Efa Tadesse and Gutema Imana (2017), Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfine is one of the zones of the Oromia region in Ethiopia. This special zone was created in 2008 from former Burayu special zone and parts of North Shawa, East Shawa, South west Shawa and West Shawa zones.

Geographically, Burayu is a town located about 15 kilometers away from the capital city, Addis Ababa. It is surrounded by similar Oromia Special Zones Surrounding Finfine. Accordingly, we have found Sebeta in the south, Walmara district in the west, Sululta in the north and Addis Ababa city in the east.

There are not enough written documents about the historical development of Burayu Town. Even the available few documents on the issue are not sufficient and sometimes contradict each other. The data in which the town was emerged mentioned variously in the several available documents on the topic. Most of these works have mentioned the last decade of the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Some elderly people in the town have commonly argued that the historical development of Burayu town goes as far back as 180 years from now, but based on the oral tradition of the local Oromo people, some writers have mentioned the year 1846 as the exact year in which Burayu was flourished as a town, in general, from the above two points of views one can conclude that the town was emerged during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Burayu town is situated on a fertile land and known for its vital natural resources such as water and forests, and rivers. Gefersa river is found with the territory of the administration of Burayu town. The river provides the larger share of drinking water for the inhabitants of Addis Ababa. Similarly, several natural spring water processing factories are planted in the town since the town has rich natural water resources.

The town is also known for its forest resources particularly Baharzaf or scientifically known as eucalyptus tree. In the past two or three decades, Burayu was surrounding by dense forests. According to one of the elderly informants, even the town got its name from a common tree to the place in the Oromo language

known as Burayu. But today the forest coverage surrounded the town has been highly reduced due to deforestation. Burayu has supplied larger amount of fire wood as well as wood for construction purposes to the inhabitants of Addis Ababa because of its proximity to the city.

Mount Menagesha and Mount Fitcha are the two high cliffs that surround Burayu town in the south west and the north respectively. These steep areas are still covered with dense forests and fenced the town from different directions. They are also a dividing line or natural demarcation between Burayu and the other neighboring towns such as Sebeta and Sululta.

### **3.2-A Brief Description of Population of the Study Area**

In terms of population distribution Burayu is predominantly inhabited by the Oromo ethnic group. However, there are also people who came from different parts of Ethiopia and permanently lived in Burayu. The Guraghe people are one of these groups who live in the town since the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After their arrival in the place, farmers who belong to Guraghe ethnic group began to engage themselves with horticultural activities along the banks of Burayu River. Today Burayu is the home of every Ethiopian ethnic group mainly due to large scale housing construction as well as the relatively cheaper housing rent in the area.

In the past, the local Oromo groups of Burayu used to lead their life by mixed agricultural activities. Until recently these people have practiced agriculture as their basic economic activity. However, from the last two decades on this economic activity has been abandoned due to reasons mentioned below. One of the major reason for abandoning agriculture is the expansion of invest large scale housing projects carried out on the former cultivation fields. Most of the grazing land is illegally taken by individuals and that make keeping cattle difficult for the farmers.

The other major economic activity of Burayu was slaughter house or butchery. Many people from Addis Ababa have visited the town to buy meat. *Tej bets* which served local drinks had also emerged following these activities. Merchants from the western part of the country and people from Addis Ababa who wanted to live in the suburban of Addis had also contributed a lot to the development of the town. Due to large scale housing construction, several residential quarters were created in the different corners of the town. Among the newly developed residential places in Burayu town, Wallaga Sefer, Dire, Ashewa Meda, and etc can be mentioned here as good examples.

In 1996 the Municipality of Burayu town was established over the area between Ketta and Gefersa. As one of a former Kebele official stated that the population was not more than 990 households during this time. According to the 2006 CSA census, Burayu Town has a total population of 85,170. The population

size of the town was around 114,426 according to survey made by the municipality in 2010. But recently, this figure is highly increased due to high level of migration of population in to the town particularly boys and girls. In 2017, the numbers of population reached about two hundred thousand according to rough estimation of the municipality of the town. This rapid growth of population has aggravated the socio-economic problems of the town.

Migration is one of the components of population dynamics which can affect population size of an area when its volume is significant. According to Burayu town municipality report on population issue of the year 2010, out of the total population of the town, migrants constituted about 61%.

Today Burayu is composed of large number of migrant groups than the local inhabitants, in the past two or three decades, people from different corners of the country continuously flew in to the town from the following western millennium. The municipality of the town had leased\given land for housing construction to the various public servants and inhabitants of the Oromia Regional State. These practice, was carried out in several rounds. As a result, the town has increased in size as well as its population. Besides various public services were added and this made the town relatively more suitable for living.

Industrial development and large-scale construction also attracted people from the nearby rural areas of Western Shawa in to Burayu town. Large numbers of youth groups of both sexes were migrated to this area mainly to get job in the construction sites.

The current trend of population flow in the town is initiated by the heap land sale practice by the farmers. Attracted by this many people from different corners of the country flow to this group in turn created large scale construction job opportunities and encouraged labor migration to the town.

In one or the other way the number of new comers has increased rapidly and with a period of two decades, their number surpassed the local inhabitants. So, the town shows a rapid urbanization process within a short period of time. Moreover, cheap housing rent in the town has attracted additional population flow in to the area and added fuel to the problem.

Shortage of potable water supply is the other major problem of the town. Even if Gefersa is found with the territory of Burayu, the town does not get water from it since the dam is the major source of water supply to the capital. Since 1997 different underground water holes were dug to provided water to the town. But the problem of potable water in the town is not solved.

In general, the town has shortages of social and public service like postal service, recreational place, and waste disposals, education al and health service. Rapid population growth mainly due to rural-urban

migration has made the problem worse. Currently migrant youth unemployment became one of the major social chaos in the town. It is why the researcher has preferred to conduct this study in Burayu town.

Additional people have created tremendous pressure on the urban utility service; Burayu town faces problems in almost all areas of its basic utility service. Not all the populations in the town have access to piped water supply and there are many households who have depend on private hand pumps and unspecified sources, thus, inadequate safe drinking water increases health risks. None of the kebeles get proper sewerage service from the municipality of the town a large number of people use open space, ditches and drains for waste disposal, also there is no public toilets and baths in the town.

There is no proper arrangement of collection and disposal of garbage in Burayu town. Garbage is usually dumped along the road corners, open areas, unused lands, and ditches in to the nearest water bodies. Only a small proportion of the households manage to get solid waste management service. As a result, both household waste and human generated wastes go directly or indirectly in to the open spaces or water bodies of the town and causes a number of environmental and health problems.

The environmental condition of Burayu town has deteriorated significantly. Today, Burayu is a town of noise, air and water pollution. The rivers in the town (Burayu and Lakku Rivers) are already polluted. The rivers are becoming dead due to unwise disposal of wastes by the inhabitants, one of the elderly informant said that in the recent past years we had drink the water of these rivers, he also added that these rivers are getting extincted due to the unexpected population growth in the area as well as careless disposal of wastes in to them.

Deforestation, cutting down of trees, illegal encroachment of lands and polluting water bodies are mainly caused by over population, this has resulted in an adverse effect on the environment of the study area. Children's are deprived of open play grounds.

Burayu town has shown rapid socio-economic progress and became one of the industry zone in the country. According to Burayu town Municipality, investments in construction, hotels, education, health and small-scale industries are the major sectors which show greater progress these days. However, education and health service infrastructures are still very poor particularly the health sector. The town has only one public health center which was established during the Derg regime.

Burayu is one of the recently urbanized areas among the several towns of the Oromia Regional State. There was high level youth flow in to the town due to its geographical proximity to the capital city. As a result, there are many young people particularly migrants who have vulnerable to unemployment and other Socio-economic crises.

### **3.3-Migrants and the Condition of Unemployment in Burayu Town**

Now days, the growth of youth unemployment is one of the critical socio-economic problems facing Ethiopia. The intensity of the problem is high in urban areas in general and Burayu town in particular where young people face serious difficulty in getting jobs. The advent of high level youth flows in to Burayu town has paved the way for the occurrence of varied social problems amongst which is unemployment. Rural urban migration from Western Shawa areas in to Burayu town has mainly aggravated the problem. This study was conducted to examine the socio-economic challenges of migrants in Burayu town with the objective of providing a better understanding of its prevalence as the result of the increase unemployment in the study area.

Unemployment and underemployment are major challenges and causes for a socio-economic problem in Ethiopia in general and Burayu town in particular. Youth unemployment is a challenge to Ethiopia and the country faces growing youth landlessness in rural areas and insignificant job creation potentially leading to an increase in migration to urban areas. Recently, Ethiopia has been achieving a promising economic growth. However, unemployment is one of the socio-economic problems in the country despite such improvements. This shows that the economic growth in the country cannot provide adequate jobs to the growing population in both rural and urban areas.

In general, in Ethiopia the challenges of unemployment situation occur due to rural-urban migration. Rural-urban migration affects the demand and supply in the labor market. This situation has been observed the study area because there are least opportunities of formal jobs created by the government and private investors. Although some jobs have been created by both sectors, they are incompatible with the number of migrants in to the study area.

# Chapter Four

## 4-Data Presentation and Discussion

### 4.1-Background Characteristics of the Study Group

The study has collected a wide range of information which is essential for the findings and the understanding of the results of the study on the socio-economic challenges of rural-urban migrants in Burayu town. The demographic and socio-economic profile of information interviewed in the study area are discussed in this section.

Demographic Characteristics of the Informants such as gender, age, marital status and educational level are some of the basic demographic characteristics. In terms of gender both male and female migrants are interviewed for this specific study. When we come to their age most of the migrants are young people who are found in the age limit between 15-35. Except few majority of the migrants in Burayu town are single. In terms of their educational status there is a big gap between migrants. Some of them do not have prior experience of educational at all. While others have either primary or secondary educational levels. And still some others do have a college diploma or University degree. In general, most of the informants have prior experience of either primary or secondary education.

Currently in Ethiopia, there is high movement of people from rural areas to urban centers. Burayu is one of the growing town in the country. The population of the town has shown a significant increment from time to time due to high population growth and rural –urban migration. Many of the migrants in the study area moved to this place from different rural areas of western Shawa. However, there are some migrants who came from various parts of the country.

Most of the migrants interviewed in the study area have perceived migration as a means to enjoy better life and job. However, in many cases they did not get things as they were expecting and life became worse than before. Therefore, the situation forced them to engage into the urban informal sectors particularly construction and domestic workers. For example, a 34-years-old migrant construction worker named Gurmu reported his situation in the following manner:

*I was quit my education from grade eight. I spent much of my time by helping my parents in agricultural activities. During these years I didn't possess nothing for myself. There were not job opportunities which generate*

*income in my locality. Then, I left my birth place in order to search job and come to Burayu before six years ago. Upon my arrival, I didn't have any skill rather than agriculture. Therefore, I was started labor work. It was a very difficult work. By then, the wage paid to this staff was very low I tried my best to survive with such a little earning. After a year or more since my arrival, I became a skilled carpenter. The skill has rewarded me a relatively satisfactory payment.*

In this regard, some respondents were asked about the reasons for their migration. Accordingly, various reasons were mentioned for their arrival to Burayu town. Some migrants were argued that they came here to find better job. Shortage of harvesting land is the major cause mentioned by many respondents to leave their local areas. Only few respondents claim that the reason for their arrival in the study area was to get easy access of education in the urban centers. Among these people a 23-years-old migrant named Diriba stated the reason why left his home village in this way:

*My parents have six children. I am the third child for them. The family subsidise itself with small scale agriculture activity. The production from such kind of economic activity could only feed the family. Two of my oldest sisters were married and led their life. The duty of assisting the family on the farm had fall on the shoulder of me and and my younger brother. On several occasions, I planned to marry and led life. But I couldn't do that since I didn't have land. I thought to ask a small plot from my parents but the small possession they had not sufficient for them. The only alternative I had by then was to move to the city to search a job. It is why I came here.*

In general, moving to the city is perceived by many migrants as an improvement of the prior situation. The perception of the migrants about the city is probably one of the driving force behind rural-urban migration. In fact, many migrants are vulnerable to several worse situations. Bacha was one of the key informants whom the researcher interviewed. He said:

*I have completed my 10<sup>th</sup> grade education and took national examination for secondary school students while I was in Ambo. I moved to Burayu town in 2006, where I had several jobs before I became a security guard in one of the*

*hotel in the town. I moved to this town because no one can find non-agricultural work in the rural areas of Ambo because of this I decided to left my birth place. My older brother already lives in Burayu, so I had a place to stay on my arrival. I will not stay here forever, I will go back to Ambo because socio-economic situations in the urban centers became worse. I won't be suffering more here, I will be back to my home and cultivate the plots of my parents.*

Therefore, one can conclude that the decision for migration was reached unwisely since some migrants decided to move to the city even before they didn't try the opportunities they had in the local setting. In this case, the experience of a migrant in Burayu town has explained the condition more clearly. In his words Telila has told how he made a decision to move to the urban center as follows:

*I didn't know about urban life before my arrival to Burayu town last year. But, I heard about some young people from our village who went to the cities and start job there. So, I began dreaming that one day I would move to these places and live there. Therefore, I decided to leave my birth place. However, I didn't find any work for several weeks since my arrival in Burayu. When time went on even survival in the town became difficult. Then, I started carried goods for people with small amount of money. The money enabled me to buy some foods. I have done this work for several months. From the beginning, I thought that I couldn't improve my livelihood in such a job; but it supports my daily needs. Later I started a new job. This time I became an assistant and cashier on taxi transportation. I have got more than 150 Birr per day. This work expands my social relationship with different people. I couldn't save my earning since I was exposed to 'khat' and alcohole addition. Now I am lived in despair because my initial plan is virtually failed. I believed that my decision to left my birth place was totally wrong.*

#### **4.2-Main Cause of Rural-urban Migration**

Poverty is a result of the lack of development in rural areas which are predominantly engaged in agricultural activities. The lack of development in many rural areas means that there is very limited access to basic needs such as clean water, electricity, health services and education. The main local form of employment is farming. There are few employment options available in many rural areas. A 17-year-old domestic worker in Burayu explains her condition prior to migration by stating that:

*Poverty is the only reason I have. If my family were not poor, I can learn at my family's home. At that time, my family didn't have any income, though they open a small shop after I left home.*

One of the most commonly reported challenge facing large rural households was that the plot of land available to each family member to support their family is too small. A 30-years-old migrant working in construction recalls the challenge of acquiring land for him and his family:

*First scarcity of arable land is the major one. When I got married, my parents promised me a plot of land. But, eventually they refused to give it me. I was annoyed with what they did. This instigated me to migrant.*

A key informant from Walmar Woreda also linked the reasons for migration with agricultural land scarcity. He added that there are no other alternative sources of livelihood. This respondent named Gudina was explained the situation in the following manner:

*My home village is not a well-developed area. So, it does not have any industries or factories, as a result there is no condition that can keep all members of the community in our locality. Because of this, there is a habit of moving out cities. Most of the migrants are youths since they mostly are economically dependent. Jobs are limited in our areas and the work is seasonal, laborers are only needed during the harvest time.*

The imbalance between population growth and lack of access to land forced many young people to migrate to the urban centers. As informants explained agricultural plot per family is inadequate because of its low productivity. The increasing population put further pressure on the land. The low agricultural productivity making attainment of self-sufficiency more challenging. Therefore, most of the children do not have plots of land and are dependents of their parents' small size of land.

According to informant's access to credit represents another element of weakness in rural areas. Young people have little access to financial credit for improving their livelihoods. One of the respondents named Eshetu stressed this by saying:

*There is no adequate credit provided by the government in the rural areas. There is irregular credit grant sometimes and even in this case a single person could not get the loan individually unless he/she form a group. Moreover, the amount of loan provided is very insufficient which does not exceed 15,000 ETB. How can you engage in a meaningful business with 15,000 Birr ---? It is not feasible. In addition to this there is no working place available for youths. Therefore, me and many of my friends were migrated to the urban areas in order to find better opportunities. This is the reason for my migration.*

Rural farmers may out migrate as a result of short age or lack of farm land, crop failure as well as the need for better jobs in the destination areas. Students may out migrate from their home place as a result of school dropout, failing national examination and lack of employment opportunities. The members of large family size can be pushed out of rural areas due to the lack of adequate income caused by the non-availability of non-agricultural jobs.

Most of the rural-urban migrants in the study area are young, least educated and unmarried. They are involved in different occupations like construction workers, hotel and cafe waiters, domestic workers, coffee vendors and laborers. Many migrants in the study area respond that searching better job in the urban areas is the first reason for their leaving their place of origin. Some others replied that rural poverty as the reason for leaving their homeland. Lomi was born and grew up in Shukute, a rural town in Gendeberet Woreda. She came to the study area before three years ago. She recalls the reason for her migration in this way:

*With the hope of getting some kind of work in the urban area, I had left my birth place three years ago. If I had this opportunity at my origin, I wouldn't leave my parents and came here. As you observed me, I am serving traditional coffee for my customers. I took this initiative to improve my life. I didn't have any reason to be here. Its poverty pushed me away from my home. So I am struggling with it and I hope one day it would become*

over.

Chali was one of the informants with whom the researcher discussed the causes of rural-urban migration. She was born and grew up in Holleta town. Chali said the following when she explained the cause of here migration to Burayu town:

*Its poverty which drove me into this town. Why do I suffer here if my parents had sufficient resources to support the family. Most my school friends went aboard either Dubai or Qatar. Some of them back home after making sufficient money which enable to start their own small business at Holleta. Even I couldn't do that due to lack of money. So that I came to this town and working as a house maid. I am saving my earnings since I have a plan to go either to Dubai or Saudi Arabia for further improvement.*

A major Phenomenon that challenges a typical developing country is unhealthy rural-urban balance where the rural areas are characterized by a high population pressure in face of meager resource base such as land, and the urban centers grappling with high rate of unemployment and poverty (International Journal of Development and Sustainability, Vol.1.No2 (2012): 186-194). Migrants criticize the government's effort to address economic problems. The explanation of Gemechis, a teacher in Burayu town, has describe the situation in this way:

*There are little or no Socio-economic development in the rural areas. I think that is the source of unemployment for the rural youth. What I observed that most of the Social-economic infrastructures are concentrated in or around Addis Ababa. Due to the nature of my work, I have got the chance to see some of the country's urban areas. So, I recognized that there is a huge gap in development between Addis Ababa and the regional cities in many terms. In this case what I suggested that the government should give the due attention to narrow the gap. I believed that if there is a balance Socio-economics development between the two, population flow into the capital might been reduced highly.*

They consider that government supports are minimal. The problems of unemployment are exacerbated by bad governance on allocation of land, loans and public service. In this words Gemechis also describe the unequal distribution of resources between the urban and rural areas as follow:

*I think there is unequal distribution of resource between the urban and rural area. In my opinion, the major reasons for this are corruption mal-government and injustice. I believed that if there is no equal distribution of resources between the two, migration from rural to urban areas would be continued. I thought that it is the duty of the government to solve this.*

An informant explained that the youth cannot get land for farming, He also states that the land policy the government follow is not favored the youth for it dose restrict the redistribution of land in which these land less individuals like the youth could get land. Migrants considered that migrants offer more opportunities than staying in local communities. A resourceful informant called Chaltu explained the advantage of migrating to the city in the following ways:

*In rural areas, the small business that is opened with loan may entertain only small profit due to the generally small population size in the rural villages. She also added that rural communities have little or no culture of buying and drinking coffee in you establishes a small coffee house.*

#### **4.3-Migration as a Strategy of Survival**

Young people in western Shawa have the impression that there is no opportunity for them in their rural bases. This is especially true of those who have completed formal education and are seeking employment opportunities in rural areas. The education received by the youth geared to ward white-collar jobs available in the cities, which does not prove advantageous in securing the predominantly agricultural jobs their areas.

A 27-year-old male respondent from Mugar explained the situation, especially focusing on the reason for young male out-migration:

*Mostly youths are experiencing migration to urban areas. More specifically males migrate starting from the age of 18 and females at the age of 15. The majority of the migrants particularly men left their birth places since they could get vocational training in their local areas. I couldn't continue my learning further due to my failure in grade ten national examination. If there were vocational school in the rural areas, I wouldn't suffer*

*from labor work, here. In many opinions, these kinds of school should be built in the rural areas too.*

A 21-year-old female called Bontu stated that since her family live in poverty she was keen to improved her life and live independently. The situation got worse after the death of her father. The family (her mother) could not cover the educational and other expenses for her. She said that there is nothing to work and change one-self in the rural village. As a result, she was obliged to migrate.

A female migrant from the rural 'Kebele' of Ginchi said that:

*The reason for my migration was the divorce of my parents. My father left our home and married to another woman and the responsibility of taking care of me and two of her younger sisters fall on the shoulder of my mother. My mother was unable to meet the basic needs of the family due to lack of support or access to resources like enough agricultural land. As a result, I was migrated to Burayu town in order to improve my life and to support her mother and two of my younger sisters. I believed poverty is the main reason for my migration; and migration is a means to escape poverty.*

Generally, economic inequality is both a cause and a result of rural-urban migration. Rural-urban migration affects the balance of livelihood and purchasing power among local residents. It creates a social culture and pressure towards migration as a concrete response to local poor living conditions. The successful migrants demonstrate the right ness of migration decision.

The rural poor use migration as a strategy to overcome their desperate poverty. Research participants explained that there are no opportunities available to them in the rural areas. They hoped to take advantage of the opportunities and services available in the urban centers. Interestingly, several key informants, mainly living in Burayu town aware of the opinion that migration aggravates urban poverty by overwhelming urban services. Obviously, the migrants need various services such as water, electricity, housing, etc. So, these needs of migrants create limitations on the service system and aggravates urban problems.

In general, many rural youths consider migration to the urban centers as the only option to come out of their problems. Most of them have reached a decision to move even before they have seen other alternative opportunities in their local areas. Once they decide to move and arrive in the urban settings,

most of them have regret and would not like to go back although faced series of challenges. The story of one of the migrant in Burayu town illustrates the situation further:

*My name is Dejenie Lema. I am 26 years old. I was born and grew up in Jeldu Wereda. My parents have six children including me. They subsisted themselves in agriculture. They were also engaged in a petty trade in our local market. I am the fourth child in the family. I have completed my junior education and passed to grade nine. In 2014 I drop out my education mainly to assist my parents in agricultural work. I help my parent's in agricultural activities with the rest of my brothers and sisters. I have also conducted petty trade in our local markets. But it was not profitable to improve my life.*

The following narration by Dejenie indicates that how most rural urban migrants took decision to move to urban centers. It also reveals that how some body's(migrant) success in the urban areas could influence decision making of potential migrants to leave the rural areas. In this case, Dejenie has reported the situation in this way:

*There are no job opportunities in our locality. In several circumstances I have discuss with friends on the means or how to get job and improve life. Most of my friends argued that move out to the cities was the only option to have job. I have heard earlier about people who migrate to Addis Ababa and became skilled workers. One of this people was young man called Tesfaye. He left our village before several years. As I heard from someone, Tesfaye became a skilled carpenter in Addis. Everyone in our village applaud his skill; even some of them call him to the village to build houses for them. His success excited me as well as initiate me to move.*

*In one of the holiday in 2016, Tesfaye came to our village to visit his parents.*

*This time I have decided to ask him to brought me to Addis. I have met him in the days after the holiday and told him about my decision. He said ok and added but you have to get the permission of your parents. Then I informed my parents about my decision and received their blessings. They borrowed me 1000 Birr too for transportation and expenses.*

*The next day I have left my village and move to Addis Ababa with the help of Tesfaye. After several hours travel we arrived and Tesfaye told me that this is*

*Burayu town. Then we went to his home and take some rest. In the afternoon we went outside and visit the town under his guidance. In the middle of the visit I have met many young people from our village.*

Furthermore, Dejenie's narration below shows how rural urban migrants have suffered from different problems after their arrival in the urban centers:

*For some days after my arrival I didn't start work. In between these days, Tesfaye introduce me with several construction employers and workers. He also gave lessons on several issues including how to adapt the urban setting. A week after I have started work as construction laborer for 100 Birr per day. Getting accommodation was one of my first problem. But soon I was joined some people who came from my village as a roommate. Earlier they were four in number and I became the fifth member. We have shares the cost of the house rent together.*

*At the beginning I was feel happy of being here. But through time different challenges came one after another. The nature of the work I do was heavy and more difficult. The behavior of the employers and co-workers was the other face of the challenge. Moreover, the unsuitable nature of accommodation made things worse.*

*I have decided to go back to my home village so many times but my prior situation forced me to leave my decision. In general, my migration is not fruitful and it is something opposite with my previous thought about it. However, I have faced the challenges for about two years since it is the only option I have for the time being.*

Factors reinforcing migration patterns are past experience that have created knowledge, practice and migrant chains. The story and experience of ex-migrants have influenced the behavior of rural youth to flee to cities. The study shows the economic and socio-cultural construction of rural-urban migration from western Shawa to Burayu town. Parents and relatives, peers and friends, and the society in general, all have a role in promoting migration.

#### **4.4-The Role of Education in Migration**

The findings of this research revealed that educated people are more mobile. Accordingly, illiterate people have less tendency to be migrate than literate people. However, this does not mean illiterate people

do not migrate totally. The majority of rural-urban migrants have at least prior experience of either primary or junior education before migrated to cities.

Most of the migrants told that they did not emphasize the importance of education and this was the reason for drop-out school. Most of them argued that we are living in poverty and our basic necessities were not fulfilled. That is why we did not give attention whether we pursue our education or not. Some of the migrants claimed that their families did not allow them to go to school in order to help the household on the farm. Pushed by their failure in education and their living condition young people decided to migrate to urban areas as they commonly argued.

Young girls and boys from the poorest family drop-out of school to seek employment opportunities in the city, leave their village either by their own interest or through the encouragement of their parents. A key informant from Meta Robi Woreda stated that:

*When families find it hard to support their members, they suggest that the children go to cities to earn a living for themselves and send money for the family. Some parents are convinced when they see other children from the community who have migrated to the cities and support their families, some other families suggest their children do the same and share their burden. As a result, many young people have move out into cities to take on the responsibility and to fulfill their parent's wishes.*

A very young girl who is working as a waitress in one of a hotel in Burayu town stated the reason why she did not go to school as well as her migration as follow:

*I was born and grew up in a rural kebele near Bako town. My father died when I was six years old. I have no any background of formal education. The reason why I did not go to school is that my brother was unable to fulfill educational materials for me.*

*My mother had been tried her best to send me school but she could not do that because of the acute poverty we have after the death of my father. My brother has faced every difficulties to take care of me and my older brother. In the year 2016 when I was 14, decided to migrate to Addis Ababa in order to assist my mother as well as to improve my life. In that year I left my birth place and came to Burayu town. For some months after my arrival, I was working as domestic servant with 300 Birr per month. I have sent all the money I get to my mother. I had working from early in the morning until the night.*

*Because of the work burden I have decided to change my work. Then, with the assistance of a women for my village I have got this work(waitress). I have faced some difficulties to learn the work but through time I cope up with it. I have earned 700 Birr per mother and a good sum of 'tip' from customers. I have sent some amount of money the money to my mother monthly. I have determined to start education several times but I could not do that due to shortage of time.*

Many people take advantage of migrants but rural people consider migration to urban centers as the best opportunity for improving livelihoods. However, migrants believe that staying in local villages does not offer possibilities to improve livelihoods. As respondents explained that parents are careless about their children's education.

Participants of the focus group discussion witnessed that people are involved in rural-urban migration holding university degree. This can be attributed to unemployment problem in the country at large. Here having education has its own significance for migrants in finding jobs in the cities. But they do not find the desired employment due to the presence of large scale unemployment rate and little job opportunities in the urban destination.

In the rural areas, young people leave school at a very early age start work in subsistence agriculture. Lower income, large unemployment, and limited chances to enter the formal sector mark their working life. In the urban areas, they face higher rates of unemployment. This reflects the rural-urban migrations of unskilled young workers as well as of newly graduates who are seeking job opportunities in the urban centers. Migrant domestic worker Chaltu sates the situation like this:

*My parents are illiterate. Therefore, they don't care for my learning as such.*

#### **4.5-Migrants in the Urban Centers**

Before migration, male migrants were mainly engaged in farming, shepherding and helping their parents in business, while female migrants were mainly helping in domestic chores. Several factors pushed the rural people to look for jobs in the urban areas where the labor market is demanding cheap workers. But the urban areas are also characterized by higher rate of unemployment. The creation of formal employment does not keep pace with migration flows and most rural-urban migrations found jobs in the informal urban sector. Therefore, the study focused on migrants who worked in construction and domestic work in Burayu town, as these are two of the most common areas of job where labor is in high demand.

On arrival in cities, migrants need support for their integration. Relatives and friends mainly provide support when they first arrive, until they got jobs and somewhere to live. Migrants are subjected to various violence's. but the violence varied according to their age and gender. Also they do not get identity cards and so as a result they have difficulty in opening bank accounts as well as unable to access different public facilities.

Income level vary in both construction and domestic work sector. For domestic workers, the range is wider, employment more stable, and salaries are paid monthly. Domestic workers in Burayu earn between 350-700 ETB a month. However, there are few domestic workers who earn more than 700 Birr monthly. The salary varied based on experience and skill to perform different domestic activities.

Most construction workers in Burayu town earn between 100-150 ETB a day, while those who have construction skill can earn 200-250 ETB a day. However, the daily wages that migrant construction workers earn are not constant and cannot be calculated like monthly incomes. The difference in earning in both sectors depends on specific conditions such as skill. As noted by a key informant who is a carpenter:

*Skill and experience are factor that influence the wages of workers.*

Women are more employable in labor-intensive works than the male counter-parts due to the assumption that women can afford to less-paid work. In this case, women migrants faced multiple challenges after their arrival in the urban centers. For instance, a migrant construction laborer named Workenesh explained her grievance in the following manner:

*If you want to be employed as a domestic worker, you have to have some one who took responsibility for you or a guarantor. Since I don't have such a person, I was forced to work as laborer in construction sites. The work is difficult. Moreover, the employers do not pay similar wage for men and women even if they do similar jobs. They reason-out the inequality by saying that men can perform a certain work well both in quality as well as quantity than women. But, this is quit wrong.*

Moreover, women migrants both in the domestic and construction sectors are suffered from different gender based violence's. The above migrant's construction worker stated her situation in particular and other female migrants in general as follows:

*In addition to biases which are related to work and wage, we have also faced problems such as sexual harassment, rape and gender inequality both at home*

*and work places. These genders based violence are made against us by male employer co-workers. Once one of my employer asked me to have sex with him. This man was pursued me too went in to bad with him for an extension of work contract and wage increment. But, I refused to fulfill his wish and left the work.*

Generally, understanding the life of migrants in the urban areas is important for construction more appropriate policy with the aim to improve their lives in the city, especially by comparing the change of their life prior and subsequent to migration. In recent times the shortage of welfare, services, and protection mechanisms has exposed migrants to multiple types of problems. Addis Ababa and its surrounding cities like Burayu have sizable number of migrants from rural and semi-rural areas. These areas have witnessed to greater or lesser degree massive amount of violence on the migrants. Therefore, the government and other concerned bodies should provide the necessary emphasis to identify the challenges of these vulnerable group and took alternative remedies on how to improve he lives of these people.

#### **4.6-Facing Hardship in the City**

The rapid growth of rural-urban migrant workers is one of the most important factors contributing to urban poverty. Similarly, the advent of high young people migration in Burayu town has paved the way for the emergency of varied social problems amongst which is unemployment. One of the economic challenges that migrant mentioned is searching for a job and getting employed. This was problem that particularly affected construction workers since construction jobs are unstable and getting job depends on the area and season.

We understand the intensity of the above problem when we see hundreds of man and women migrant job seekers were gathered in one of the place in the study area when some on has been go to Keta, one of the kebele in Burayu town, in the morning time and observed the gather of young people's there, he/she has immediately thought what happened in that place. However, it is a place where job seekers and potential employers have been met and made a deal for work. The local in habitants gave a nick name to the place and called it *Sew -tera*, meaning a place where labor market has been held.

Domestic workers however did not mention finding a job as a challenge, because they often deal with brokers/ agents or found job through relatives. But, sometimes they had difficulties in finding guarantors in order to be employed.

Tsige is a migrant domestic work who came from Ad'aa Berga to Burayu town before four years ago. Throughout her stay in the town, she has worked in different households. She explained the nature of her work by giving more emphasis for problems such as:

*If you have skill and physical strength, there are sufficient work demands for house maids in the town. The most serious issue is our work is the behavior of employers. There are people who insult you for silly mistake you did. Some other attempted to beat and caused harm to you. But, there are also good employer who treated you like their children. I was cursed my poverty in several circumstances when bad employers annoying me.*

Migrants said that the costs of living in cities made it difficult for them to save and remit money to their families. Buying food, paying for housing and other expenses took all or most of their wages. For example, a 23-year-old male migrant construction worker told that:

*The income I get here does not cover more than the cost for house rent and food. Even there are times that you may not have work for a week and cannot afford to buy food.*

Another migrant worker called Miteku stated the housing problem in the following manner:

*The money I have earned from labor work doesn't cover my housing and food expense. If I spent my entire earning on these, I couldn't save some money. Saving is only possible if you minimize the cost of housing rent by accommodating oneself in a shared room with two or three friends although there are problems associated with shared accommodation, it is the only means to survived and bring improvement in our future life.*

Most people from the rural areas do not hold identification cards, which creates a problem for them when they come to the city, where they are required to produce one when applying for employment, according to an official in one of the kebele in Burayu town, the kebeles in the town do not provide identification cards for new comers unless they bring evidence of residence from their birth places. To get this document migrant have to go back to their place of origin. For many of them, they simply con not afford

to travel back to their family's home due to the cost of transportation and the extended bureaucracy to get clearance paper at their birth places.

Migrants, particularly domestic and construction workers, faced extremely hard working conditions, long working hours, low payment, and regular accidents in their working places. For the construction workers the main dangers were unsafe working condition that led to accidents, Employers are extremely reluctant to help construction workers after they had accidents and there was little or no compensation for them. An informant called Diriba was one of the victim in this case,

*I had faced an accident while working in one of the construction site in Burayu town. I had faced heavy injury on my hand during the accident. The employer covered only the medical expenses, I was not compensated for the permanent physical injury, I have suffered from the accident.*

For the domestic workers their main danger usually came from their employers or members of the employers' households. Insults, violence, sexual abuse, rape, sexually transmitted disease and unwanted pregnancies were all too common among the domestic workers the researcher interviewed. An 18-year-old migrant domestic worker said that

*The house I was employed in as a house maid for the first time was totally a mess and I suffered a lot. The head of the household, the father, usually came home drunk in the middle of the night and it was my duty to open the door for him. In addition, he sexually harassed me and forced me to have sex with him. It was a difficult situation for me....*

Labor exploitation was another type of violation of the right of domestic workers. In some case wages went unpaid for month or were deducted for reasons do not clearly known. Domestic workers face a job with no set hours, and no set duties, meaning that their job description and hours are not clearly determined.

#### **4.7-Social Environment of Migrants at the Place of Destination**

When a person migrates to the city, he/she faces a challenge of mobility within the new setting and new environment. This mobility may require a new life style, new attitudes and new behavioral patterns. The migrants have rendered the social environment of Burayu town with a peculiar mix of rural and urban

traits and attitudes. The mix of population within the city varies from the highly educated to the illiterate, the technologically advanced to the unskilled, the worker to the beggar.

Urban life has a dichotomous reality. It is a place of deprivation and plenty, poverty and wealth, growth and failure. There is a sharp contrast between the rich and the poor. All these problems are resulted from rapid urban growth. Similarly, many of the migrants in Burayu town are lived in poverty. This is indicated by the proportion of poor migrant dwellers in the town. Therefore, high density of population makes the environment of the town unpleasant.

Most of the migrants in Burayu town involve themselves in the informal sectors. People employed in this sector get less financial benefits. In many cases they adopt unfair means for livelihood like labor intensive difficult works and prostitution.

#### **4.8-Effects of Rural-urban Migration on the Migrants as well as the Local Community**

Now Burayu has emerged as a town of crime and insecurity. Among the many negative social consequence of migration is the increase in the incidence of crime and violence. Social unrest, robbery, rape, drug addiction is prominent among the serious city problem. Quarrel, Clash, Conflict in squatter settlements is a regular phenomenon which create noise and violence that disturbs the inhabitants. Thus, a healthy social environment in the town is being threatened.

Generally rapid urbanization of Burayu town due to rural urban migration has created sever pressure on existing infrastructures and its absorbing capacities. Despite the unfavorable living conditions of most of the migrants in the town, the migration happens. Strong urban pull factors kept the migrants from leaving the city while weak pull factors of rural areas failed to bring the migrants back to village.

The story of the following migrant domestic worker illustrates the social and psychological effects of rural-urban migration:

*My name is Shewaye...before my arrival to this town, I was married and lived as a house wife. I have a son from my husband. But my marriage was lasted for only for years. My ex-husband was drunker person. He always came home drunk and beat and cause injury to me. I lived with him the hop that the situation might be improved. But nothing changed. Even it became worse. Finally, I have decided to left [my home and go back to my parents before I faced heavy injury. I took my child with me and went to my parents.*

*Then my marriage was terminated in divorce.*

*Once I have decided to move to the city in order to find job. But I can't do that due to my child. This situation continued for a year. Later my sister-in-law who lived in Burayu town sent me a message and informed as she finds job for me. She was sent some money for transportation. The messenger also informed me don't worry about your child. You can take him with you and both of you will live at your work place. Few days after I heard the news, I took my child with me and arrived Burayu. As she promised my sister-in-law has arranged job for me. The next day I started job as a house maid. Then, I and my child have begun a new life in the same house where I was started work. I have served this household for nine years.*

*My employers were a very good people for both of us. They sent my child to school and fulfilling education materials for him. My child grew up became an active learner. My employer particularly the mother sometime insult, disgust, degraded as well as look down at me. I consider all these as silly for the sake of my child. He grew up physically and reached grade five in his education. Later this woman began insulting and beating my child too. Her action made me furious it also affected my child psychologically.*

*One day he went school in the morning as usual but didn't back home.*

*We search for him everywhere but couldn't find him. The search continued for the next several days but didn't bore fruit. Then I stop my job totally for further searching. But my effort remains useless, finally, I decided to go back home.*

*However, the case my child couldn't allow me to live in peace. Once again decided to return back to Burayu town. Now I have worked as house maid in Burayu town.*

*My brain always asked me 'where my child is' but I couldn't get answer for it.*

#### **4.9-Shortage of Housing Facilities in Burayu Town**

Shortage of housing is quite acute as the prevailing situation fails to accommodate the rapid growing city population. As a result, squatter settlements are wide spread in different areas of Burayu town. Most of the squatter settlements in Burayu are composed of rural migrants from the different rural areas of

Western Shawa. They come to the city in search of jobs. However, in most cases for the sake of survival and find themselves shelter less.

Shortage of housing facilities in Burayu town can be shown by the following example. A decade before the municipalities of the town has granted about 10,000 square meters of land to women and the youth for the purpose of building work-shop. The municipality particularly did this in order to encourage women and the youth to create their own job opportunities. As a result, around 200 shops were built on the land and started small scale business.

But within a short period of time most of the shops were shut down since the place did not suitable for marketing. Some of the owners rented their shops for very low price and others were abandoned shut down. The plan did not bore fruit because it lacked the necessary survey in the selection of the place. Recently these shops were overrun by migrant workers and served as shelters. Many young migrants of both sex dwell there and the place became shanty village. The population destiny of this village is extremely high and quarrel, clash, conflict, theft, rape, and etc became the common features of that village.

Migration accounts for about one third of urban population growth in most developing countries (world migration report, 2015). Thus, rapid rural-urban migration contributes to housing and service shortage, and create financial and delivery problems for the responsible local governments and agencies. Rural-urban migration has a negative pressure and became much worse when urban expansion is poorly planned and urban governance is inequitable.

According to world migration Report (2015), although urbanization generally contributes to economic development and hence to urban capacities, growing towns cities in developing countries often face sever urban housing, infrastructure and service deficiencies as well as various forms of urban congestion. Therefore, the government should provide greater attention to public health and low-cost housing to improve the status of migrants in the status of migrants in the urban areas.

#### **4.10-Urban Livelihoods**

As soon as migrants leave the country side and move to the urban environment they have actually started struggle for a new livelihood system. They have stop relaying on their family anymore. As explained earlier, there can be several motives for migrants to move to the urban centers but mainly finding job. At their destination, these people have tried to survive with the money earned from self-employment in the informal economy.

Unemployment is one of the biggest problem in Ethiopia in general and Burayu in particular. Therefore, many migrants from the rural areas of Western Shawa zone to Burayu town live in chronic poverty. An informant from Ejere Woreda of western Showa zone said:

*Although there are challenges in the urban setting, migration is the best option to improve one's livelihood. I was migrated not only for my self but for my families. While I was at my home, woreda officials tell us that we can be profitable by working at local scene but they make us discourage because there is no working place available for the youth. We hear day in day out that the government is committed to bring tangible change in the lives of the youth. But I could say that more should be done especially from the government. Therefore, young people have problem to improve the livelihood in their local areas and decide to migrate to the urban centers.*

In most cases, for reasons of low earnings, migrates find it almost impossible to save money or remit money to their parents. There were few migrants who stated that they were able to earn a good income. A 25-year-old male migrant construction worker said:

*I am paid good money, I get 200 Birr per day, which is around 6000 Birr per a month.*

There were migrants that the research spoke them and stated that they have been able to continue their education in the study area. However, there were many others who response that their education has not progressed since migrating as they were busy in working. Also other could not continue their education because of financial reasons.

Not all migrants have send money to their parents in the rural area. But there are few migrants sent money to their families and support them regularly. A domestic worker called Aberash said that:

*I regularly sent 300 Birr monthly to my mother. I have bought some sheep for my mother from my saving.*

Another domestic worker named Lekitu reported that:

*I did not send money to my family since I have saved my earning to start my own business in the future.*

This is one method of strategy in which migrants struggling to improve their life. One of the key respondent has put the disadvantage of migration as follows:

*There is no change by working here (Burayu town). The wage I get as a construction laborer is only for survival and buying some clothes. It is not enough to bring change. So, I am planning to go to Sudan. Rural-urban migration of the poor was only a means for survival. In this case I believed that external migration offers higher returns than internal migration.*

# Chapter Five

## 5-Summery, Conclusion and Recommendations

### 5.1-Summery

The thesis basically dealt with the prevalence of socio-economic challenge of rural-urban migration in Burayu town. It also analyzed the numerous factors which contribute for migration into the urban areas in general and the study area in particular. Moreover, the implications of rural-urban migration on the life of migrants, parents of migrants and the place of destination are elaborated widely in this research. The data for this research were collected from the migrants as well as some members of the community in the study area.

It is evident that extreme poverty and poor governance has been the key driving forces for rural-urban migration in Ethiopia (Birhanu,2017:39). However, several research findings revealed that rural-urban migration in the country have been fueled by a variety of factors. In this case, low agricultural productivity, poor infrastructures and less access to basic services pushed rural people to urban areas in the one hand and access to basic services and job opportunities in the urban centers pulled rural people to the cities.

What is clear that people migrate for many different reasons. Many people particularly the young choose migration as a means to improve their living conditions. Similarly, many young people from western Shawa rural areas have seen migration to the urban centers as a solution to all their problems. They have think migration not merely as an economic promotion but also as a strategy of up warding one's social status. They have share rumors about how returnee migrants come back improved, Education and well dressed. It is these and they were migrated to the study area.

This paper has got three basic findings about rural to urban migration in the study area. Firstly, rural poverty is the main pushing factors of migration which create conditions where young people migrate into situations that offer them very low wages and heavy works, but these situations are seen as the only available options. Secondly, although migrants have faced several challenges in the urban centers, they consider their standard as better than the previous one. Thirdly, the researcher found that migrants do not send money to their parents in the rural areas because their low wages are insufficient even to support themselves in the urban environments.

However, failure to send money to their parents doesn't mean migrants do not have long-term plans. They have long-term strategies of specific forms and save money to realize them. Some of them using their

saving to start Business in the future, other use the saving to access or continue education, the rest using savings earned through migration to found further migration abroad. These strategies indicate the efforts by migrants to move out of poverty. Generally, in a context of limited local opportunities of different terms, migration represents the best form of survival mechanism for the rural poor.

Rural-urban migration is deeply embedded in wider socio-economic structure. The finding of the study reveals that it is clearly determined by a number of socio-cultural aspects than mere economic factors. In this case the decision to migration molded by personal and cultural knowledge, skills, and position within the society. Therefore, migration is more than a physical movement because a migrant has changes not only a living place but also changes a way of living.

According to the official Facebook page of 'This is Africa', in Africa corruption has remained a major problem affecting social and economic development. As a result, the continent is facing major problems such as unemployment, lack of access to quality education, decent health care, and etc. These problems have so sever particularly in the rural areas, Therefore, millions, of people have left their birth place and move to the urban areas internally and in to other foreign countries externally (posted on 27 October 2017).

Migration has a direct effect on the geographic distribution of population. Now a day many people have migrated from rural to urban areas for reasons discussed above. As a result, the rate of urbanization has increased in alarming rate since rural-urban migration is the main factor for the growth of urban population. In this case the urbanization of Burayu town mainly due to high level population flow from the rural areas into the town can be taken as justification for the discussion.

Migration has significant influence on the population size of urban centers. High flow of migrants to Burayu town crate excessive labor and aggravated the problems of unemployment and underemployment. Human migration therefore affects population patterns, social and cultural patterns, economies, and the physical environment. as people move their culture and ideas diffuse with them, creating and modifying cultural landscape (Skeldon, 1971:13).

There are several societal problems associated with migratory movements such as housing, health, education, transportation, and etc. Migration activities also caused shortage of labor in the rural areas. Thus, rural-urban migration has implication for those who stay in the rural areas, those moving, and the place of destination. It seems likely that migration could have a negative impact on family members who stay behind by reducing labor supply. Rural areas loss a large proportion of younger and the most

productive group of population. As a result, an increasing part of the working labor force is reduced and then decreased agricultural productivity in the rural areas.

Therefore, mobility of people from rural to urban areas puts pressure on schools, health service, transportation and food items price rise. Environmental pollution, overcrowdings, social unrest, crime and other related problems are the outcomes of population pressure in the urban centers due to rural-urban migration. The finding of this research has clearly shows the prevalence of the above problems in the study area. In addition to this existing evidence suggest that migrant girls might be vulnerable to exploitive conditions. The researcher has observed the presence of girls who exposed to prostitution in the study area. There Were also migrant boys forced to led street life.

Generally, migrants in the study area have been suffered from various socio-economic challenges. So that rural-urban migration poses more challenges than the opportunities it seems to create for migrants, their families and the host communities in which they tend to reside. Findings indicate that the migrants' economic situation had not changed for the better after migration. the two most important entities of this research, domestic and construction workers reported that they were still poor and lived in a poor condition once they had migrated. They believed that high living cost and unemployment were the two major problems worsened their life seriously.

According to world migration report (2015), policies that aim to curb rural-urban migration usually equate migration with growing urban poverty on the assumption that most, if not all, migrants are rural poor who 'transfer' their poverty to urban context. But, not all migrants are poor; some of the rural migrants are from the wealthiest group and they are moving either for employment or education. Thus, the report suggested that migrants are not homogenous group and this make difficult to devise specific policies for migrants.

Until the last three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was no a comprehensive migration theory. Then several attempts were made by different school which have been dealt with migration to develop some general migration theories. As a result, important theories were developed soon in different disciplines and some of which discussed in unit two of this thesis.

## **5.2-Conclusion**

Based on the findings the following conclusion were made. These are:

- Unemployment, shortage of resources and poverty in the rural areas are the major driving factors for rural-urban migration.

- Push and pull factors are the causes of rural-urban migration. But, more than the urban pull, the rural push factors are the major driving factors for this mobility.
- Besides, poverty and bad governance in the rural areas are also considered as the causes of rural-urban migration.
- In the other hand, Urban unemployment condition in general, and unemployment in Burayu in particular is aggravated by rural-urban migration.
- Rural-urban migration has a negative impact on the economic and social life of the individuals since it increases unemployment and creates shortage of housing in the urban center.
- Rural-urban migration has also caused breaking of family and culture bond in rural areas.
- Values and structure of migrants are weakened after their arrival in the urban centers.
- The desire to live in better home and employment opportunities encouraged movement of people from rural to urban areas. This movement will be continued unless these facilities are fulfilled in the rural areas too.

### **5.3-Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the research discussed in chapter four, the following recommendations are drawn. As the findings of this research indicates there is no single factor that determines rural-urban migration, rather different factors have played role for it. For instance, as indicated by the current finding unemployment was directly related with rural-urban migration and improving such factor like creating sufficient jobs in the rural areas is one important dimension of mitigating rural-urban migration.

It is clear that people migrate to expectations as portrayed by the positive relationship between migration and wage expectation.

- Thus, the government should encourage rural self-employment opportunities since rural-urban migration exposed migrants to high cost of living in the city.
- It also provides finance to the expansion of basic infrastructure in the rural areas. Moreover, income generating activities should be provided in the study area to improve the livelihoods of migrants by concerned bodies.
- In addition to this, government services in the rural areas such as loan and training must address the needs of the poor particularly the jobless and landless people.
- The community should also be follow up the measures, efficiency and effectiveness of these services.
- To minimize the rate of mobility to the city, the government and other concerned bodies should create awareness about rural-urban migration and its impacts in the place of origin.

When a person migrates to the city, he/she faces a challenge of mobility within the new setting and the new environment. This mobility may require a new life style, new attitudes and new behavioral patterns. Thus, the community and other concerned bodies like humanitarian organization should create awareness on how this group adopt themselves in the new environment.

Among the many negative social consequences of migration are the increase in the incidence of crime and violence. Criminal and anti-social activities are found to be located especially with in squatter settlements where poor migrants often lived. As the current trend shows there is no registration of migrants in Burayu town. Even the office of the municipality of the town has no genuine information about the number and other basic personal details of the migrants in the town.

- So that, the municipality and other offices in the town like Kebeles and the police should organize departments to record the profiles of migrants. By doing so they can check and control crimes and other anti-social activities such as theft, murder, rape, and etc. On the other hand, registration and giving an identification cards for migrants allow them to access different public services which enhance their livelihoods.

Rapid urbanization of Burayu town due to rural-urban migration has created sever pressure on existing infrastructure and its absorbing capacities.

- Above all the government has to play role in adopting and implementing comprehensive urban policy accommodating the existing urban population to facilitate their improved life and livelihood. Improved urban environmental management is therefore, clearly of critical importance.

The findings of this research indicate that many of the migrants in the study area have been came from female headed households. Therefore, female headed households can be taken as the major source of migrants from rural to urban areas.

- So that, an affirmative action should be given to these households in order to reduce vulnerability.
- Moreover, the government should enhance women's economic and social position.
- To this end concerned bodies should facilitate loan and training opportunities for this vulnerable group.

To address these challenges, the government of Ethiopia has adopted a series of development policy and program. The government also formulated sustainable development policies that focuses on job creating economic activities and reducing poverty. But, ensuring productive employment opportunities for the youth is one of the challenges posed in both rural and urban areas. Therefore, growing number of Ethiopians have been looking for job opportunities both in the rural and urban areas (official Facebook page of EPRDF, February 2018).

Depending on the findings, the thesis aimed to propose some possible policy option regarding rural urban migration. Rural-urban migration is mainly motivated by rural push and urban pull factors.

- Therefore, rural development strategy through intensification of agriculture is important to reduce rural harsh condition confronted by the youth in the place of origin.
- Vocational training on small scale industries that could generate an income for young people should be introduced in the rural areas to solve the problem of landlessness and land shortage.

- Secondary education is still an urban phenomenon in Ethiopia. The government and other responsible bodies should build secondary school at the village level to reduce school dropout of young people. Similarly, other public facilities like potable water, electricity, health service and telecom service should be expanded to the rural areas to prevent mobility of people to the urban areas in search of these facilities.
- Moreover, the government and other concerned bodies like NGOs should create awareness for the migrants in the place of destination on the importance of saving. The findings of this study reveal that there were migrants who save money to start their own small businesses and improve their livelihoods in the urban area.
- Therefore, responsible bodies should give them training on saving and encourage them to develop the culture of saving for further improvement.
- Beside urban development which create adequate facilities and services and enhancing income earning opportunities should give urgent attention.

Finally, despite the unfavorable living condition for most of the migrants in the study area, migration continued. To understand the factor that cause rural-urban migration may enable us to develop sustainable and practical policies to utilize the potential of the youth both in the rural and urban areas. Therefore, further studies on the issue should be conducted in the country in general and the study area in particular.

- Anthropological studies on migration have seem scarce. Thus, scholars in the filed should carried out research on this national and global problem and contribute their knowledge to show the way how this problem would be solved.

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