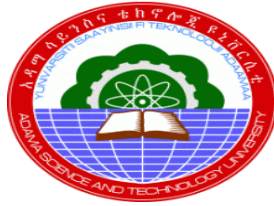


Impact of Rapid Urbanization on Social Welfare, the case of Qurqura Dambi area Residents, in Bishoftu town, Ethiopia.



Zinash Gorfu Alemu

A Thesis Submitted to department of architecture

School of Civil Engineering and Architecture

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master's in

Urban planning and Design

Office of Graduate Studies

Adama Science and Technology University

October/ 2023

Adama, Ethiopia.

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Advisor(s): Belay Zeleke (PhD)

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this Master Thesis entitled “Impact of rapid urbanization on Social welfare, the case of Qurqura Dambi area residents, in Bishoftu town” is my original work. That is, it has not been submitted for the award of any academic degree, diploma or certificate in any other university. All sources of materials that are used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged through citation.

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I/we, the advisor(s) of this thesis, hereby certify that I/we have read the revised version of the thesis entitled “Impact of rapid urbanization on Social welfare, the case of Qurqura Dambi area residents, in Bishoftu town” prepared under my/our guidance by Zinash Gorfu submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master’s in Urban Planning and Design. Therefore, I/we recommend the submission of revised version of the thesis to the department following the applicable procedures.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CSA	Central Statistics Agency
EEPCO	Ethiopia Electric Power Corporation
FGD	Focus group Discussion
FO	Field Observation
GDP	Gross domestic Product
HHH	Household Head Habitat
KII	Key informant interview
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
OUPi	Oromia Urban Planning Institute
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
UK	United Kingdom
UN-H	United Nation Habitat
UN	United Nation
WB	World Bank

Abstract

Urbanization rates are high in developing countries like Ethiopia. Urban areas have become overpopulated due to migration from the countryside. The main objective of the study was to assess the impact of rapid urbanization on the social welfare of the residents of the Qurqura Dambi area of Bishoftu town. This study uses primary and secondary data collection tools; These include questionnaires surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and observations of primary and secondary sources of research used to generate from documents, journals, reports, books, internet sources, Published and unpublished documents, were reviewed for secondary data. Descriptive statistical analyzes were performed, and both probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used. The populations for the study purposes were grouped into key informants, among people interviewed in the study area, a simple random sampling and purposive technique was used. To select target households in the study area according to the statistical formula of Bill Godden's, (2004) a sample size of 260 sample respondents from all of the respondents' households was selected; Quantitative and qualitative data analysis tools were used. The main finding of the study is that the rate of impact of urbanization, on social and physical growth in the study area of the residents of Qurqura Dambi in Bishoftu town. Thus, the results show that the study area of Bishoftu town suffers from many problems: limited access to employment and income opportunities, inadequate and insecure housing services, violent and unhealthy environments, and limited access to adequate basic services, challenge of housing problem, and population growth due to rural-urban migration and birth rates. Furthermore, respondents they noted that urbanization has also bring benefits such as job opportunities as well as expansion of basic services such as electricity, access to health, transportation, and educational services. The researcher recommends that the city administration should provide a framework to manage migrants from rural-urban areas. On the other hand, it must provide the necessary services to society. The people of this city should pay attention to environmental degradation, by plant and protect of trees to protect the environment for benefit of the society.

Keyword: Rapid urbanization, social welfare, urbanization rate, urban growth, Bishoftu

CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Rapid growth of urbanization is a very serious problem in the world if left unchecked. By 2030, 60 percent of the world's population, or about five billion people, are anticipated to live in urban areas. World-wide, urban area is developing at slightest twice as quick as urban population and in a few places three or four times quicker. Later consider recommends that more than half of the earth will be covered by urban land by 2030 (UN, 2018). In spite of the fact that there are vulnerabilities in compassing projections of urban population development, indeed more than there is instability approximately the area and degree of development completely different districts. How the scale of future urban expansion will vary worldwide has an important implication for protected area and biodiversity (Güneralp & Seto, 2013).

Developing countries have recently experienced rapid urbanization relative to developed countries with an average annual urban population changes rate of 2.34 and 0.5% for 2018 respectively (UN, 2018). According to the same United Nations report, by 2050, about 67% of the developing world and 87% of the developed world will be urbanized. Ethiopia, the second most populous country in Africa after Nigeria, had an estimated total population of 96.5 million in 2018, of which 20.8% lived in urban areas (CSA, 2015). Developing countries face the problem of increasing urban populations as people migrate from rural areas to cities in search of jobs and better facilities (Alemu, 2015).

In Africa today, 42% of Africans are urban dwellers, or about 500 million people. As a result, this number will grow to more than 1.4 billion over the next few decades; with 12 million young people entering the labor market each year (Villanes et al., 2018). The geographical stage of global urbanization is Africa, along with Asia. It is certain that transformation will lead to significant challenges, including the need for jobs, services and infrastructure. Simultaneously; it presents important opportunities, if well planned and managed, to enable structural transformation. This view was confirmed by Vera because urbanization is not the result of increased production in many Africa counties. However, despite declining industrial production and low agricultural productivity, most countries claim to be rapidly urbanizing (Mudziwapasi et al., 2020).

Over the past half century, sub-Saharan Africa has experienced massive urban population growth, which has dramatically altered the regional, spatial and social structure. These challenge the very idea of why people move to cities and how they contribute to economic development (Luetz and Merson, 2020). Ethiopia has experienced a period of rapid urbanization, Ethiopia's rapid and rapid urban growth is mainly the result of high natural growth rates and rural-to-urban migration (Tessema, 2017). In many developing countries, it has been noted that the increased pressures resulting from rapid global urbanization are unplanned and uncontrolled, leading to fragmented urban growth, migration, and fragmentation, agricultural land displacement and environmental degradation. The level of physical urban development in Ethiopia's cities far exceeds the increase in infrastructure and service delivery (Shiferaw, 2017).

The main effects contributing to rapid urban expansion in Ethiopia are higher population growth; rural-to-urban migration and the development of urban space (Teketel and Akmel, 2015). These factors play a large role in most cities in the country and in some developing countries. According to the Swiss Agency for Development and cooperation SDC (2017), as the need for land for residential, commercial and manufacturing expansion increases over time, urban centers have expanded their boundaries to the rural and peri-urban areas including the areas where people live their life in agriculture. The country's urbanization rate is accelerating and projections suggest that it will continue to become increasingly urbanized in the coming decades.

The rapid urbanization in the recent decades holds great implications for societal integration (entire) and cohesion. Urbanization results in demographic transition (transition of rural people to urban areas), that is, transition from a predominately agricultural population living mostly in relatively small and dispersed rural settlements towards a predominantly urban-based population engaged mostly in industrial and service sectors (McGranahan, 2012). According to Fekadu (2015), this process is one of the fundamental issues affecting the living standards and nourishment security of numerous agrarian social orders. This infiltration process leads to loss of land used for different purposes, thus resulting in crop size as well as livestock productivity. Tadesse & Imana, (2017), argue that one of the statistic patterns of the current period of urbanization is the rapid expansion of cities through a viable urban development process into urban areas remote farmland and into rural areas.

According to Mefekir (2017), countries in developing urbanization could be a major problem, our country Ethiopia in addition among the countries problem faced in urbanization. It has undergone rapid extension or transition from farm to urban land use due to urbanization. Urbanization affects farmers' land due to the city expanded, but the researchers did not find the study emphasized the awareness and preparedness of local communities when urbanization is inevitable by combining its environment.

In 1950, Ethiopia's estimated urban population was only 4.6% about 834,000 of the 18.2 million people live in urban settlements (UN, 2018). In 2010, Ethiopia's urban population reached 13.9 million, accounting for about 17.5% of the population (CSA, 2015). Ethiopia's urban population has increased 24 times, from 834,000 in 1950 to more than 20 million in 2018, while the world's urban population has increased fivefold. A further 40% is expected by 2050, when 74.5 million people are expected to live in urban settlements (UN, 2018).

Social welfare is another important aspect of happiness as it allows individuals to be connected with other members of the community and to feel safe in the environment in which we live. The basic concept of social welfare implies equal access to basic needs such as food, water, living space, health services and educational services (Dunaeva, 2018). Generally, social welfare is the ability to participate, feel valued as a member, and be connected to the broader social environment, such as the local community, society at large, and the environment where we live. There are many indicators showing the intensity of urban development and related problems in the suburban of Dambi area of the inhabitants of study areas. These include loss of arable land from farmers for investment, infrastructure development, settlement purposes and basic service issues. Presumably, the expulsion of farmers and problems in complying with procedural requirements during expropriation are other indicators of the social welfare (Dunaeva, 2018).

The rapid rate of urbanization can be attributed to many factors such as rural-urban migration, the formation of new cities, the growth and expansion of existing cities, and the natural growth rate of urban population (WB, 2015). The World Bank report also said that people from rural area migrate to urban areas for a living due to better job opportunities, higher wages, and better lifestyle, etc. in the urban area, greater productivity in urban areas, more job opportunities, better lifestyle, and more, attracting many businesses and people to urban areas. Large-scale rural-

to-urban migration increases urban gross domestic product (GDP) and economic growth, thereby reducing dependence on agriculture and poverty in rural areas.

Social welfare is a state in which the basic needs of the people are met. It is a society where income levels are high enough to cover basic needs, where there is no poverty, where unemployment is negligible, where there is easy access to social services, health care and education, and where everyone is treated with respect and care. Many attempts have been made to quantify social welfare. Social welfare is concerned with a person's relationships with others and how that person communicates, interacts, and communicates with others. It can also have to do with how well people make friends and whether they feel they belong together, the impact of urbanization on the social welfare indicators. Such as health center, water, power supply, waste disposal, sewerage system, educational, housing shortages (slum and squatter housing), pollution traffic congestion, and low infrastructure services high rents, poor urban living condition, and poverty, unemployment, and poor sanitation which has pervasive, and indeed high crime rate and others (Dahlberg & McKee, 2018).

However, the rapid urbanization extended greatly west of the town in a northwest to the Qurqura Dambi, where most of the process is now taking place urban (OUPI, 2009). The rapid and unplanned development of the Dambi both in terms of natural growth in population size, rural to urban migration, it requires a large number of amenities public social services such as schools, health services (hospitals and health centers), housing, and others. Therefore, to consider this issue, the Dambi area of the Bishoftu town was chosen for this study because it expands in all directions. Thus, this study helps the challenge of urbanization on societal welfare of those residents living in the study area and urban planners understand clearly the potential and responsibilities naturally in the current impact rapid of urbanization of town they decide to take determined.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Rapid of urbanization is exacerbating social, economic and environmental problems that have occurred in many urban centers in developing countries, including our country. Urban areas suffer from many kinds of problems among the problems associated with this city. The problems facing the city are due to rapid urbanization, lack of safe and efficient public transport,

poor electricity and energy supply, pollution, lack of drinking water, few job opportunities employment and traffic problems, drugs, poverty, crime and violence, poor education and health, poor sewage system, poor garbage collection, lack of housing and vacant land, etc (UN, 2018).

The rapid rate of urbanization can be attributed to many factors such as rural-urban migration, the formation of new cities, the growth and expansion of existing cities, and the natural growth rate of urban population (WB, 2015). Large-scale rural-to-urban migration increases urban gross domestic product (GDP) and economic growth, thereby reducing dependence on agriculture and poverty in rural areas.

In many parts of the world, rapid of urbanization is now considered advanced way of life that means thriving and financial improvement (UNFPA, 2015); this appears how urbanization is continuous and how closely the socio-economic positions of people in many countries are intertwined. The migration of Ethiopia's population to urban centers is rural-urban and urban-urban. Studies have shown that the proportion of migrants in urban centers has increased significantly. The share of urban migrants is more than 40% and of these migrants, more than 73% of urban migrants are from the countryside (CSA, 2015). Among the indicators thought to be useful for measuring the natural growth of a population is the evolution of the fertility rate.

According to DeSnyder et al. (2011), social vulnerability to health is due to urbanization, where there is inequality and social exclusion, especially for the urban poor. Previous research has highlighted many factors that contribute to the decline in social welfare of the urban poor, such as neighborhood disturbance, community support, family support, and social exclusion.

In the city, the urbanization process is taking place and the challenges of urbanization as well as the city's social welfare issues have not been researched and resolved in detail directly. Therefore, social welfare is also associated with the development of any urban area and maintains a long-term interaction. This means that as urbanization increases, societies living in or moving in cities will be affected by changes in infrastructure, the lack of certain social services, and the urbanization process itself. In addition, there are also challenges of the urbanization process for society living in the city study area, such as: Unplanned population growth trends, Rapid expansion of city into rural areas, and physical development of the city are not taken into account. Therefore, the researcher believes that the detailed nature of these perceptions de-

serves a rigorous study. Moreover, there is research gap investigating and indicating the existence of perceptions and realities in the study area of societies towards rapid urbanization. Furthermore, this study examines the positive and negative perception of societies due to rapid urbanization in the study area. The urbanization processes extended to the entire study area of Bishoftu town. Therefore, the study assessed the main challenges of rapid urbanization on social welfare in the study area and highlighted possible solutions to improve the impact of rapid urbanization for residents receiving social welfare in Dambi area of Bishoftu town.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to investigate the impact of rapid urbanization on the social welfare of Dambi area residents of Bishoftu town.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To examine rate of urbanization in the Dambi areas of Bishoftu town.
- To investigate the effect of rapid urbanization on social welfare.
- To assess the effect of rapid urbanization on urban physical plan in the study.

1.4 Research Questions

This research tried to address the following question throughout period of the study.

1. What is the rate of urbanization in the Dambi area of Bishoftu town?
2. What is the effect of rapid urbanization on the social welfare?
3. How does the effect of rapid urbanization on urban physical plan in the study?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study will be important in providing the necessary information to understand the rapidly growing urbanization and its impact on the social welfare of the inhabitants of the Dambi area in the town of Bishoftu. In addition, it is important to equip policymakers with valuable information that will help them address socioeconomic, environmental, and social welfare issues arising from urbanization fast. For this, the Bishoftu town administration will look at their problems and find solutions to these problems, these are important problems and therefore will be easier to follow in sequence, and study at the end. Will be important as input for further investigation.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.6.1 Scope of the study

Spatially, this study was carried out on the inhabitants of the Qurqura Dambi study area in the town of Bishoftu. This area was selected due to the problematic impact of rapid urbanization on social welfare surrounding the study areas. Due to the problems of rapid urbanization that has resulted in a severe shortage of housing units; overcrowding, waste disposal problems, most farmers relocated from their land in the study area, pollution, lack of housing (slums and encroached houses), high rents, Poor urban living conditions, poor infrastructure services, poverty, unemployment and poor sanitation have become common. Thematically, the study focuses on the impact of rapid urbanization on social welfare.

1.6.2 Limitation of the study

During the interview, it was difficult to get the relevant concerning bodies on the desk because they were busy in meetings. Some respondents were reluctant to provide relevant information because they were not willing to provide the information at the time of data collection. The researcher also faced other problems related to the respondents' behavior when filling out the questionnaires, a small number of respondents not being able to answer the given questions asked accurately and shortage of time.

1.7 Definition of Terms and Concepts

Urbanization is the process of increasing the role of cities in the life and development of human society. Urbanization is defined as an increasing proportion of a country's population living in urban areas and a decreasing proportion of the population living in rural, and transformation of organizational and governance structures from rural to urban structure. It has both positive and negative connotations (Carley et al., 2013).

Urban development rate refers to a significant increase in population, land area, or land use. Urban growth is also closely related to urbanization or town planning, a term used to refer to the proportion of the population resided in growing urban areas such as cities, suburbs, towns and cities contribute (Pathirana et al., 2014).

Urban areas: As Woldemariam (2018) explained, the definition of urban area has no universally accepted conceptual meaning. Slightly different countries define it according to the eco-

nomic, social and political organization of their country or region. But in general, an urban area is characterized by a higher population density and very large human characteristics compared to the areas surrounding it. Cities are formed and developed by the process of urbanization.

Social welfare is seen as the basis of social equality, which determines an individual's sense of community, interpersonal relationships with others, and access to local services and supports. Social happiness is the final state in which basic human needs are met and people can coexist peacefully in the community with opportunities for advancement. This end state is characterized by equal access to basic services (water, food, shelter and health services), provision of primary and secondary education, repatriation. Settlement of people displaced by violent conflict and restoration of social fabric and social life, many attempts have been made to quantify social welfare (Aked et al., 2008).

1.8 Organization of the Documents

Basically, the study is organized into five chapters. First chapter introduces, the research including research background, problem statement, research objective, i.e. general and specific objectives, Significance of the Study of research, research scope, research questions, definition of terms, and document organized. Second chapter, reviews various literatures related to the topic under study. The third chapter deals with research design and methods, specifically research design or methods, population determination and sample size, sampling techniques, data sources, and tools. Fourth chapter, specifically the presentation analysis, and interpretation of data, data will be collected through various data collection, analysis, and interpretation tools. Finally, chapter 5 provides conclusions and recommendation.

CHAPTER-TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Urbanization

This section presents the of concepts used in the thesis, such as urbanization, and explains that urban life is the most commonly used definition of urbanization, conceptualizing the process of urban growth, when an area becomes urbanized and the process of urbanization, the percentage of the population increasing. Urbanization has been widely known in many developed and developing countries of the world. In the context of a large population, this is an important indicator of urban growth.

Urbanization is the influx of people and the geographical growth of a city. The rapid urbanization movement has raised various questions regarding material and social changes. Urbanization is carried out in one of the following ways: Natural population growth in urban areas as well as the migration of individuals from rural to urban areas (McGranahan, 2012). Urbanization, on the other hand, is the result of the social, economic and political dynamics leading to urbanization and the emergence of large cities, changes in land use and organizational transformation and from rural management to urban structure. This has both positive and negative connotations (Thyberg & Tonjes, 2016). Urbanization is the process of increasing the role of cities in the life and development of human beings.

The main drivers of urbanization are the concentration and growth of industry in large cities, the increase in their cultural and political functions, and greater employment opportunities. The process of world-wide urbanization has resulted in cities growing and expanding rapidly to their advantage of growing populations (Mefkir, 2017) defines urbanization as an increasing proportion of a country's population living in urban areas and decreasing rural areas. Urbanization is a pure migration from the countryside to the city. A country's city population grows from natural increases (small births) in deaths, net rural-to-urban migration, and rural settlement to classify as urban or the limit of urban settlements explained its population attractive expansion. Population or people clumsily classified as rural. Furthermore Rai (2023), defines

urbanization as the overall increase in population and degree of industrialization of a settlement, and it represents the movement of people from countryside to the city.

2.2 Theoretical Literatures Review

2.2.1 Urbanization and migration

Larger-scale urbanization includes an increasing concentration of population in urban areas; therefore, migration from rural to urban areas and regions is one of the main mechanisms of urbanization.

A major component of this population growth and concentration of human activity is the increasing weight attached to a country's major urban centers. However, the underlying reasons for migration to urban areas and regions vary considerably from country to country (Abraha, et al., 2022). A useful way to describe the situation is to distinguish between a move (pull line move) and flow-based move (push). In both cases, migration is associated with people's perception of differences between urban and rural areas and between regions. The difference between the two types of migration is related to the question of whether these perceptions are reflected in the actual experiences of migrants after they arrive in urban areas.

Pull migration includes differences due to real differences in living standards, employment opportunities, income opportunities and access to services. Even if all participants in such migration are not necessarily satisfied with it, the argument remains that for this type of migration the pull factors are real (Abraha et al., 2022). On the whole, we can say that this was the case for much of the rural-to-urban migration that fueled urban growth in industrialized countries during the 19th century and is reflected in concentration processes continue to this day, such as in North America and the West Europe, especially in urban areas, Although in the United States during the 1960s and in dozens of other countries such as Canada in the late 1970s, reversals of these trends were observed, this rural renaissance lasted only in short time. In fact, much of this rural renaissance is simply a spatial representation of growth processes that originated in large urban and urban areas and spread across statistical boundaries of the region to neighboring bordering rural areas. On the other hand, migration towards migration includes migration motivated by the perception of better things to come in urban areas.

However, these perceptions have not been confirmed by migrants' life experiences. Under such circumstances, we observe the growth of slums at the edges of large urban areas, for example in many countries in Africa and Latin America. These disorganized new settlements are characterized by unsanitary living conditions, poor or non-existent infrastructure and services, extreme poverty, and high levels of crime. Even some areas of the newly industrialized countries seem to have similar characteristics, such as some residential areas attached to the industrial area in Mexico. However, although this may seem like a harsh living environment for many people, there are also jobs for many people and migrants may consider themselves better off than in the rural areas where they come from (Abraha et al., 2022).

2.3 Causes of Rapid Urbanization in Africa

Urban economic theories generally identify two explanations for rural-to-urban migration. The first focusing on the "pull" aspect. The second point of view is related to factors affecting rural areas leading to the "push" to move population to urban areas. Migration to cities can be the result of displacement due to civil conflict, drought or other shocks to agricultural productivity and can be seen as a survival strategy (Lewis, 1977).

2.3.1 Pull factor

Pull factors are desirable socioeconomic parameters that generate migrant aspirations of rural workers to urban areas of economy. Much of this is the urbanization of innate opportunities that are inaccessible in rural areas, especially in developing countries. In the long history of migration, different scholars have proposed different factors pulling rural-to-urban migration. As Shaikh et al. (2017), pointed out in modern times, the emergence of information and communication technology through various electronic means is the main pulling factor. Increasing urbanization provides alternative employment opportunities in the formal and informal urban element. Based on previous studies, the main pulling factors are remittances from migrant families, the prevalence of better infrastructure in urban areas, urban amenities, imbalances between in urban and rural economies and the real wage gap in rural and urban areas, pulling factors of urban-rural migration (Berhanu & Kauthan, 2017).

2.3.2 Push factor

The driving factors are the adverse socioeconomic, demographic and environmental factors (natural or man-made) that cause individuals, households and groups of people to migrate from

their original rural residences, they head to a new urban settlement, either temporarily or for the purpose of permanent settlement. As has been suggested in various literatures, the main driver of rural-to-urban migration in developing countries is economic, social, cultural, environmental and demographic conditions that are not advantages include, bad weather conditions (due to drought and famine), scarcity of land, unemployment, remittances sent by former migrants, low labor productivity, poor social amenities, etc. At this time, the trend of migration from rural to urban areas has increased over time (Atsedet al., 2016).

2.4 Drivers of Urbanization

Global urbanization has created cities that are growing and expanding rapidly to accommodate growing populations. The expansion from the urban environment to the neighboring rural environment is due to two main factors, namely the development of urban space and the increase in urban population due to high birth rate and migration wave from rural areas (Carlet et al., 2017). The main drivers of urbanization are often considered to be the result of demographic factors and governmental induced factors. These will be discussed in detail as follows.

2.4.1 Demographic factors

In the study of Tegegne et al. (2018), the two most important factors leading to urban growth are immigration (both rural-urban and urban-urban migration) and natural growth of the population. Urban growth is essentially a combination of two basic demographic processes. The First is rural-urban migration: it has been an essential source of urban growth since the formation of cities. Rural-to-urban migration is driven by economic opportunities, insecurity in rural areas, climate or economic problems, etc. Second, there is a natural increase: it's a combination of increasing fertility and decreasing mortality rate.

2.4.2 Government policy factors

The reclassification of land from rural to urban is another factor driving urbanization due to government policies. Many cities are rapidly expanding outward, swallowing old villages and farmland and turning them in to urban areas (Teketel and Akmel, 2015). The expansion from the urban environment to the neighboring rural environment is mainly due to the growth of urban places or locations near urban areas that may be necessary for social, economic, industrial and communication purposes, road construction, infrastructure and other invest-

ments, may therefore require needs for resettlement and relocation of neighboring rural farming communities (Kedir, 2010).

2.5 Social welfare definition

Social welfare is a state in which the basic needs of the people are met. It is a society where income levels are high enough to cover basic needs, where there is no poverty, where unemployment is negligible, where there is easy access to social services, health care and education, and where everyone is treated with respect and care. Many attempts have been made to quantify social welfare. Social welfare is concerned with a person's relationships with others and how that person communicates, interacts, and communicates with others. It can also have to do with how well people make friends and whether they feel they belong together. Social welfare is another important aspect of happiness as it allows individuals to be connected with other members of the community and to feel safe in the environment in which we live. The basic concept of social welfare implies equal access to basic needs such as food, water, living space, health services and educational services (Dahlberg & McKee, 2018).

2.5.1 Social welfare indicators

The social welfare indicators such as health problem, water supply, social status, life status, sewerage system, educational, housing quality (slum and squatter housing), pollution traffic congestion, and low infrastructure services high rents, poor urban living condition, and poverty, unemployment, and poor sanitation which has pervasive, and indeed high crime rate and others (Dahlberg & McKee, 2018).

2.6 Empirical Literatures Review

2.6.1 World urbanization

According to the Hotez (2017), globally more people live in urban areas than in rural areas, with 54% of the world's population living in urban areas. In 1950, more than two-thirds 70% of the world's population lived in rural area and less than a third (30%) lived in urban area. Urban populations are expected to continue to grow, so that by 2050, the world will have one-third of the rural population 34%, and two-thirds of the urban population 66%, almost the opposite, with the distribution of the global urban population in the countryside in between of year twentieth century. The degree of urbanization varies considerably between regions. In 2014, a high degree of urbanization of 80% or more, characterized by Latin America, with 73% of the popula-

tion living in urban areas, is expected to have more than 80% of the population urban areas by 2050.

Africa and Asia, on the other hand, are still largely rural, with 40% and 48% of their populations respectively living in urban areas. In the coming decades, urbanization is expected to increase in all regions (also called key regions), with Africa and Asia urbanizing faster than others. However, these two areas, which are projected at 56% and 64% respectively by mid-century, are still expected to be more urbanized than other parts of the world (Aliyu and Amadu, 2017).

2.6.2 Urbanization in Africa

Africa's transition to the urban age is expected to happen at an unprecedented rate. Although the continent remains largely rural, it is one of the rapid urbanizing regions in the world. Africa's urban population is expected to triple in 40 years, from 395 million in 2010 to 1.339 billion in 2050, representing 21% of the projected global urban population. Natural increase is believed to be the dominant factor driving urban population growth in many African countries rather than migration. Urbanization projections show a slowing rate in Africa from a high rate of 8% in 1990 to about 1.9% to 2.2% between 2020 and 2050, with significant variation across regions nation. The continent's total population is expected to reach nearly 2.5 billion by 2050, of which about 55% live in urban areas. This is a significant increase given that less than 10% of the African population lived in urban areas in 1950. Much of the urban population growth took place in small and medium-sized towns in urban areas average latitude of Africa (Brockhoff, 1999).

The development of existing villages and towns is also transforming rural landscapes into urban areas. The degree of urbanization, i.e. the percentage of the total population living in urban centers in developing countries, remains among the lowest in the world. In this regard, Baron (2018) argues that the degree of urbanization in Africa is low (43%) compared to developed countries such as Europe (74%) and North America (82%). However, urbanization in developing countries is generally progressing much faster than in developed countries, possibly reaching 4% or even 5% per year. The growth rate of urbanization can be attributed to many factors

such as rural-urban migration, the formation of new cities, the growth and expansion of existing cities, and the natural birth rate of city population (WB, 2015).

2.6.3 Urbanization in Ethiopia

Ethiopia's population are growing rapidly an estimated 17.3% in 2012, Ethiopia's urban population share is one of the lowest in the world, far below the sub-Saharan African average of 37%. But this is set to change completely. According to official data from the (CSA), of Ethiopia the city's populations are expected to nearly triple, from 15.2 million in 2012 to 42.3 million in 2037, an increase of 3.8% per year, the analysis in this report indicates that urbanization will be even faster, at about 5.4% per year (Wolle et al., 2020).

2.6.4 Urbanization growth rate

Urbanization fails to meet the growing needs of city dwellers in three areas access to jobs, infrastructure and services, and housing. Although urban unemployment and underemployment rates have decreased recently, they are still high compared to other African countries. Ethiopia is undergoing rapid urbanization. The country's urban population is growing by more than 5% a year, mainly due to migration from the countryside to the cities. Key urban challenges include: lack of affordable housing; lack of strategic planning; uncontrolled spatial growth; lack of economic opportunities; increased traffic congestion; poor hygiene standards and no waste management strategy; inequality, urban unemployment and urban poverty (Leulseged et al., 2011).

2.6.5 The impact of urbanization on social welfare

Urbanization also contributes to other forms of urban poverty, such as the concentration of people in slums or slums, especially in developing countries. Poor urban dwellers can be vulnerable to food shortages, unemployment, and crime. They may also have difficulty accessing basic services such as clean water and sanitation (UN, 2018). Urban life is also associated with feelings of loneliness and isolation among city dwellers, who abandon their established social networks when they move in. In some cases, especially in large cities, this can lead to social isolation, which has been shown to affect mental health (Valère, 2022).

2.7 Negative Effects of Urbanization

Rapid urbanization leads to more congestion in cities, and with the increase in the number of people, the cost of infrastructure and construction increases, which mainly leads to poor housing conditions poor in cities. The appearance of slums in big cities and towns is also due to high rates of urbanization, so that a large part of the population cannot afford high-priced housing in urban centers town. Recent studies show that at least every major city in the world has slums, which arise due to the increasing movement of people from the countryside to the city. Countries with high urbanization rates have the largest urban populations living in slums. For example, in Asia, where urbanization is very high, 50% of the population lives in slums (Brueckner, 2013). Rapid urbanization has resulted in less and less land and water in urban areas, leading to outbreaks of diseases such as cholera in cities and towns. With the massive influx of people from rural areas to big cities, there has been a severe food and water shortage, especially in developing countries. Usually, cities become more crowded, so the available resources cannot support the population. Urbanization has mainly led to negative impacts. The points listed below are just a few.

2.7.1 Housing problem

Urbanization attracts people to cities and towns, leading to large population growth. With the increase in the number of people living in urban centers, there is a shortage of housing. This is due to insufficient open space for housing and utilities, poverty, unemployment and expensive construction materials that only a few individuals can afford (Buhaug and Urdal, 2013).

2.7.2 Overcrowd

Overcrowding is a condition in which many people live in a small space. This form of congestion in urban areas is persistent due to overcrowding and it is an aspect that is increasing day by day as more and more people and immigrants move to cities and towns in search of a better life. Most people in rural or underdeveloped areas always have a desire to migrate to the city, which often leads to population congestion in a small area (GE, 2020).

2.7.3 Unemployment

Unemployment is highest in urban areas and even higher among educated people. It is estimated that more than half of the world's unemployed youth live in urban areas. And, when incomes in urban areas are high, the cost of living makes income seem terribly low. The increasing displacement of people from rural areas or developing regions to urban areas is the main cause of urban unemployment (Singh, 2018).

2.7.4 Slum development

Different parts of the world slums form and grow in many different reasons. Causes include rapid rural-to-urban migration, economic stagnation and depression, high unemployment, poverty, informal economy, forced or manipulated urbanization, poor planning, politics, natural disasters, and social conflicts. The proliferation of slums and encroachments in urban areas is exacerbated by rapid industrialization, a lack of land for housing development, a large number of rural immigrants to cities in search of a better life (Mohanty, 2020).

2.7.5 Water and sanitation issues

Due to overcrowding and rapid population growth in most urban centers, it is often found that waste water treatment facilities are inadequate. Cities and local governments face a serious resource crisis in the management of sanitation facilities. As a result, sanitary conditions become poor and wastewater flows indiscriminately, and it is released into nearby streams, rivers, lakes or seas. Finally, infectious diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, plague, and diarrhea spread very quickly, causing suffering and even death. Overcrowding also contributes largely to water scarcity, as supply outweighs demand (Chiguvu and Kgathi-Thite, 2022).

2.7.6 Traffic jam

As more people move to cities and towns, one of the main challenges is the transportation system. More people mean an increased number of vehicles, leading to traffic jams and car pollution. Many people in urban areas drive to work, which creates a serious traffic problem, especially during rush hour. Also, as cities grow, people shift to shopping and accessing other social needs/wants, which often causes congestion and traffic congestion (Leulseged et al., 2011).

2.7.7 Urban crime

Problems of lack of resources, overpopulation, unemployment, poverty, lack of social services and education often lead to many social problems, including violence, drug abuse and crime. Most crimes like murder, rape, kidnapping, riot, assault, robbery, and hijacking will be higher in urban environments. In addition, poverty-related crime is highest in rapidly growing urban areas. These urban criminal acts often disturb the peace and tranquility of cities/villages (Flaherty, 2015).

2.8 Positive effects of urbanization

Especially for people from rural areas, urban areas can create a better overall quality of life in many ways. As urban areas become bustling cities and towns, they become a cultural society that can facilitate financial and educational development. Urbanization produces some positive effects if it happens within the right limits. Thus, some of the positive effects of urbanization include the creation of job opportunities, advances in technology and infrastructure, improved transportation and communications, educational facilities, and more. And quality health, and improve living standards. However, extensive urbanization has mainly led to negative impacts. The positive effects of urbanization are higher standards of living associated with better food, education, housing and healthcare (Glaeser, 2020).

2.8.1 Job opportunities

Along with industrialization comes job creation. Overall, away from the agricultural economy, industrialization paved the way for modern industries and would require more people to perform a variety of jobs. Rural jobs such as farming and mining can be labor-intensive (i.e. they have not been taken up by automated machines or equipment), while urban job opportunities such as medicine economics, business and education will require a large number of people with many different skills to fill many jobs (Zafar et al., 2015).

2.8.2 Modernization

Modern technology provides better urban infrastructure. With modernization, cities can adapt to cultural needs and provide support systems for future growth. In addition, modernization can make cities more sustainable, with better homes/businesses, shopping centers and public

transport systems. For example, in advanced cities, mobility technology can help large businesses in advanced vehicle mobility hubs, significantly reducing traffic in developing cities. It is the presence of the Internet and Iota technology that can extend communications to almost any part of the world and has the ability to effectively manage utilities and lighting for an entire city. These are just a few illustrations of how technology and modernization can provide effective solutions to many aspects of life, enabling a better standard of living (McNeal, 2022).

2.8.3 Access

Industrialization coupled with modernization gives an adequate amount of access to a city and its people. Internet access, better healthcare, education, entertainment, social services, and more, all improve quality of life. In addition, modern cities have the potential to better plan their cities for sustainable development and boost their economies (Abotutu and Ohwo, 2015).

2.9 The impact of urbanization

The increase in the world's urban population will be greatest in the poorest and least developed continents. For this reason, there is increasing competition for large establishments in urban areas, which leads to a number of negative consequences. Many people, mainly farmers, move to cities in search of a better life and career opportunities. In Asia and Africa, one billion people, or a third of the urban population, live in slums, which are seen as hotbeds of social problems such as crime, drugs, alcoholism and poverty, hunger and unemployment (Rashid, 2012).

In addition, urban expansion causes displacement, order, and isolation leading to social unrest. Residents of large urban areas "still partly live in the countryside and where many residents live in the countryside but are not socially and economically part of it". They are generally not involved in the planning and design of resettlement and relocation options and the allocation of associated costs or benefits. As social infrastructure is concentrated in the center, the inhabitants of the periphery rely on the proximity of the facilities. It involves long trips for work, markets, and other basic social needs. Low-income households will continue to live under such severe social restrictions in the periphery. There is also the possibility of being isolated from the city's development and sandwiched between the wealthy that make up the class difference. This started to accelerate the migration of disadvantaged groups, especially the farming communities

already living in the area. Urban expansion can have both positive and negative social consequences for peri-urban areas and their inhabitants (Abdissa and Degefa, 2011).

According to Kediri (2010), urban expansion leads to displacement, order and separation of the neighboring urban dwellers in general and neighboring farmers in particular, leading to social disorder. The original inhabitants of the peri-urban areas were not involved in the urban expansion planning and design from the outset and thus were unable to integrate into the new environment. Since in the Centre, social infrastructure is concentrated in the inhabitants of the extended area depend on facilities, included long journeys or trips to work, to the market and other basic social needs. In contrast, urbanization has brought development to many countries, with significant improvements in the delivery of social services to many communities (Teller, 2011).

2.9.1 Socio-economic impacts of urbanization

As a city grows, housing and infrastructure costs also increase, as there is less water, land and building materials available, and also cause greater congestion problems. When a city collapses in this way, the government often fails to meet the service needs of its residents and urban development is dominated by private capital. Unemployment is on the rise, as are drug addiction, crime and homelessness. Urbanization can lead to a number of economic problems, such as the decline of traditional industries, the rise of informal economies, and increased infrastructure-related costs and service. It can also cause problems like unemployment, underemployment and inflation. As urban expansion takes many forms, people in developing countries migrate from rural areas to urban centers. On the other hand, the poor migrate from the center to the periphery for urban renewal or accommodation. As new expansion areas increase, the need to provide infrastructure services such as roads, power lines, water pipes and sewer pipes increases, driving high development costs based on the ability to finances of the city government. Residents face a high cost of living and limited work opportunities in the expanding area (Storey, 2016).

2.9.2 Impact of urbanization on the environment

Urban environmental degradation has become a growing concern in developing countries such as Ethiopia. The relative frequency of this phenomenon as well as corporate concern about it has increased over the years. In the urban environment, land is occupied as industrial and con-

struction works take place in the urban area. These have expanded leading to greater production and overwhelmed operating communities. The uninhabitable surface in urban areas generates runoff during the rainy season due to environmental damage (Mendez et al., 2017).

Urbanization occurs due to an increase in the size and density of urban areas. Due to uncontrolled urbanization, environmental degradation occurs very quickly and causes many problems such as land insecurity, water quality deterioration, excessive air pollution, noise and disposal problems, waste management, runoff, waste pollution and discharge of wastewater directly into the river environmental threats (Andrea, 2015).

Air pollution: Human activities in many industries release pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, toxic metals and others. These substances, when released into the air, will cause a chemical reaction, leading to acid rain (Mendez et al., 2017).

Noise pollution: Transport, social functions and industries contribute to noise pollution in urban areas, disrupt reproductive cycles and even accelerate the extinction of some species, solid waste management. Urban areas consume a large number of materials and thus emit a lot of solid waste (including municipal, industrial and hazardous waste), generating toxic gases. Rapid urbanization is the current general trend it increased violently day by day (Rai, 2023).

Due to the rapid urbanization process, in a short time the urban population has increased dramatically. This situation leads to side effect on the social and psychological characteristics of the people living in the city. City societies will be safe if these social infrastructures and services are fully filled. Social happiness is the final state in which basic human needs (water, food, shelter and medical services) are met and people can co-exist peacefully in the community promotion opportunities. Social welfare is also related to urban center growth of any kind and has long-lasting effects on each other. This means that as the rate of urbanization increases, the society living in or coming to the city will be affected by changes in infrastructure, the lack of some social services and the urban process itself chemical (DeSnyder et al., 2011).

2.10 Rapid Population Growth

Urban population has increased rapidly from 751 million people in 1950 to 4.2 billion people in 2018. The rapid increase of the world's population over the past hundred years is due to the dif-

ference between the birth rate and the death rate; the human population will increase by one billion in the next decade. It's like adding all the population of China with the population of the world. However, despite a lower degree of urbanization, Asia has 54% of the world's urban population (UN, 2018).

Human settlement conditions in many parts of the world, especially in developing countries, are deteriorating. Natural hazards are now on our doorsteps and their frequency and extent of damage are increasing, especially in urban poor communities. The natural environment is deteriorating at a faster rate than the natural processes and resources available in the environment can recover. If left unchecked, landslides, floods, sporadic fires, the collapse of major highways, homes and bridges have the potential to plunge urban centers into an abyss of environmental chaos. Overcrowding also leads to traffic jams: Congestion has become another big problem. It makes people's life inconvenient. The situation of migrant workers moving to the city to find work is increasing, leading to a shortage of labor in the countryside, and the production of agricultural products in our country is decreasing day by day, (UN, 2018).

2.11 Social Welfare and the Urban Poor

Social welfare is seen as the basis of social equality, which determines an individual's sense of community, interpersonal relationships with others, and access to local services and supports (Aked et al., 2008).

According to DeSnyder et al. (2011), social vulnerability to health is due to urbanization, where there is inequality and social exclusion, especially for the urban poor. Previous research has highlighted many factors that contribute to the decline in social welfare of the urban poor, such as neighborhood disturbance, community support, family support, and social exclusion conducted a study examining the relationship between social exclusion and psychological welfare of older adults in rural and urban areas of the UK (Dahlberg & McKee, 2018).

There are five areas of social exclusion, including civic activity, material resources, social relations, services, and neighborhoods. Older adults in urban areas are thought to have higher levels of social exclusion in terms of material resources, civic disengagement, neighborhood alienation, and neighborhood threat city (Dahlberg & McKee, 2018). Therefore, several indicators of social exclusion of urban areas, including low social resources, low access to amenities, and

neighborhood alienation, are associated with happiness levels lower happiness. Although the study compared urban and rural populations as a whole, their findings also highlight that lower levels of happiness are due to uncomfortable incomes and poor access to health care in rural areas psychological well-being, indicators of social exclusion are also related to an individual's social welfare urban group. Although Dahlberg and McKee (2018) explored social exclusion and. Because psychological and social welfare are closely interdependent, it is important to assess an individual's factors of support, inclusion, and sense of social belonging related to social exclusion.

Access to and provision of basic needs services is a condition in which a population has equal access and is able to obtain adequate water, food, shelter and health services to ensure survival and subsistence dignity. These services must be delivered in a way that promotes reliability and sustainability. It is also a state in which the basic needs of the people are met. It is a society where income levels are high enough to cover basic needs, where there is no poverty, where unemployment is negligible, where there is easy access to social services, health care and education, and where everyone is treated with respect and care (Dunaeva, 2018).

Access to and provision of education is a condition for everyone to have equal and continuing access to quality formal and non-formal education, providing opportunities for advancement and promoting a peaceful society. This requires system-wide development and reform, as well as equal access to appropriate, quality and conflict-sensitive education. Social reconstruction is the condition for people to live together peacefully through various forms of reconciliation within and between groups, including mechanisms for nonviolent dispute resolution and the settlement of the legacy of communities' Past abuses and by the development of socially bound community institutions across departments (Dahlberg & McKee, 2018).

2.12 Research Gaps

In the city, the urbanization process is taking place and the challenges of urbanization as well as the city's social welfare issues have not been researched and resolved in detail directly. Therefore, social welfare is also associated with the development of any urban area and maintains a long-term interaction. This means that as urbanization increases, societies living in or

moving in cities will be affected by changes in infrastructure, the lack of certain social services, and the urbanization process itself.

In addition, there are also challenges of the urbanization process for society living in the city study area, such as: Unplanned population growth trends, Rapid expansion of city into rural areas, and physical development of the city are not taken into account. Therefore, the researcher believes that the detailed nature of these perceptions deserves a rigorous study. Furthermore, there is research gap investigating and indicating the existence of perceptions and realities in the study area of societies towards rapid urbanization.

Furthermore, this study examines the positive and negative perception of societies due to rapid urbanization in the study area. The urbanization processes extended to the entire study area of Bishoftu town. Therefore, the study assessed the main challenges of rapid urbanization on social welfare in the study area and highlighted possible solutions to improve the impact of rapid urbanization for residents receiving social welfare in Dambi area of Bishoftu town.

2.13 Summary of Literature Review

To finalize this chapter, rapid urbanization is a common trend in modern times. It increased violently day by day. Due to the rapid urbanization process, in a short time the urban population has increased dramatically. This situation leads to negative effects on the social, economic and psychological characteristics of the people and groups living in the town. Urbanization is often seen as a negative trend, but there are positives in reducing travel and transportation costs while improving employment, education, housing and transport opportunities. Living in the town allows individuals and families to take advantage of close and diverse opportunities. Town societies will be safe if these social infrastructures and services are fully filled. Social happiness is the final state in which basic human needs (water, food, shelter and medical services) are met and people can co-exist peacefully in the community, Promotion opportunities.

Social welfare is also related to urban center growth of any kind and has long-lasting effects on each other. This means that as the rate of urbanization increases, the society living in or moving to the town will be affected by changes in infrastructure, the lack of some social services and the urbanization process itself. In addition, there are also challenges of the urbanization process for society living in the town study area, such as: Unplanned population growth trends, Rapid

expansion of town into rural areas, and physical development of the town are not taken into account. Therefore, the researcher believes that the detailed nature of these perceptions deserves a rigorous study. Furthermore, there is research gap investigating and indicating the existence of perceptions and realities in the study area of societies towards rapid urbanization.

CHAPTER- THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3. Description of the Study Area

3.1 Location and Size

The town of Bishoftu is located in the East Shewa area of the Oromia Regional State. It is located at a distance of 47 km from Addis Ababa. The city is located in the south part of Gerbich Kebele, Gende Gorba Kebele to the north, and Kajima Dibayu Kebele to the southwest, Qurqura Dambi Kebele and Dukem town to the west. The Geographical Coordinates of the Bishoftu town located at latitudes $8^{\circ} 45' 0''$ north and longitudes $38^{\circ} 58' 60''$ east, and a total area of 15,273 hectares. Currently, the city has 9 kebeles and four sub-cities, the elevation of Bishoftu ranges from 1748 to 2193m, the average elevation of the city 1971m, and average annual temperature of ranges between $20-27^{\circ}\text{C}$. The annual rainfall distribution of the commune varies from 1089 mm to 612 mm with an average annual and median of 860 mm for ten consecutive years (1998-2007), (OUPi, 2019).

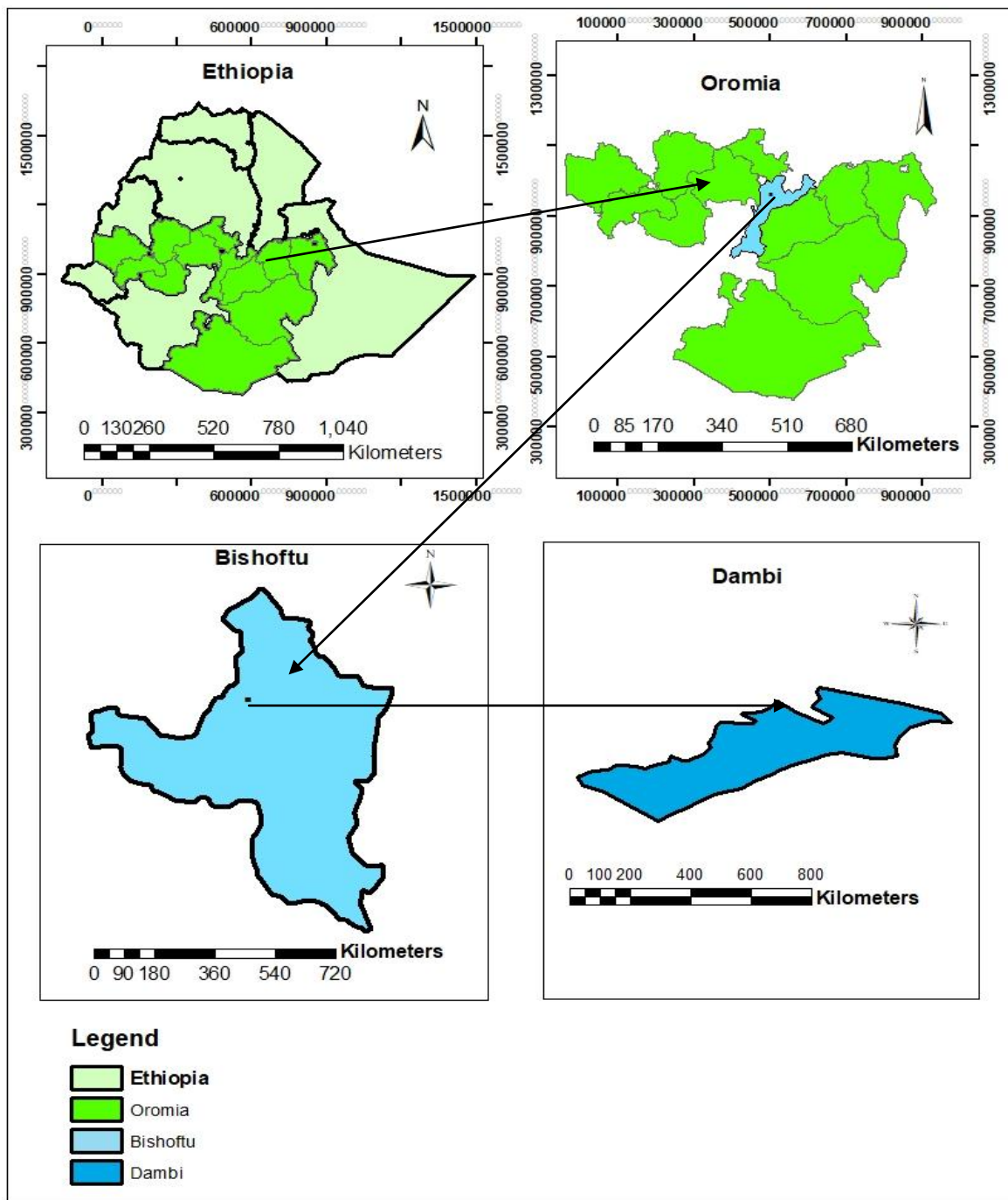


Figure3:1 Location map of the study Area

3.2 Geographical, and Demographic Information

3.2.1 Physical environment or context

The name Bishoftu is derived from the Afan Oromo word "Bishaan", which means "water". Hora Arsade and Babogaya are Bishoftu craters derived from the Afan Oromo word "Bishaan", which means water. There are many crater lakes in the city, including Hora Arsade and Babogaya. The monarchy changed the town to Debre Zeit after the invasion of Italy in 1947, ignoring the cultural history of the society up to Derge's reign. However, the name Bishoftu flourished in the Oromo community instead of Debrezeit, so it has been renamed to the old name since the outbreak of the new revolution, i.e. 1984/1985 E.C (OUPI, 2009).

In terms of development, it was the political center of Ade'a County from 1983 to 1994 E.C. it was renamed a tier one city with the mayor, city manager, city council and city cabinet members starting in 1995. The city has grown from a small station to a municipality large, populous. The municipal of the city was established around 1943. It has broadened its horizons to reach the public and provide a variety of socio-economic services, such as infrastructure development, affordable housing, sanitation, public park development, and other services fire and emergency services. The city is currently divided into 14 kebeles to facilitate management in real-life situations. Large institutions such as the Greater Ethiopian Air Force, several higher education institutions, agricultural research facilities, galleries, etc. also located in the city. The city of Bishoftu was chosen deliberately because it is located near Addis Ababa (OUPI, 2009).

Demographics can reveal key demographic trends in terms of age, family size, and income, which can help identify problems and solutions, and are important for garnering public support community. Thus, in order to create a healthy community, in that condition, the process of urbanization requires migration from rural to urban areas. This migration slows down rural population growth and accelerates urban population growth. Thus, it produces faster population growth in urban areas than in rural areas. The town of Bishoftu is one of the towns whose population has increased sharply in recent years due to migration (OUPI, 2019).

3.2.2 Topography/Landscape features

Bishoftu and its surroundings is one of the most attractive areas of the country in many ways. The village is located in one of the rich highlands of the country. Bishoftu and its surroundings

are famous not only for their fertility but also for their beautiful terrain and more attractive natural lakes. Due to favorable terrain and weather conditions, as well as the attractive natural beauty of the environment for investment, work and settlement, A typical description of the topography of the city of Bishoftu and its surrounding areas includes large areas of plains, bodies of water and marshes, gently rounded slopes, steep hills and areas. Undulating and circular dissections are involved (OUPI, 2019).

The elevation of the town of Bishoftu is as low as 1746m and as high as 1955m, so the town lies at an average altitude of 1858.5m. And erosion processes in each climate zone. These factors influence the pattern signatures of various reliefs. There are important land features that obscure the city's development on the one hand and disrupt its pursuit (OUPI, 2019).

3.2.3 Climate

Climate is one of the main factors that directly or indirectly affect human activities. Climatic factors include temperature, humidity, rain and wind. All of these factors affect the performance of every group in society, including urban communities. Basically, altitude changes temperature and precipitation from place to place and controls other climatic factors. The elevation of the city varies from 1900 to 1995 m above sea level. In woina-dega (agricultural climate zone), Average temperature and rainfall are 18°C and 816mm, respectively. May is the hottest month of the year, while November is the city's coldest month. December and July are the driest and wettest months of the year in the city with 2mm and 204mm rainfall respectively (OUPI, 2019).

3.2.4 Social and economic conditions

The town of Bishoftu is located in the highly productive farm area of the east shewa area of the Oromia Region of adea woreda state of the 14 kebeles that regenerate in the city, five of them are among the highly productive kebeles of Adea weard, especially teff, chickpeas and other legumes such as peas and fob beans. The urban area and the surrounding area enjoy favorable climatic conditions for agriculture, animal husbandry and agro-industrial cultivation due to its accessibility and proximity to national capital markets. To ensure sustainable socio-economic development, the role of investment in the city has an impact on the livelihoods of residents (Girma et al., 2021).

Bishoftu has many advantages suitable for industrial development. The geographical location of the city is one of the main factors affecting the industrial development of the city. The city is undergoing rapid urban expansion due to its suitability and good climatic conditions. Investment and industrial plants have pulled factories extending the city to surrounding farming communities in the study area (OUP, 2019).

3.3 Research Design

To achieve the objective of the study, descriptive research design is used as an appropriate research method. The reason for using this design is that it allows the researcher to describe the impact of rapid urbanization on communities in selected study areas.

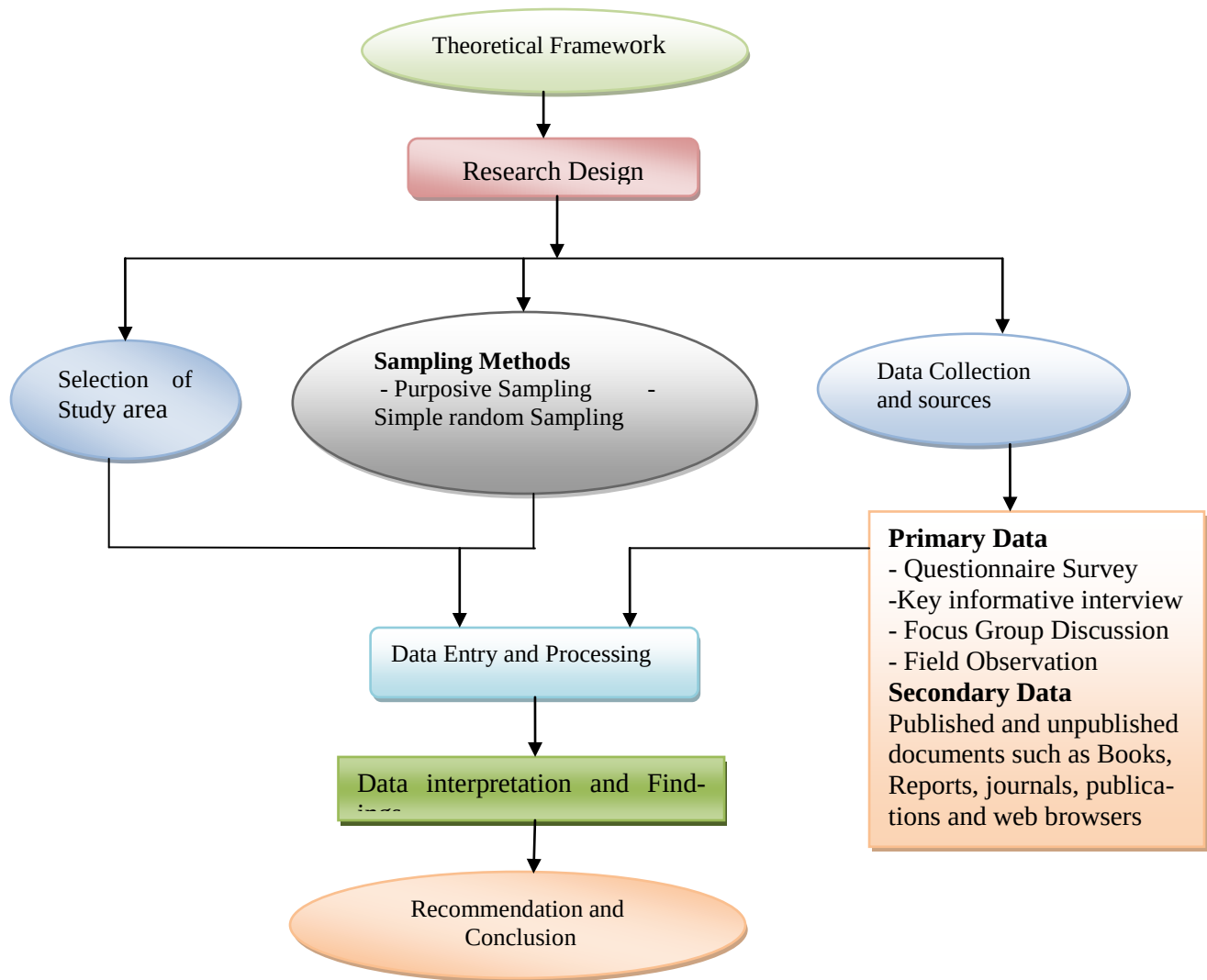


Figure 3:2 Research design framework

3.4 Research Approach

For this particular study, a mixed method was used, as mixed methods are used when the goal is to explore a topic before collecting quantitative data. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used for this study to study the impact of urbanization on the natural, social and economic environment of the town. Qualitative methods are used to study subjective variables such as attitudes, opinions, beliefs, behaviors and perceptions of local communities and government officials about the impact of rapid urbanization, while the quantitative method should be used to measure the number of respondents' opinions on the impact of rapid urbanization.

3.5 Data Types and Sources

In an effort to make this study more plausible and primary data were collected from geographic information systems, of the earth to determine urban development in the area. Research, questionnaires, informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct field observations by the researcher, an appropriate secondary source important to the study were used. Data was collected from a variety of published and unpublished written documents - books, CSA, government, Bishoftu Municipal, 2019, Bishoftu Municipal Office Performance Report, non-public documents government, journals and research papers related to the current issue. Government policies and strategies were reviewed to complement the study as well as examine the general trends and impacts of urbanization in the study area.

3.5.1 Primary data

In this study, the primary data was used to collect information directly to achieve the research objective. The primary data sources were obtained by distributing questionnaires to sample respondents, Questionnaire surveys, focus group discussion, key informants' interview, and semi-structured interviews with responsible agencies, and direct field observations by researchers.

3.5.2 Secondary data

Secondary data is collected from published and unpublished documents, related literature such as books, journals, publications and web browsers, including demographic data, weather data and newspapers. Office performance reports, relevant quality literature supporting the conclusions of the research, to be conducted on this topic.

3.6 Data Collection Methodology

The study captures the urban community's perceptions and attitudes towards urbanization and its impact on livelihoods as they occur naturally. Collect data using the following tools and instruments, Questionnaire survey, key informant interview, focus group discussions and field observation.

Table 3:1 Data collection methodology

No	Purpose/ Objective	Data collection Methodology	Sample Technique
1	To identify the effect of rapid urbanization on social welfare.	Use Questionnaire Survey, Interview, Focus group discussion, Field observation, Documents	I use probability sampling which is simple random sampling technique non-probability(purposive) sampling techniques
2	To examine rate of urbanization in the Dambi areas of Bishoftu town.	Key informant interview, Documents, Questionnaire	I use non-probability(purposive) sampling techniques probability sampling
3	To assess the effect of rapid urbanization on urban physical plan in the study.	Focus group discussion Field observation interview, Documents	I use non-probability(purposive) sampling techniques

3.6.1 Questionnaire survey

The test set consists of a group of open-ended items compiled and archived by the researcher. This collection of articles addresses issues related to the impact of rapid urbanization on the economic, social and environmental consequences for the social welfare of communities of in the study area. To avoid possible errors due to language barriers, the questionnaires prepared questionnaire in English was translated by surveyors trained in Amharic and Afan Oromo during data collection. Finally, it was translated into English and analyzed.

3.6.2 Key informant interview

The researcher prepared an interview guide for, Kebele heads, and community elders, because the professionals and office managers who work directly with the problem have richer data than

others. In addition, it helps to get the necessary information from community elders, who can describe changes over time compared to other existing youth. Therefore, purposeful sampling is used to select the main survey participants, by interviewing informants. Finally, 12 people participated in key informant interviews, namely three from Bishoftu city administration, two from Bishoftu Land Management Office, five from community elders, two from the Kebele administration.

Table3:2 Quantity of primary data Sources

No	Types of primary Data	Source	Number of Participants
1	Key informant interview (KII1)	Bishoftu town administration	3
2	KII2	Kebele Administration	2
3	KII3	Famous elders community members	5
4	KII4	Office of Land Management of Bishoftu,	2
	Total KIIs		12

3.6.3 Focus group discussions

Group discussion is a means of generating information about group dynamics and allows a small group of respondents to focus on the main questions of the research topic (Mwanje, 2001). Focus groups are organized to generate qualitative data to complement the quantitatively collected data. Discussions take place according to the interests and appropriate time of the delegates. This group includes male and female household heads in the selected study area. The number of each participant in the focus groups ranges from one to three, and overall direction taken in the discussion is assigned to the researcher to trigger discussion questions and advance the focus of the discussion actively participate.

Table 3:3 Quantity sources of primary data

No	Primary data Sources	Source	Number of Participants
1	Focus group discussions (FGD1)	From selected Study area	4
2	FGD2	Town municipality office	3
3	FGD3	Ada'a district administration	3
	Total FGD		10

3.6.4 Field observation

Field observations were performed twice. The purpose of the first visit is to get an overview of the study area. Field observations are one of the data collection tools. It covers a selected study area of the Qurqura Dambi in the town of Bishoftu. The main purpose of field observations is to engage the researcher with what has been presented in the theoretical sections with a practical approach that can help identify research topics for further study with problems field subject. This provides essential visual information using handheld digital cameras on the survival of rapidly expanding urban development. The second is during data collection.

3.7 Study Population

The researcher's target population was the remaining urban community around the Qurqura Dambi area in Bishoftu town. According to CSA report, Oromia Urban Planning Institute (OUPi) Bishoftu town profile, in 2019, the total population of the study area of Qurqura Dambi, residents of Bishoftu town, was 19,229 and the total number of households' family is 7,893 for this purpose study a descriptive research design was used. To collect questionnaire data, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and field observations can be used.

A total of 260 households were selected using simple random sampling technique and 22 respondents were purposively selected for interviews and group discussions among selected members of the Kebele administration, the well-known member of the elder community Bishoftu Land Management Office and the city municipality office. Survey subjects are households living on the periphery of the sampling area, in urban areas, migration status (rural - urban) or urban - urban plays a major role in the evolution characteristics of the population and reflect the rate of urbanization. Much of the population growth is a result of internal migration and the expansion of various pull factors.

3.8 Sampling Technique

The researcher used probabilistic and non-probability sampling techniques to obtain the required data. The simple random sampling technique is used as a probability sample to ensure that representatives of the target household groups are subjected to the municipality and its impacts are collected at source based on the list of households, book of questions. To collect data from informants, interviews, focus group discussions of elders, and Kebele administrators and

the researcher used techniques intentional/meaningful sampling from a non-probability sample.

3.8.1 Sampling Frame

The list of 7,893 households participating in the activities served as a sampling frame to identify respondents. Roasters managing area will list households in the selected study area. Finally; the household for the study area was selected using a simple sampling process.

Table 3.4 sampling frame used to identify sample households

	Total number of Population			Number of total Households
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Qurqura Dambi	9,746	9,483	19,229	7,893
Total			19,229	7,893

Source: Compiled from Bishoftu city Kebeles, 2019

3.8.2 Sample Size

The sample size was determined using the statistical formula of in most statistics textbooks, especially descriptive statistics dealing with probability (Bill, 2004) due to the simplicity of the application and the 90% confidence level. Accordingly, the author uses the following statistical formula to establish the sample size of all household heads. Sample Size - Infinite Population (where the population is greater than 15,000).

$$SS = Z^2 \times (p) \times (1-p) / C^2$$

SS=sample size

Z=Z value (for example, 1.645 gives a 90% confidence level),

P=Percentage of population that chooses an option, expressed as a decimal

C=Confidence interval, expressed as a decimal (e.g. 0.04 or 0.05 = +/- 4 or +/- 5 percentage points),

The Z value represents the probability that a sample falls into a given distribution. The Z values for the confidence levels are: 1.645=90% confidence, 5% confidence interval. i.e. C = 0.05, if

$$C^2 = 0.0025$$

$$SS = 2.706 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 / 0.0025$$

$$SS = 259.776 \approx 260$$

3.9 Data Collection Tools

This study was conducted using a mixed research design consisting of qualitative and quantitative questions. Most of the questions used open-ended questions (qualitative interview questions) so as not to limit respondents' thoughts and opinions. As part of this study, data were obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected from the selected town administration, Kebele government and community elders by interviewing key informants and other communities. In addition, many published and unpublished documents have been reviewed from secondary sources, including journals, books, journals, websites, research findings, policy documents and handbooks, and other relevant documents.

3.10 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis is an important part of research. Insights and conclusions must be obtained through the analysis and interpretation of data. Information was collected from respondents through questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions and observations. Organize frameworks and structures according to analysis and interpretation. Depending on the nature of the underlying question and the nature of the data collected, we used descriptive statistics to analyze the quantitative data. Qualitative data were obtained through interviews. In-depth group discussions and literature analysis were coded and analyzed to support this finding.

3.10.1 Data analysis tools

After obtaining all the necessary information for this study, the collected data were processed using data analysis tools such as the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS), GIS and Excel. The analysis is based on the quantitative and qualitative nature of data collected from primary and secondary data sources and written in the form of a narrative description.

3.10.2 Survey data

For this study survey data was used descriptive statistics analysis tools.

3.11 Data Presentation Methodology

Data were presented using appropriated at a presentation tool and means such as percentages, tables, charts, maps using MS Excel or Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) and geo-spatial software's.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

In this research, that is related to rapid urbanization, and its impact on socio-economic and environmental status of peri-urban areas, ethical consideration needs a care since it incorporates human elements which need special treatment. The researcher has to explain the research is conducts for academic purpose. The data was collects using questionnaire and doing with the full willingness of the participants. A statement that indicates their participation is only voluntary and they are advised not to include their names and address on the questionnaire. Careful attention should be given to respecting the rights, needs, and values of the participants; and maintaining the confidentiality of the data, and acknowledging sources of information.

CHAPTER-FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings are reviewed and explained in this section to address the question of research studies and research objectives. This chapter discusses demographic characteristics, respondents' perceptions of the impact of urbanization on the social welfare on the resident in the study area, sources of livelihood and wealth, of respondents 'and other factors contribute to urbanization in the study area. Finally, this chapter provides an interpretation of the data collected through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, questionnaire surveys, individual observations, and presentations to see examining social attitudes towards the impact of rapid urbanization among residents of the Qurqura Dambi area of Bishoftu town.

4. Descriptive Analysis

4.1.1 Demographic characteristics of study area of respondents

Demographics include age, gender, head of household, marital status, religion, education level, and family size respondents. Descriptive statistics, mainly using frequency analysis, were used to examine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 4.1 General information about Respondents

No.	Variable	Category	Frequency	percent
1	Age	18-29	9	3.462
		30-41	97	37.308
		42-53	60	23.077
		Above 53	94	36.154
		Total	260	100
2	Sex	Female	96	36.923
		Male	164	63.077
3	Marital Status	Total	260	100
		Not Married	60	23.077
		Married	185	71.154
		Divorced	5	1.923
		widowed	10	3.846
		Total	260	100

4	Current Residents	Sub-urban	206	79.231
		Rural	54	20.769
		Total	260	100
5	Ethnicities of the respondents	Oromo	200	76.923
		Amhara	45	17.308
		Gurage	15	5.769
		Total	260	100
6	Educational level	unable to read and write	20	7.692
		1-4	28	10.769
		5-8	42	16.154
		9-12	120	46.154
		College/ university	50	19.231
		Total	260	100
7	Occupation status	Traders	70	26.923
		Day workers	20	7.692
		Private workers	80	30.769
		Farmer	30	11.538
		Other specify	60	23.077
		Total	260	100
8	Family size	1-3	21	8.077
		4-6	146	56.154
		7-9	72	27.692
		Above 9	21	8.077
		Total	260	100

Source: own survey

4.1.2 The respondent household Age

The table results (4.1) show that the major age groups that has excellent contribution on this study are the age between 9(3.46%) of the respondents age are between 18 and 29, 97 (37.308%) age are between the ages of 30 and 41 and 60(23.077%) of the respondents are in ages 42 to 53 years old, including 94 (36.154%) respondents aged 53 and over. In this regard, the results show that the majority of respondents are aged between 30 and 41 or 53 years old, respectively.

4.1.3 Sex of household head respondent

According to Table above 4.1, 96(36.923%) of the respondents are female headed and 164 (63.077%) are male headed households. The majority of respondents are from male households. Titles indicate that they represent the majority of respondents. The results indicate that most of the respondents are male householders and that men have better access to information and are more aware of urban development than women.

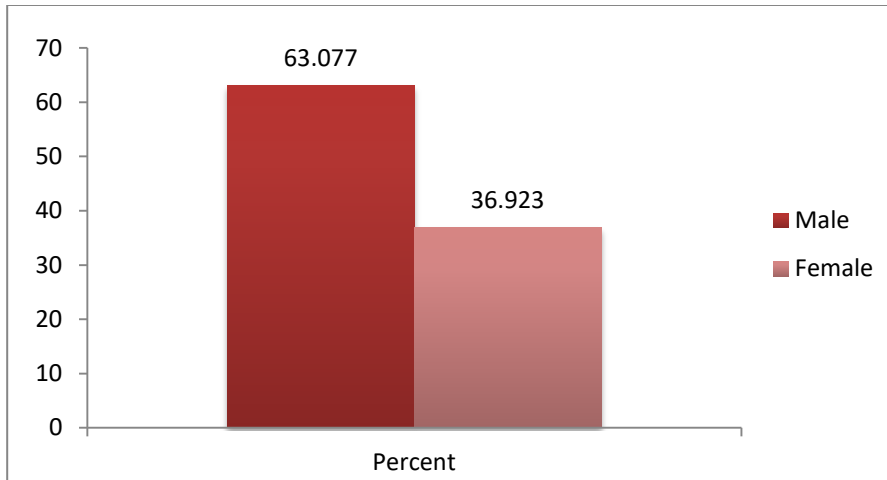


Figure 4:1 Sex of household head Respondent

4.1.4 Respondents marital status

Table 4.1 above shows that 60(23.077%) respondents are single, 185 (71.154%) respondents are Married, 5(1.923%) respondents are divorced, 10(3.846%) respondents are widowed. This shows that most of the respondents are married and are working in the study area.

4.1.5 Current respondents' resident

Table 4.1 above shows that 206(79.231%) of the respondents' current residents live in the suburbs and 54(20.769%) of the respondents' current residents live in rural areas. This shows that the majority of respondents live in suburban areas.

4.1.6 Religion of respondents

Figure 4.2 below shows that 100 respondents are Orthodox (38.462%), 80 Protestant (30.769%), Muslim 40(15.385%), Catholic 30 (11.538%) and a traditional religion is 10 people (3.846%). This revealed that many respondents were Orthodox or protestant in their religious beliefs.

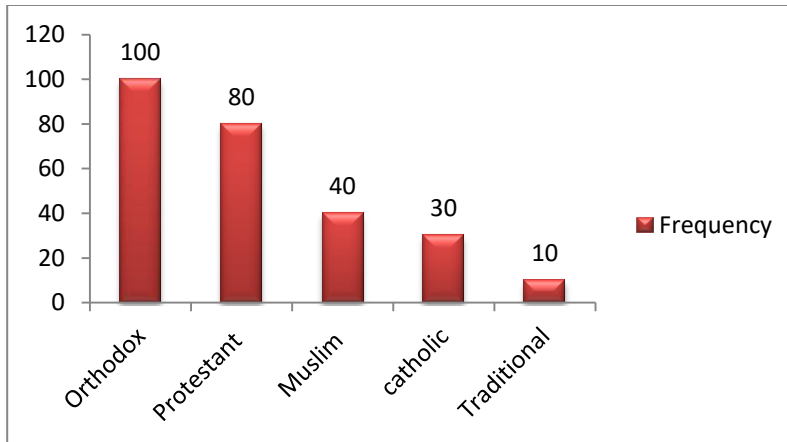


Figure 4.2 Religions of Respondents

4.1.7 Ethnic of the respondent

Table 4.1 above shows that the Oromo ethnic number of respondents accounted for 200(76.923%) of the respondents, while Amhara ethnic group accounted for 45(17.308%), Gurage ethnic group accounted for 15(5.769%).

4.1.8 Educational level of the respondent

Table 4.1 above shows that 20(7.692%) respondents are cannot to read and write, 28(10.769%) respondents are 1-4, 42(16.154%) respondents are 5-8, 120(46.154%) respondents were 9-12 and 50 (19.231%) of respondents were from colleges/universities, which indicates that the majority of respondents were students in grades 9-12.

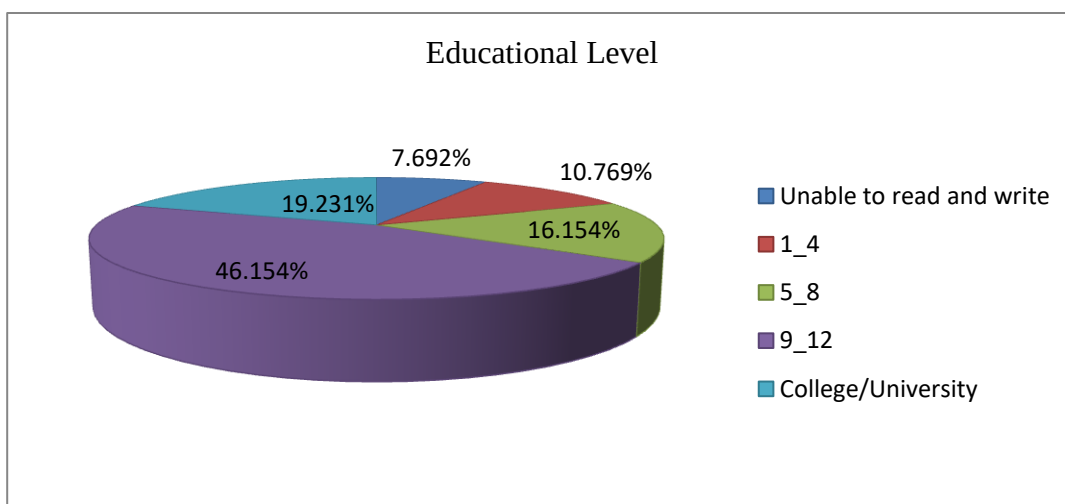


Figure 4.3 Educational Levels

4.1.9 Occupational of the households' heads of respondents

Table 4.1 above shows that 70(26.923%) of respondents are traders, 20 (7.692%) of respondents are day workers, 80(30.769%) of respondents are private workers, 30 (11.538%) of the respondents are farmers and 60(23.077%) of the respondents are other designations, which indicates that the majority of respondents are private workers.

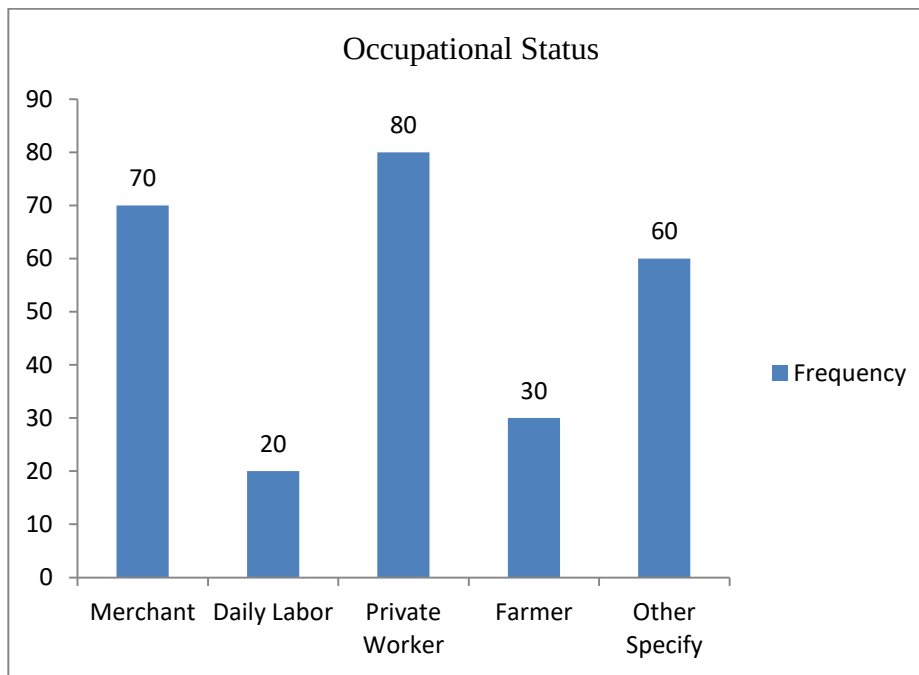


Figure 4:4 Occupational of the Households heads of Respondents

4.1.10 Respondent's family Size

Table 4.1above shows that 21 (8.077%) family size of respondents from 1 to 3 years old, 146 (56.154%) family size of respondents from 4 to 6 years old, 72 (27.692%) family size Respondent's family is 7 to 9 years old and 21(8.077%) The respondents' family size is over 9 people. This shows the top half of the family size of the respondents is 4-6 people.

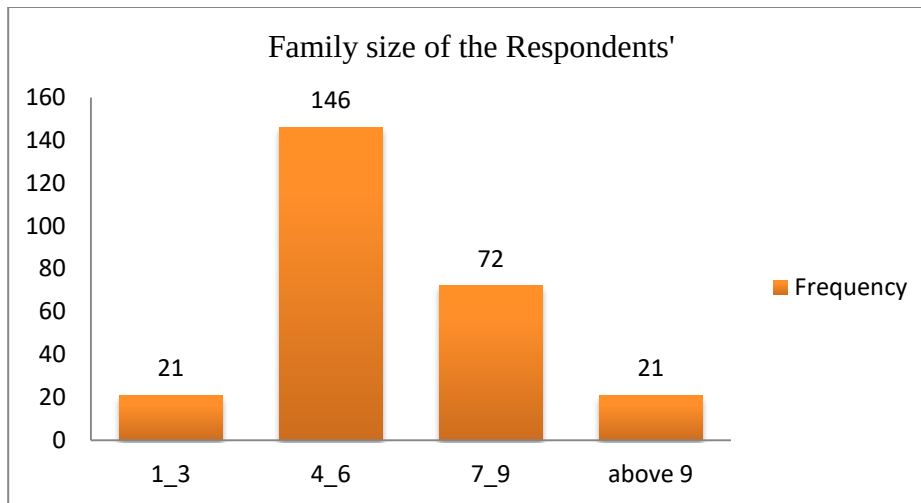


Figure 4.5 Respondents family Size

4.2 Descriptive Analysis of the Process of Urbanization

To see the general perception of respondents, this section presents descriptive statistics (frequency). Thus, frequency represents the total number of responses of respondents.

4.3 Attitude of Respondents towards the Urbanization Rate on Study Area

According to the above table 4.2, the majority of 160(61.538%) respondents believe that Bishoftu is growing rapidly/quickly, however, 70(26.923%) and 30 (11.538%) of them report moderate growth and slow, in order to that high percent of respondents are indicated that the rapid urbanization occurred in the study area town of Bishoftu.

Table 4.2 Attitude of Respondents towards the Urbanization Rate

Item	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
The urbanization rate on the study area of Bishoftu town	Fast/ Rapid	160	61.538
	Moderate	70	26.923
	Slow	30	11.538
	Total	260	100

Data from the Bishoftu Municipality office shows that the city is growing rapidly. The official population in 2007 was 99,928. However, the city authorities and various researchers have noted that the population fluctuates between 200,000 and 225,600 (Tanku & Woldetensae, 2023).

Bishoftu town has seen a significant increase in population, from a total of 21,220 in 1967 to over 225,528 in 2019. The population growth trend is from 21,220 in 1967 to 225,528 in 2019; As a result, the city experienced rapid population growth, exceeding its normal population level. As the data provided shows, the city's population growth rate was about 8.9% from 1967 to 1970, but had dropped to 5% by the time of the 1984 census. The population decreased to 2.8% in the 1994 census and to 2.4% in the third census. Two years later, in OUPI's first structural plan in 2009, the population growth rate increased to 3.3%, reaching 106,837 people. At the same time, the region's population grew to more than 174,710 people in 2015, with an annual growth rate of 8.2%, one of the highest in the world. Indeed, about five rural kebeles are under the jurisdiction of the municipality, and today, the city has 225,796 residents (OUP, 2009). As you can see in the analogy above, the city's population growth rate fluctuates over time, but it is increasing. Overall, the city's growth rate has averaged 5.5% per year since 1967 until today. As a result, the time it takes for the population to double is getting shorter and shorter.

At current growth rates, the population could double in about 13 years, shorter than the national doubling time frame of 23 years.

As we will show below, high immigration rates, combined with high fertility and moderate declines in mortality, will spur population growth. Furthermore, in addition to natural growth and migration, urban areas also cancel general growth called “reclassification”. This means that neighboring farms and settlements will be included as the urban area expands. In cities, migration (from rural to urban)/from urban to urban/plays a major role in the evolution of population characteristics and reflects the speed of urbanization. Much of the population growth is a result of internal migration and the expansion of various pull factors.

4.4 Negative Effects of Rapid Urbanization on the Study Area of Resident in Bishoftu Town

Respondents in this group noted the following negative consequences of growing urbanization: It makes life in society more difficult, according to 60 (23.077%) of the respondents, 50 (19.231%) of whom said that the study area's lack of adequate housing services is a serious problem, 30 (11.538%) of whom said that it significantly increases the amount of informal housing and informal commerce, such as slums, and 20 (7.592%) of whom said that it lessens

the cultural practices that the society adheres to; and 35 respondents (13.662%) think that society is more susceptible to illnesses like cancer and other urban ailments as a result. and 30 (11.538%) of the respondents agreed that the research area's adverse effects of urbanization include environmental degradation and 20 (7.692%) issues with transportation congestion.

Table 4.3 Negative effects of rapid urbanization on study Area

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
The negative effects of rapid urbanization on society	Urban poverty will increase	60	23.077
	It increases informal housing trading,	30	11.538
	Lack of sufficient housing services.	50	19.231
	It diminishes the cultural conventions that society had	20	7.692
	Transport congestion	20	7.692
	Susceptibility to health problems	35	13.362
	Insecurity of crime	15	5.769
	Environmental degradation	30	11.538
	Total	260	100

To complete the questionnaire, respondents were asked to identify the negative impact of rapid urbanization on social welfare in the Bishoftu study area. It is therefore conceivable that Bishoftu society is mainly affected by the increase in informal housing and commerce as well as the lack of adequate housing services. There are other negative impacts such as traffic congestion, deterioration of society's cultural practices, and vulnerability to health problems such as water born diseases, cancer and malnutrition, and increase in the number of urban poor, no shelter, food or anything, and finally the environment declines and increase in crime rates were the assumed responses of the respondents.

4.5 Positive Effect of Rapid Urbanization based on the Social Welfare Indicators

According to table 4.4, 160 (61.538%) of the majority of the respondents answered that urbanization has a positive impact on Qurqura Dambi area of Bishoftu society. They point to some of the positive effects as follows: Expansion and access to any infrastructure, industry growth, Economic growth Poverty reduction, and job opportunity.

Table 4.4 Positive effect of rapid Urbanization

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
The positive effect of rapid urbanization on the social welfare of study area of the Bishoftu town	Yes	160	61.538
	No	100	38.462
	Total	260	100
If so, what are the positive effects of study area of Bishoftu town's rapid urbanization?	Economic growth	50	19.231
	Expansion and access to any infrastructure	70	26.923
	Industry growth	60	23.077
	Poverty reduction	20	7.692
	Reduce health and hygiene problems	10	3.846
	Growth of trade	13	5
	Job opportunity	32	12.308
	Social interaction and modernity	5	1.923
	Total	260	100

4.6 Attitude of Respondents about effect of Rapid Urbanization on Urban Physical Plan on the Study

Table 4.5 Effect of rapid urbanization on urban physical Plan

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
The effect of rapid urbanization on urban physical plan in the study area	overcrowding due to lack of affordable housing, and traffic congestion	80	30.769
	lack of access to necessary social and essential services	40	15.385
	It should be leads to the growth of informal urban settlements (slums)	120	46.154
	Which can have negative health effects on city residents	20	7.692
	Total	260	100

In the above table show that majority of the 120 respondents (46.154%) responded that the growth of informal urban settlements (slums) highly occurred in study area of Bishoftu town, as well as the number of 80(30.769%) respondents, indicated that the effect of urbanization in

the city of urban planning overcrowding due to lack of affordable housing, and traffic congestion and 40 (15.385%) number of respondents said their is lack of access to necessary social and essential services and 20 (7.692 %) of respondents said that which can have negative health effects on city residents.

4.7 The Awareness of Respondents on Rapid Urbanization

Table 4.6 shows the perceived frequency of the respondents about urbanization.195 (75%) respondents know about urbanization program in their area, while 65 (25%) respondents do not know about the urbanization program.103 (39.615%) of respondents get information from town administrator office given orientation, 39 (15%) respondents get information from mass media and 118 (45.385%) respondents get information Both from town administrator office and through mass media. 138(53.077%) respondents agree that the study area is expanding rapidly, and122 (46.923%) respondents disagree that the study area is expanding rapidly. The general perception of urban growth results shows that most of the respondents are aware of the urbanization program in their surrounding area and ask about meetings and mass media.

Table 4.6 The awareness of respondents on rapid Urbanization

		Frequency	Percent
The urbanization development programs in the study area	Yes	195	75
	No	65	25
	Total	260	100
If you know about the urban development program, how do you get the information?	They get information from town administrator office given orientation	103	39.615
	Through mass media	39	15
	They get information Both from town administrator office and through mass media	118	45.385
	Total	260	100
Do you think the area around Dambi of the Bishoftu town is developing rapidly?	agree	138	53.077
	disagree	122	46.923
	Total	260	100

4.8 Descriptive Analysis of the Community's Perception of the Urban Environment Expansion

Table 4.7 Descriptive analysis of the community's perception of the urban environment Expansion

		Frequency	Percent
The perception of urban development around study area	As threat	150	57.692
	As opportunity	110	42.308
	Total	260	100
The perception of the impact of rapid urbanization on your livelihood	Very much beneficial	56	21.538
	Somewhat beneficial	17	6.538
	Somewhat harmful	139	53.462
	Very much harmful	48	18.462
	Total	260	100

As Table 4.7 above shows that the perceived frequency of the respondents about urbanization. 150 (57.692%) respondents perception of urban development around in their area as a threat, while 110 (42.308%) respondents perception of urban development around in their area as opportunity. and 139 (53.462%) of respondents said that perception of the impact of rapid growth of urbanization on their livelihood somewhat harmful, and 56 (21.538%) of respondents are confirmed that the perception of the impact of rapid growth of urbanization on their livelihood as Very much beneficial, and 48 (18.462%) and 17 (6.538%) of respondents replied perception of the impact of rapid growth of urbanization on their livelihood as Very much harmful and Somewhat beneficial respectively. The general perception of urban growth around their area majority of the respondents said that as threat and somewhat harmful.

4.9 The Water Supply of Study Area of Residents in Bishoftu Town

The main source of drinking water is fresh water, which mainly includes surface water such as rivers, unsalted lakes, and groundwater. Tap water streams and ponds are the main source of drinking water in Bishoftu town. Hora, Chalalaka, Kuruftu and Babogaya lakes are located within the city. Most water sources are unsafe to drink due to urban pollution, mainly due to poor waste management. Urban centers must therefore pay close attention to sanitation and hygiene, as the provision of drinking water is an important factor in improving the health of city residents.

Table 4.8 The water supply of study area of Residents

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Do you get water service on demand?	Yes	100	38.462
	No	160	61.538
	Total	260	100
If not, what do you think the problem is?	Corruption	146	56.154
	The inefficiencies of water pumps and social benefits.	80	30.769
	The government has not paid enough attention to this issue	34	13.077
	Total	260	100

As shown in the above table, (61.538%) of the respondents agreed that water supply in the study area to the people of Bishoftu town is completely unsatisfactory. However, (38.462%) of the respondents agreed that the water supply was satisfactory. The main cause of water shortages is corruption and incompetence on the part of the head of the city's energy and water management agency, as well as frequent machinery breakdowns and problems with water pumps. However, other causes such as the city's water supply problems have not been fully considered. Currently, the city is facing a serious water shortage.

4.10 The Status of Electricity Service of Study Area of Resident

Table 4.9 The status of electricity service of study area of Resident

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Is electrical service always available?	Yes	98	37.692
	No	162	62.308
	Total	260	100
If not, why do you think it's not enough?	It is electric system problem	40	15.385
	EEPCO officials favour their residents and bribe	85	32.692
	Electricity is not enough to meet the needs of the people	85	32.692
	Due to the many industries in Bishoftu power shortages can occur	50	19.231
	Total	260	100

Electrical service provided in the city is not always available. According to the percentages shown in the table above, (62.308%) respondents said that access to electricity in the city is not always satisfactory. However, (37.692%) of respondents are satisfied with the city's electricity service.

The main cause is the lack of electricity to meet the needs of society living in the city, due to the corrupt nature of social actors. On the other hand, the deficit also comes from many industries formed in the city; consumes most of the generated energy.

4.11 Growth Trends of the Study Area of Residents

Table 4.10 Growth trends of the study area of residents

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
The development of the study area town of Bishoftu	grown very quickly	140	53.846
	grown steadily	100	38.462
	There was no growth	20	7.692
	Total	260	100

The majority of respondents 140 (53.846%) of the respondents believe that the study area of Bishoftu has grown very quickly. While 100 (38.462%) of them said that Bishoftu has grown steadily and 20 (7.692%) of them said that there was no growth.

4. 12 Social Connection Status of the Study Area Respondents of Bishoftu Town

As Table 4.11 shows that the study area is mainly held together by traditional associations. Social capital is a complex concept and often difficult to describe. For example, social structure is one way some people describe social capital, while others define it as the social resources that people use to pursue their survival goals. These resources include networks, various alliances, and other group interactions, including shared cultural values, beliefs, and customs.

The social cohesion in Bishoftu town is somewhat surprising. The people of this town are interconnected in every small aspect of the lives of their neighbors and their homes. So it can be said that relationships between people are satisfactory enough. Social relationships in the city are mainly strengthened through traditional associations such as Idir, Ikub, Mahber, Sembete, friendship, family and extended family.

Table 4. 11 Social connection statuses of the study area Respondents

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
The social connections of the people of study area in Bishoftu look like.	It is connection with traditional associations like idir, ikub, mahber, sembeta friendship, family and extended family.	160	61.538
	It has turned in to a modern society in which there is no connection between neighbours, villagers and family.	70	26.923
	It only involves family members without any extension (meaning extended family like aunts, uncles, nephews and nieces).	30	11.538
	Total	260	100
The importance of this social link in the development of the study area.	It's important to fix health problems	130	50
	Crime reduction and keeping the peace is important	80	30.769
	Mutual support is important	40	15.385
	It doesn't matter	10	3.846
	Total	260	100

This is especially important to reduce the crime rate in Bishoftu town and to adopt good, peaceful cultural practices. It is important to help and support each other in every area where society needs help. On the other hand, respondents appeared indifferent to the working habits of this city. This means that 61% of respondents believe that everyone's work habits are satisfactory and the remaining 39% do not.

4.13 The Capacity of the Town Administration to Manage the Problems the town has

Since the majority of the 200 respondents (76.923%) responded that the Bishoftu municipality does not manage all the affairs that occur in the city as well as the number of respondents, 145 (55.769%) indicated that the existence of corrupt officials and 57 (21.923%) the inability of the town administration to solve the problem were the main obstacles to the success and 30 (11.538 %) lack cooperation from residents to solving the problems of their town has not brought progress to the city and some respondents said that 60 (23.077%) of the town administration cares about all the problems occurring in the town (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 The capacity of the town administration to manage the problems the town has

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Do you think the town administration handles the town's problem?	Yes	60	23.077
	No	200	76.923
	Total	260	100
If no, what do you think are the obstacles that the town administration faces?	The existence of corrupt officials in the town administration	145	55.769
	The inability of the town administration to manage the problems	57	21.923
	Bad work habits	28	10.769
	Lack of cooperation from people to solve problems on their own	30	11.538
	Total	260	100

4.14 Cause of Rapid Urbanization Development Issues

Respondents from different communities gave their own assessments of the rate at which urbanization is taking place as follows.

Table4.13 Cause of rapid urbanization development Issues

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
The cause of Bishoftu town's rapid urbanization	Migrate	100	38.462
	Over population	80	30.769
	Growth of industries	40	15.385
	Suburban growth	30	11.538
	Growth of trade	10	3.846
	Total	260	100

As shown in the above table 4.13, 100 (38.462%) of respondents said that the migrants are the main driving force behind the rapid urbanization process, Overall, this is a wave of migration from the countryside to the city and 80 (30.769%) of respondents replied this city's population is growing rapidly and making life easier as well as meeting the needs of today's population now. To achieve this increase, social services are needed, needs for housing, electricity, water, schools. Are the main causes of rapid urbanization and 40 (15.385%) industries in this city are growing rapidly and close to the city need raw materials for industries.

As a result, demand drives rapid urban core and 30 (11.538%) suburban development, leading to rapid growth and 10 (3.846%) rapid commercial growth rapidly, and people came to this town in search of goods for the town's stores.

4.15 Access to Social Services of the Study Area

From table 4.14, the respondents indicated that the societies living in the study area of Bishoftu town have little or no access to all services.

Table 4.14 Access to social services of the study Area

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Do you think society living in this study area has access to all social services?	Yes	62	23.846
	No	198	76.154
	Total	260	100
If 'no' why don't they have access to all social services?	Inadequate service at the national level	80	30.769
	Poor supply from town administration	110	42.308
	Insufficiency of the services at national level	70	26.923
	Because they're poor, they can't afford it		
	Total	260	100

Respondents attributed this to 110 (42.308%) and 80 (30.769%) poor provision of services at the national level by the town administration, and 70 (26.923%) to the last to shortages services at the national level because they are trivial, or they cannot afford it.

4.16 Relationship Between Urbanization and Social Welfare on the Study Area of Bishoftu Town

Urbanization and social welfare are interdependent to the extent each has a major influence on the other. Until now, urbanization has affected social welfare by depriving society of life in such a way that society cannot access all social services.

Table 4.15 Relationship between urbanization and social welfare on the study Area

Items	Response	Frequency	Percent
Do you think urbanization and social welfare are related?	Yes	215	82.692
	No	45	17.308
	Total	260	100
If they are related, which one has the most influence over the other?	Urbanization affects social welfare	180	69.231
	Social welfare impacts on urbanization	10	3.846
	They are opposites	60	23.077
	I do not know	10	3.846
	Total	260	100

Social welfare, On the other hand, has a very good effect on urbanization by expanding services to society and developing livable town.

4.17 Social Issues on the Study Area of Bishoftu Town

The problem that Bishoftu town faces above all is unemployment. From the answers of the interviewees, it seems that the problem of unemployment in the city goes beyond other social problems. However, 120 (46.154%) of respondents said that the unemployment rate in Bishoftu town study area is very unsatisfactory.

Table 4.16 Social issues on the study Area

Items	Reponses	Frequency	Percent
The problem of society living in study area	Unemployment	120	46.154
	Homelessness	80	30.769
	Violent crime	10	3.846
	Alcohol and drug abuse	7	2.692
	Environmental hazards	30	11.538
	Health decline	13	5
	Total	260	100

Therefore, the main problem of the town may be the unemployment of those who settled there. Unemployment has a huge impact on society's living conditions and makes people uncertain about future developments. The employment rate in Bishoftu town is gradually increasing, as

indicated by the data collected above. The reason for this low job growth is that the city's growing population does not mean a lack of job opportunities. This means the city is growing rapidly but job opportunities are growing slowly. Many adults in the city are forced into bad habits such as drug use, theft, and petty theft.

The city's housing department was less than enthusiastic. More than 80 (30.769%) respondents said that housing services are not satisfactory. Housing problems increase over time. The town administration has tried to reduce air pollution by planting trees and creating green spaces. However, reducing air pollution and planting trees have not yet met the town administration expectations. As a result, 30 (11.538%) of the respondents attributed environmental degradation to waste disposal and construction of new industries in the study area of the city, and 13 (5%) of the respondents interviewed said there was pollution in this area, due to the removal of waste and disease-carrying bacteria present in the water.

Crime rates in Bishoftu have stabilized; in the fight against crime, there are still certain problems. As shown in the table above, (3.846%) of the respondents answered that because the crime rate in Bishoftu City has not decreased significantly, the city's crime rate has increased and 7 (2.692%) of the Drug and alcohol consumption is behind this increase lots of crime and damage in the city explains the answer.

4.18 The Effect of Rapid Urbanization Indicators in the Study Area of Bishoftu Town

Table 4.17 The effect of rapid urbanization indicators in the study Area

Items	Responses	Frequency	percent
The effects of rapid urbanization indicators	Population density	98	37.692
	The expansion of various suburbs	61	23.462
	Commercial growth	20	7.692
	Migration	81	31.154
	Total	260	100

As the respondents are replied 98 (37.692%) one of the main reasons indicators for rapid urbanization is of all population density, and 81(31.154%) of respondents confirmed that again the main cause indicator of rapid urbanization is the migration represents, and 61(23.462%) sub-

urban expansion and 20(7.692%) commercial growth indicators of rapid urbanization in the town (Table 4.17).

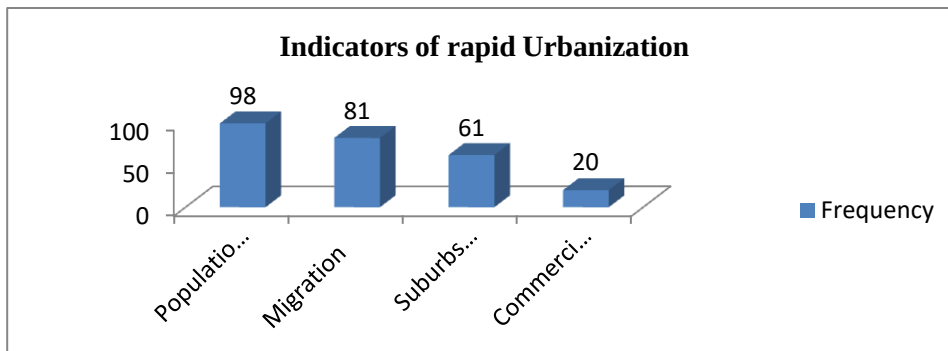


Figure 4:6 Indicators of rapid Urbanization

4.19 Attitude of Respondents about the Environmental Challenge of the Town

As the respondents demonstrate, (61.538%) of the respondents believe that the greatest impact of rapid urbanization is the greatest impact on the current state of the environment. If the city's environment is threatened, people's lives will be threatened. Environmental challenges also plagued the society of Bishoftu town (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18 Attitude of respondents about the environmental challenge of the Town

Items	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Are there environmental challenges that come with rapid urbanization	Yes	160	61.538
	No	100	38.462
	Total	260	100
If so, what are the reasons for the environmental challenges?	The town's rapid growth	70	26.923
	Expansion of the study areas of town towards the edges	50	19.231
	Reconstruction of housing and other infrastructure	25	9.615
	The town's sewage system is a mess	20	7.692
	Disorganized road network	20	7.692
	Insufficient water supply	40	15.385
	Power shortage	35	13.462
	Total	260	100

The cause of this environmental challenge is mainly due to the city's chaotic sewage system, lack of electricity and water supply, disorganized road network, waste disposal, rebuilding of housing and other infrastructure.

The rapid expansion of the city into the suburbs and its rapid growth has secondary impacts on the environment. The city is a flood-prone area and if the environment is polluted it will not be protected any time soon. So we can say that environmental protection has now become a mandatory choice for urban life but there will be some improvements in the future.

4.20 Semi-Structured Interview Results and Documentary Data

Social welfare is abroad concept, how about the social welfare of society living in this study area? Is it possible to link the fast-growing study area with social welfare? Does rapid growth cause society to suffer many problems such as lack of drinking water, lack of electricity, lack of transportation services, weak infrastructure (roads, health centers, housing, etc.)?

However, minimizing the reach of the study area of Bishoftu town, it is the combination of the most complete housing infrastructure, water supply, electricity supply and other social services. Rapid urbanization cannot be the cause of social chaos. However, if each social work does not work as expected by the system or if it is manipulated by workers or corrupted, then it can have a negative impaction society. One of the respondents said the infrastructure in the study area town of Bishoftu was not as good as expected. One thing is for sure, it is growing at a rapid rate and the society's in Bishoftu town will not be affected and will benefit from it in the end.

What do you think society needs to be nice and safe in the study area of Bishoftu town?

What made Bishoftu better place to live?

Bishoftu is a relatively better place to live even from the capital, Addis Ababa. It's just because it has a great chance to populate and rebuild properly. In this town, security risks and insecurity are not a big deal. Bishoftu is safer and better located than the capital in terms of all infrastructure, shops and walk ways. However, for the town to become safer than it is today, infrastructure and social services need to be better designed and built.

How do you feel about the study area infrastructure adjustment? Are all the infrastructures well provided for the society living in the study area? Infrastructure such as water, electricity, telecommunications, and transportation services, medical centers, shopping malls, etc.

Obviously, the town's demand for electric power has increased significantly due to the formation of industries and the growing population. Therefore, the government has made efforts to meet the demand mainly for hydroelectricity. Which is considered plus point for the city to attract investment? Acting as the hub of the South east Regional Telecommunication Office, Bishoftu now has access to the highest levels of modern wireless, landline, internet, fax and communication networks. The town also has access to a full postal service.

What is the urbanization rate on the study area of Bishoftu Town?

Data from the Bishoftu Municipality office shows that the city is growing rapidly. The official population in 2007 was 99,928. However, the city authorities and various researchers have noted that the population fluctuates between 200,000 and 225,600 (Abebe et al., 2023).

Bishoftu town has seen a significant increase in population, from a total of 21,220 in 1967 to over 225,528 in 2019. The population growth trend is from 21,220 in 1967 to 225,528 in 2019; As a result, the city experienced rapid population growth, exceeding its normal population level. As the data provided shows, the city's population growth rate was about 8.9% from 1967 to 1970, but had dropped to 5% by the time of the 1984 census. The population decreased to 2.8% in the 1994 census and to 2.4% in the third census. Two years later, in Oromia Urban Planning Institutes (OUPIs) first structural plan in 2009, the population growth rate increased to 3.3%, reaching 106,837 people. At the same time, the region's population grew to more than 174,710 people in 2015, with an annual growth rate of 8.2%, one of the highest in the world. Indeed, about five rural kebeles are under the jurisdiction of the municipality, and today, the city has 225,796 residents (OUPi, 2009).

As you can see in the analogy above, the city's population growth rate fluctuates over time, but it is increasing. Overall, the city's growth rate has averaged 5.5% per year since 1967 until today. As a result, the time it takes for the population to double is getting shorter and shorter.

At current growth rates, the population could double in about 13 years, shorter than the national doubling time frame of 23 years. As we will show below, high immigration rates, combined with high fertility and moderate declines in mortality, will spur population growth. Furthermore, in addition to natural growth and migration, urban areas also cancel general growth called “reclassification”. This means that neighboring farms and settlements will be included as the urban area expands. In cities, migration (from rural to urban)/from urban to urban/plays a major role in the evolution of population characteristics and reflects the speed of urbanization. Much of the population growth is a result of internal migration and the expansion of various pull factors.

What are the positive effects of rapid urbanization on the study area based on the social welfare indicators?

According to table 4.4 above, the majority of respondents answered that urbanization has a positive impact on Qurqura Dambi area residents of Bishoftu. They highlight some of the following positive impacts: expansion and access to all infrastructure, industrial growth, trade growth, and employment opportunities, economic growth, Reduction in health and hygiene problems, social interaction and modernity Reduction in poverty.

How does the effect of rapid urbanization on urban physical plan in the study area?

Improper urban planning in cities refers to the practice of designing and planning urban areas in a way that does not adequately meet the needs of the community. Improper urban planning can lead to a variety of problems for residents in cities, such as overcrowding due to lack of affordable housing, traffic congestion because of an inadequate transportation system, lack of access to necessary social and essential services like healthcare, education, etc and an overall reduced quality of life. It is important for city planners to carefully consider the needs of the community when designing and planning urban areas in order to avoid these negative effects. However, these are temporary but effective housing alternatives for the urban poor who lack access to housing. Informal settlements occur when existing land planning and management do not meet the needs of the entire community. These areas are characterized by rapid, unstructured and unplanned development.

What is the relationship between the demographic conditions and the indicators/survey Results?

Demographic characteristics of study area of Bishoftu town include age, gender, head of household, marital status, religion, education level, and family size respondents. Descriptive statistics, mainly using frequency analysis, were used to examine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Demography is the scientific study of population characteristics and factors that influence population growth and decline. At its core, demographic analysis is a combination of data analysis and statistical methods used to measure and analyze characteristics of a population. It can be used to analyze current and historical population trends, analyze demographic and health data, and predict future trends.

To produce meaningful results, demographic analysis includes both qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research involves collecting and interpreting data from surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Quantitative research involves analyzing numerical data from censuses and other sources.

For example, according to the above table 4.1 the respondent household age shows that the major age groups that has excellent contribution on this study are the age between 97 (37.308%) age are between the ages of 30 and 41 and, including 94 (36.154%) respondents aged 53 and over. In this regard, the results show that the majority of respondents are aged between 30 and 41 or 53 years old, respectively

The respondents Marital Status 185 (71.154%) respondents are Married this shows that most of the respondents are married and are working in the study area.

CHAPTER -FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter rewrites the research results and conclusions in a way that is easy to understand for the reader, and finally offers some solutions to the problem.

5. Conclusion

Bishoftu town is growing at an alarming rate and its population is also increasing at a rapid rate. It can be understood that developing a city without developing infrastructure and society is nothing, but to develop properly with the development of these facilities, it is necessary to closely follow the pace population growth rate.

Urbanization is an inevitable phenomenon for current and future generations around Bishoftu; urbanization is expanding and spilling over into new urban areas located between the city center and the suburbs this process continued in the region for decades. Urbanization can have both negative and positive impacts on the lives of the people where it takes place, on the urban communities surrounding the Qurqura Dambi area of Bishoftu town. Respondents perceived the following negative effects of urbanization: loss of social relationships; loss of identity and culture; dependent due to lack of work; a serious livelihood crisis affecting human dignity; loss of agricultural land; environmental pollution; the increase in the number of the urban poor who are homeless, vulnerable to health problems and lack of adequate housing services, rising crime rates are the supposed answers of those asked. At the same time, respondents found that the positive effects of urbanization in the study areas are: employment opportunities, access to telecommunications, access to electricity and health services, transportation and education. Electricity services provided in the city are not always available, by percentage as stated in Chapter 4, 162 (62.308%) respondents believe that access to electricity in the city is not always satisfactory. However 98 (37.692%) of the people surveyed are satisfied with the city's electricity service. The main cause is the lack of electricity to meet the social needs of living in the city, due to the corrupt nature of social actors, on the other hand, the deficit also comes from many industries created in the city; consumes most of the energy produced. As stated in result and discussion, 160 (61.538%) of the respondents agreed that the water supply in the study area to the people of Bishoftu town is completely unsatisfactory. However, 100 (38.462%) of the respond-

ents agreed that the water supply was satisfactory. The main cause of water shortages is corruption and incompetence on the part of the head of the city's energy and water management agency, as well as frequent machinery breakdowns and problems with water pumps. However, other causes such as the city's water supply problems have not been fully considered. Currently, the city is facing a serious water shortage. The problem that Bishoftu town faces above all is unemployment. From the answers of the interviewees, it seems that the problem of unemployment in the city goes beyond other social problems. However, 120 (46.154%) respondents said that the unemployment rate in Bishoftu town study area is very unsatisfactory. Therefore, the main problem of the city may be the unemployment of those who settled there. Unemployment has a huge impact on society's living conditions and makes people uncertain about future developments.

The employment rate in Bishoftu town is gradually increasing, as indicated by the data collected above. The reason for this low job growth is that the city's growing population does not mean a lack of job opportunities. This means the city is growing rapidly but job opportunities are growing slowly. Many adults in the city are forced into bad habits such as drug use, theft, and petty theft.

Social capital is a complex concept that is often difficult to describe. For example, social structure is one of the ways that some describe social capital others define it as the social resources that people use to pursue their survival goals. These resources include networks, various alliances, and other group interactions, including shared values, beliefs, and cultural customs. Social cohesion in Bishoftu city is somewhat astounding. The people of this city are connected in every little aspect of their neighbors and home lives. So it can be said that people's connection with each other is satisfying enough. Social ties in the city are mainly tightened through traditional associations such as Idir, Ikub, Mahber, Sembete friendship, family and extended family. This is especially important to reduce crime rates in Bishoftu city and adopt peaceful and good cultural practices. It is important to help and support each other in all places where society needs help. On the other hand, respondents were indifferent to the working habits of this city. This means that 61% of the respondents agree that everyone's work habits are satisfied and the remaining 39% are not.

As presented in chapter four the above 4.18 table the environmental challenges that come with rapid urbanization are 160(61.538%) of the respondents believe that the greatest impact of rapid urbanization is the greatest impact on the current state of the environment. If the city's environment is threatened, people's lives will be threatened. Environmental challenges also plagued the society of Bishoftu town. The cause of this environmental challenge is mainly due to the city's chaotic sewage system, lack of electricity and water supply, disorganized road network, waste disposal, rebuilding of housing and other infrastructure. The rapid expansions of the city into the suburbs and its rapid growth have secondary impacts on the environment. The city is a flood-prone area and if the environment is polluted it will not be protected any time soon. So we can say that environmental protection has now become a mandatory choice for urban life but there will be some improvements in the future.

Crime rates in Bishoftu have stabilized; the work of fighting crime still has some problems. As presented in chapter four, 10 (3.846%) the respondents replied that due to the insignificant decrease in crime rate in Bishoftu town, the town's crime rate has increased and 7 (2.692%) the use of Drugs and alcohol have increased. Crime is constantly increasing in the city these days. However, to reduce the crime rate, community policing is now being implemented in the city and trying to protect the city from crime. The city Administration has tried to reduce air pollution by planting trees and creating green spaces. However, reducing air pollution and planting trees have not yet met the city's expectations. Because in the study area of the city, many industries carry out waste disposal around the living areas of the community, As a result, 30 (11.538%) of the respondents attributed environmental degradation to waste disposal and construction of new industries in the study area of the city, and 13 (5 %) of the respondents ask if there is pollution in the area due to waste disposal. and pathogenic bacteria in water.

As shown in Chapter four of table 4.13, 100 (38.462%) of respondents said that migrants are the main driving force behind rapid urbanization. Overall, this is a wave of migration from the countryside to the city and 80 (30.769%) of this city's population is growing rapidly and making life easier and meeting the needs of today's population to achieve this increase, social services are necessary. The need for housing, electricity, water, schools are the main causes of rapid urbanization and 40 (15.385%) of this city's industries are growing rapidly and close to the city need resources raw materials for industries. As a result, demand drives rapid urban core

and 30 (11.538%) suburban development, leading to rapid growth and 10 (3.846%) rapidly growing commercial growth. people came to this town in search of goods for the town's stores.

The biggest of all city problems is the housing problem. There are many homeless people on the streets, and many rental slums in the city. Many people migrate to Bishoftu to have a better life, earn money and buy a house. But, for many of them, it's like a nightmare that never happens in real life. The city administration shows support for the housing section of the society in the city. Land allocation for self-construction, apartment building is the main and through savings and loan cooperatives. Finally, the slums and low-income people are mainly concentrated around the study area.

A great mix of different occupations is seen in the city where the income level of the residents is not enough to support himself and his family. However, the case of unplanned urbanization affects societies in the study areas; the combination of these occupations is relatively small, increasing income inequality over time. Middle and low-income people live in an area where they face a severe problem of rising prices of necessary good.

5.1 Recommendations

The researcher suggests the following suggestion based on the findings:

- The majority of the community was aware of the urbanization program in their surrounding area. This indicated that they may know the positive and negative impacts of urbanization. The positive impacts of urbanization are; -a creation of job opportunities, access to communication, electricity power and health access, transportation, and education services, social service. While the negative impacts of urbanization are: loss of social bonds, loss of identity and culture, dependence due to lack of jobs, significant livelihood crises that affect dignity, loss of agricultural land, environmental pollution, and housing problems. Therefore, the researcher recommends that a well-planned and managed urban growth and development plan will be very crucial.
- Electrical energy must be appropriately expended by the individuals. The control company (EEPCO) Ethiopia Electric Power Corporation ought to prepare inhabitants on how to utilize the city's vitality sensibly by holding a preparing session or brief workshop for individuals to memorize how to utilize power, beginning from the outlet that we utilize plug within

the charger. Starting from the outlet that we use plug in the charger. Civil servants should also be rewarded when they perform at their best and punished when they corrupt city resources.

- Bishoftu has inconvenience getting water to drink. Some way or another, the inhabitants were influenced by the microscopic organisms, and individuals still need of drinking water. Hence, a thorough research give the information for concerning town administrators must be done to purify the water to decontaminate, and once more Specific consideration ought to be paid to this field in arrange to discover the number of clean water wells and to supply all the vital apparatus and human resources to get the specified amount of clean water in wealth.
- One of the causes of rapid urban development of the town is fast populace development come about from normal increment, rural-urban and urban-urban movements; in this manner advancements in national, regional, family planning, the spatial planning and urban planning ought to get impressive consideration.
- Concern for the environment primarily comes from securing our lives within the future. The town administrator is giving a promising consideration to ensure the environment. The town is flood hits zone and on the off chance that the environment is contaminated or not secured before long enough the city may not live because it has presently. On the other hand, the city organization ought to come up with an arrangement to overcome the sewage framework, road network problems, waste disposal problem, and other issues influencing the city's environment. In this way, social welfare can be protected.
- Concern for the urbanization rate the number of individuals who came to live in Bishoftu town expanded over time at a rate the town might not handle. Individuals come to this town trusting to induce the work they need, the life they need to change, and numerous other advantages. But unemployment gets to be an awfully troublesome condition to oversee for them. Numerous of them ended up unemployed poor people, criminals and sedate addicts. In this manner, in arrange to decrease the number of unemployed individuals within the town, the government ought to join together them or accumulate and make them work together and make them commendable of something. On the other hand, the government ought to give a way to control the relocation of individuals to that town unless the government has another way.

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Appendex-a

Questionnaire Survey

Dear Respondents

I am Zinash Gorfu, This is a questionnaire prepared to study the impact of rapid urbanization on the social welfare, the case of Qurqura Dambi area residents, in Bishoftu town. Your honest and kind feedback is crucial to the outcome of this study. Therefore, I ask that you answer honestly and kindly. The aim of this study is to realize the Master's degree in urban planning and Design. The researcher respects the confidentiality of your answers

THANK YOU!

Part one: Demographic Questionnaire Survey

The following questions are prepared for the urban (residents) respondents

1. Do you have home? A. Yes B. No
2. In what your age categorized? A.18-29 b. 30-41 c. 42-53 d. above 53
3. What is your marital status?
 - a. Unmarried b. Married c. Divorced d. Widowed
4. What is your religion? Multiple options are allowed.
 - a. Orthodox
 - b. Protestant c .Muslim d. Catholic e. Traditional
 - f. Other specify_____

5. What is your educational status?

- a. Unable to read and write b. High school c. College /university
- d. Other specify _____

6. What is your occupation? Multiple options are allowed.

- a.Traders b. Day workers c. Private worker d. Farmer
- e. Other specify _____

7. What is your family size? a. 1-3 b.4-6 c.7-9 d. above 9

8. Do you use the Alcohol and drug abuse? a. Yes b. No

9. What is your income level? Multiple options are allowed.

- a. High
- b. Medium
- c. Low
- d. Other specify _____

10. What is your perception of urban development around your area? Multiple options are allowed.

- a. As threat
- b. As opportunity
- c. Other specify _____

11. Do you get water service on demand? a. Yes b. No

12. If your answer not, what do you think the problem is? Multiple options are allowed.

- a. The corruption
- b. lack of infrastructure
- c. Inefficiencies of water pumps

d. The government has not paid enough attention to this issue

e. Other specify _____

13. Do you think the town administration handles the town's problems? a. yes b. no

14. If your answer “no”, what do you think are the obstacles that the town administration faces?

a. The existence of corrupt officials in the town administration

b. The inability of the town administration to manage the problems

c. Bad work habits

d. Lack of cooperation from people to solve problems on their own

e. Other specify _____

15. Is electrical service always available? a. Yes b. No

16. If not, why do you think it's not enough? Multiple choices are allowed

a. It is electric problem

b. EEPCO officials favour their residents and bribe

c. Due to the many industries in Bishoftu power shortages can occur

d. Electricity is not enough to meet the needs of the people

e. Others specify _____

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Appendex-b

Interview Questions for key informants

First of all, I would like to thank you for taking the time to answer my questions your time. The objective of the developing this questionnaire is to collect information or data on the impact of rapid urbanization on Social welfare that specifically relevant to Bishoftu town for the partial fulfillment of the degree of master's in the urban planning and design. This questionnaire gives the opportunity to express your views on the research topic and perspectives.

Dear respondents, you are expected to provide authentic, accurate and well-adjusted information with admiration for urban growth for Social welfare. Your credentials are extremely valuable as it determines the completion of this study. The results of this study will be published and limited to a secondary source. Should the researcher is grateful for your sacrifice for this purpose and the information collected will be kept highly confidential and will only be used for the purposes of this study.

Thank you

Part two

The researcher prepared an interview guide for, Town administration, kebele heads, and community elders, and Office of Land Management of Bishoftu.

1. How would you describe the rate of urbanization in the Dambi area? Multiple options are

Allowed,

- a. Fast/rapid
- b. Moderate
- c. Slow

- d. Other specify _____
2. If your answer to the above question is fast, what is the cause of the rapid urbanization in Study areas? Multiple options are allowed.
- a. Migrate
 - b. Commercial growth
 - c. Sub-urban expansion
 - d. Geographical suitability
 - e. Other specify _____
3. What about the negative effect of rapid urbanization on society Dambi area? Multiple options are allowed.
- a. It increases urban poverty
 - b. It increases informal housing and commerce
 - c. Vulnerability to health problems
 - d. crime insecurity
 - e. Other specify _____
4. How do you see the development of the town of Bishoftu? Multiple options are allowed.
- a. It is very fast growing
 - b. Steady growing
 - c. It has not grown at all
 - d. Other specify _____
5. What is your perception of the impact of rapid urbanization on your Livelihood?
- a. Very mach beneficial
 - b. Somewhat beneficial

c. Somewhat harmful

d. Very much harmful

e. Other specify _____

6. Does rapid urbanization have a positive impact on the social welfare of study area of Bishoftu

town? a. Yes b. No

7. If your answer yes, what are the positive effects of study area of Bishoftu town's rapid urbanization? Multiple options are allowed.

a. Economic growth

b. Expansion and access to any infrastructure

c. Industry growth

d. Reduce health and hygiene problems

f. Other specify _____

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Appendex-c

Focus group Discussion

Dear respondents,

First of all, I would like to thank you for taking the time to answer my questions your time. The objective of the developing this questionnaire is to collect information or data on the impact of rapid urbanization on Social welfare that specifically relevant to Bishoftu town for the partial fulfillment of the degree of master's in the urban planning and design. This questionnaire gives the opportunity to express your views on the research topic and perspectives.

Dear respondents, you are expected to provide authentic, accurate and well-adjusted information with admiration for urbanization for Social welfare. Your credentials are extremely valuable as it determines the completion of this study. The results of this study will be published and limited to a secondary source. Should the researcher is grateful for your sacrifice for this purpose and the information collected will be kept highly confidential and will only be used for the purposes of this study.

Thank you

Part three: Interview Questions for Focus group Discussion Questionnaire Survey

The researcher prepared an interview guide for the Ada'a district administrators, Town municipality office, and Famous respondent selected from Study area

1. What is your perception of urban development around your area?

- a. As threat
- b. As opportunity
- c. Other specify _____

2. Does rapid growth cause society to suffer many problems? Multiple choices are allowed

- a. Lack of drinking water
- b. Lack of electricity
- c. lack of transportation services,
- d. Weak infrastructure (roads, health centers, housing, etc.)
- e .Other specify _____

3. What is your perception of the impact of rapid urbanization on your Livelihood?

- a. Very mach beneficial
- b. Somewhat beneficial
- c. Somewhat harmful
- d. Very much harmful
- e. Other specify _____

4. Are there environmental challenges that come with rapid urbanization? a. yes b. No

5. If so, what are the reasons for the environmental challenges? Multiple choices are allowed

- a. The town's rapid growth
- b. Expansion of the study areas of town towards the edges
- c. Reconstruction of housing and other infrastructure
- d. The town's sewage system is a mess
- e. Other specify _____

6. Do you know the rapid urbanization indicators? Multiple choices are allowed

- a. Population density
- b. The expansion of various suburbs
- c. Migration
- d. Commercial growth
- e. Other specify _____

7. What are the negative effects of rapid urbanization on society? Multiple choices are allowed

- a. Urban poverty will increase
- b. It increase informal housing and trade
- c. It diminishes the cultural conventions that society had
- d. Susceptibility to health problems such as cancer
- e. Insecurity of crime
- f. Other specify _____

8. What does the social connection of the people of in study area of Bishoftu look like?
Multiple

choices are allowed

- a. It is connection with traditional associations like idir, ikub, mahber, sembete, friendship, family and extended family
- b. It has turned in to a modern society, in which there is no connection between neighbours, Villagers and family
- c. It only involves family members without any extension (meaning extended family like aunts, uncles, nephews and nieces).
- d. Other specify _____

