

JIMMA UNIVERSITY



College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Department of Sociology

**The Role of Informal Sectors Economic Activity in Mitigating Urban Poverty
in Jimma town: the Case of Awetu Mandera Kebele.**

**A senior Essay Submitted to Department of Sociology in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for Bachelor of Arts (BA) Degree in Sociology**

By: Muktar Abdo

Advisor: Mr. Tegen Dereje (MA)

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DECLARATION

- I. This senior essay is my original work, and all those sources of materials are used for the senior essay has been dully acknowledged.

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ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to assess the role of informal sector in mitigating poverty in Awetu Mendera. Poverty is a result of many factor, among these factors unemployment has a great contribution.. The informal sector substantially contributes to total labor force employment in both rural and urban areas of Ethiopia. To assess the major of role informal sector economic activity in alleviating poverty of urban residences in the Awetu mendera kebele. Identify major constraints and problems that affect informal sectors at start up or development stage and during operation in the study area. To explore the main informal sectors of economy operating in the Awetu mendera kebele Thus, the study assessed the role of some selected informal sector in alleviating poverty in Awetu Mendera. Both primary and secondary data were used in this study and also used both quantitative and qualitative data. The data was collected from business owners in the in formal sector, selected bureaus of the town. Questionnaire, interview and observation were used to collect the data. The secondary data was collected by reviewing secondary sources. The study used purposive sampling techniques which is a probability and none probability sampling technique and the questionnaires is distribution for 73 respondents by purposive sampling techniques. The collected data was processed and analyzed by using manual calculator and tally sheet and it was presented by using tables, graphs and charts. Based on the findings of the study, the result of the study signifies as the sector had a potential on poverty alleviation through self employment, income generation. However, lack of provision of training and access of credit are the main factor that affects the sector. Therefore, the concerning body should be pay a considerable attention to the sector. The informal sector plays an important and controversial role. It provides jobs and reduces unemployment, but in many cases the job are law paid and the job security is poor.

ACRONMS

CSA: Central statics authority

ECSC: Ethiopia civil service collage

HPI: Human poverty index

HDI: Non government index

NGO: Non government organization

UNESCO: Untied nation economic and social council

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 back ground of the study

Poverty is one of the most serious problem faced by developing countries and economic in transition in the ESCAP region .There are more than one billion people in the region whose income is between one and two dollars a day. The vast majority of the population are the working poor, many of whom work in the informal sector. The problem of poverty cannot be solved without paying closer attention to the informal sector and its participants (UNESCO, 2006)

The contribution of the informal sector to the economy particularly informal of problem inform of employment generation is very large. According to one estimate; more than 60% of those working in the non-agriculture sector are employed by the informal sector in Asia. Due to lack of employment opportunities in the public sector and in the private formal sector to many people are forced to join the informal sector to earn a living. Although their earning remain low and large number are classified as poor without the informal sector (Ibid). In addition, the sector contributes a lot in reducing urban crime and violence (Reddy, Vijay and Manoranjan2002).

In most African countries, the informal sector a vital role in absorbing the excess labor beyond the capacity of the formal sector .Informal employment account over 60% of the total employment, where 40% million African workers earn livelihood in the informal sector (ILO, 1990) Mead and Liedholm 1998; McPherson, 1996). However, studies concerned without or institutional factors emphasized legality and define informality based on compliance to rules and regulations (De So-to, 1989).

Ethiopia urgently needs to develop a critical mass of domestic enterprises in micro, small an middle which are internationally competitive and capable of generating global chains of production .In unfavorable economic condition where the majority of the population is still rural, raw materials and markets are dispersed ,transport is costly and difficult and market are small,

informal sector are becoming more important and also efficient providers of income ,goods and services They also provide a tool or more equitable income distribution as the rural and urban, poor the land less and women how feel to share in the returns of agriculture and formal industrial development ,depend on nonfarm informal sector (feel to share in the returns of agriculture and formal industrial development ,depend on nonfarm informal sector (CSA,2003) . In Ethiopia for example, about 50.6% of the total **urban**labour force is employed in the informal sector (CSA, 2003). Most of these informal businesses are microenterprises run by owner-managers. Empirical studies concerned with analyzing business success in the informal sector rely on size definitions (e.g., Gebreeyess, 2009).

The informal sector contributes the lion's share in employing the urban labor force in the current study area, some of Small enterprises or informal sector economic activity take place like Wood products (furniture), Handcrafts, Services e.g. (hair dressing), Food processing (baking bread) etc. are among the practiced of informal sectors economic activity (source from Awetu mandera kebele. Town administration and small enterprises office, 2009 E.C. but, the role of informal sector economic activity encountered with different Problems/constraints facing to urban informal sector in Awetu Mandera,. Some of the facing to urban informal sector in Awetu Mandera, kebele are; Difficulty in accessing finances due to restrictive budget, almost non-existent training and extension facilities related to technology transfer and micro enterprise management accounting skills. So the current study will be attempt to identify the problems and the role of informal sector in alleviating urban poverty in the Awetu Mandera kebele in the southern west airs administration, Oromo Regional State.

1.2 Statement of the problem

NGO and governments organizations, which provide financial supports to informal sector lack coordination and organization structure tom, achieve a great harmony in their intervention their intervention. Even if only small amount of money and labor force are needed to start informal sector business there is a problem of business management skill and term business strategies .Informal sector have proved to be useful instrument for economic growth through employment creation and income generation .But the sector has no access to bank and formal institution for credit facilities and due to limited collateral and high administration cost of banks to finance them.

Developing countries have common characteristics of low economic growth, fast population growth, high level of unemployment and poverty. Like many other major town of developing countries, town is presently suffering from a host of social and economic problems including widening income disparity, deepening poverty, rising unemployment, severe housing shortage, poorly developed physical and social infrastructure and the proliferation of slums and squatter settlements (UN-HABITAT, 2008). For this reason, MSEs is recognized by the government as one of the potential sector to alleviate poverty in the country in general and in Awetu Mendera kebele. On the other hand, the reviewed empirical studies reveal that there is a gap with regard to assessment of informal sector enterprises roles in terms of alleviating urban poverty opportunities, and generating income. In addition, some reviewed empirical studies with regard to the sector focused on major challenges and constraints (Endalkachew, 2008; Weldegbriel, 2012; Workneh, 2007).

There are many studies focus on problems and factors that hinder the growth of MSEs and the outcome of the program in aggregate forms. Regarding the role of informal sector to the economic activity in the process of poverty reduction, empirical studies fail to investigate role of MSEs and how the program intervene in an individual level, though according to MOFED (2006), the program designed to change the life of those individuals who involved in the program. For instance, the study conducted by Endalkachew (2008), Weldegbriel (2012) and Workneh (2007) with the objective of analyzing Causes of informal sector of economic activity Failures, Problems of Micro and Small Enterprises, factors that hinder the performance, respectively, found that lack of capital, lack of markets, bureaucratic regulatory requirement, problem of business development services, poor supply of infrastructure, lack of raw material and inappropriate locations are still major problems of the sector. The research conducted by Ephrem (2010), tried to analyze the role of micro and small enterprises in poverty reduction by taking one sub city of Addis Ababa, i.e. Gulele as a case study. However, Ephrem's study is emphasized in the area of other sector of MSEs of food processing, textile and Garment, and all these and other similar studies did not encompass cobble stone paving sector. The above researchers are highly attention on alleviating urban poverty reeducation in general micro and small scale enterprises. Hence, the study will try to fill this gap by providing different mechanism to support insight in to the cobble stone paving sector of micro and small scale enterprise's and their role in the alleviating poverty to operators and members in the city.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to assess the role informal sector economic activity to mitigating urban poverty.

1.3.2 Specific objective of the study seeks to;

- A. To Assess the major of role informal sector economic activity in alleviating poverty of urban residences in the Awetu mandera kebele
- B. Identify major constraints and problems that affect informal sectors at start up or development stage and during operation in the study area.
- C. To explore the main informal sectors of economy operating in the Awetu mandera kebele.

1.4 Research Question

1. What are the problem and challenges of informal sectors in the Awetu mandera kebele?
2. What are the roles of informal sector economic activity in alleviating urban poverty in Awetu mandera kebele?
3. How do informal sectors operate in Awetu mandera kebele?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is worthy because it is the time that many town are working hard to promote informal sector to alleviate poverty in urban area .Moreover, the study is more relevant because the problem in question is the concern of many residents in the town. In addition to the afore mentioned importance the study will create awareness among the administration of the town about the problem of informal sectors and will initiate them to take reform in informal sector, the last but not the least is that, the study will encourage other researcher to make their study on the problem in question .The outcome of the study will be useful for policy maker and parishioner for appropriate support.

Recently, there is a good recognition that micro and small enterprise have tremendous role in Ethiopia, large number of the youth in urban areas of the country including Addis Ababa is unemployed and dependent on their families (Demise, 2011; Ephrem, 2010). Hence, to give due

attention to informal sectors for reducing unemployment and poverty is indisputable. Thus, the development of informal sector can assist in reducing unemployment and increase the income of individuals who participated in the sector and improve the problem of income inequalities. That why the government of Ethiopia have given due attention to the micro and small scale enterprises in order to achieve the new millennium development goals of poverty reduction. Therefore, this study is emphasize to identify the role of informal sector urban poverty alleviation and the constraints that hinder their effectiveness and expansion in the study area and as one of the intervention for the fight against poverty. Furthermore, the study will provide additional information about micro and small enterprises foible interested researchers in the sector.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Informal sector economic activities are found all over the country and they have played a significant role in providing employment opportunities. Even if, assessing all the MSEs in country would make the findings fruitful, the study will be focusing on the role of informal sector in urban poverty reduction with particular Awetu mandera, kebele, in Oromia Regional states, Ethiopia.

Given the basic time and resource limitation, it will be impossible to a researcher of cover role of the all informal sector in alleviating poverty in the country, even in the town as whole .As the result, this research will deal the role of some the role of informal sector in Awetu mandera kebele.

1.7 Limitation of the study

- ✓ When this study conducted some of the limitations are;
- ✓ Shortage of time and finance
- ✓ Lack of literature review on this title to some extent
- ✓ Lack of the information in the study area to gather and organized are the major of the limitation.
- ✓ Some of the respondents were not responding to questionnaire fully
- ✓ Some involuntary of governmental body and those organized on informal sector activity.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of informal sector

However, defining the informal sector based on compliance to rules and regulations has been a difficult task as many firms opt to live with quasi-formality (Nelson and De Bruin, 2005). Nelson and De Bruin argue that firms conduct cost–benefit analysis in their decision to formalize voluntarily and, that these costs and benefits of formalization vary across subsectors/activities. According to the authors, firms consider opportunity costs of operating informally, entry and operational costs in the mainstream economy and compare them with the perceived benefits of formalization. Only when formal sector these perceived benefits exceed costs do firms decide to formalize voluntarily. Thus, the pace of formalization is higher for firms with higher perceived benefits of formalization (pull factors), and lower costs from doing so, or for firms with higher costs of operating informally than in the formal sector.

2.1.1. Informal sector and Small Enterprise Development

The definition of microenterprise according to Ministry of Trade and Industry is based on how well government policies and programs are directed at supporting the lower bottom of the enterprise owners. Hence the Ministry of Trade and Industry definition relied on a paid-up capital. This is in contrast to the CSA definition that relied on size of employment as criteria of defining micro, small and medium enterprises. However, the World Bank Report (2007) reveals that as there are less than a handful of high tech consultancy firms in Ethiopia the size criteria would be appropriate to classify enterprises as micro, small, medium and large.

2.1.2 Informal sector

Refers to a home based or an individual establishment or an activity operated by the owner with a few or no employees. Informal sector operators have little or no access to organized markets, credit institutions, modern technologies, formal trainings, and public services. Besides, they do not have a fixed place to work; as a result they often carry out their business in small shops, streets, outlets or home-based activities (CSA 2004). Central Statistics Agency (CSA). 2004).

2.1.3 Importance of informal sector like Micro and Small Enterprises

Small-business scholars define success from various angles. Some scholars apply a narrow definition of success owing to the difficulty of obtaining data on other indicators. The most commonly used measure of success for small firms is employment growth (Mead and Liedholm, 1998; Bigsten and Gebreeyesus, 2007). In cases where there is no panel data, firms answer a retrospective question about past and present size of employment, to compute growth. According to these researchers' perception, a firm is successful if it increases in size (measured by number of employees).

According to these scholars, entrepreneurial activity or process may lead to a favorable outcome of one performance dimension and unfavorable outcome for another performance dimension. For example, an investment in research and development may enable a firm to engage in new methods of production which would enhance its future revenue. However, such an investment could have downward pressure on current profit; hence, a mere use of profit indicator for success may be misleading. The authors further argue that alternative measures of firm performance may compete depending on the type and size of these firms.

2.1.4 Survivalist versus growth oriented microenterprises

A number of studies have been trying to disaggregate the informal sector either qualitatively or quantitatively. The driving force behind such studies is the recognition of the heterogeneity of the sector and support for a specific group within the sector. Usually, scholars recommend support for high growth or growth-oriented firms as these businesses are assumed to be engines of growth (Liedholm, 2002). There are also studies that advocate support for the survivalist groups motivated by poverty alleviation orientations (e.g. Berner et al., 2008).

The research used another benchmark to further decouple the informal sector: it used the national minimum salary scale and compared it against income of the informal sector operators. An operator was classified under the "intermediate" group if their income was between the minimum national salary and average national per capita income. The third group was called the "traditional" sector and, for this group, income was less than the minimum national salary scale. House called the "dynamic" group the most successful operators (Berner et al. 2008).

2.2 INFORMAL SECTOR IN THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND POVERTY

It is often argued that Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs) play significant roles in the creations of employment opportunities and generations of income for quite a large proportion of depopulation all over the globe (Liedholm et al, 2001). Liedholm, Carl and Mead, C. Donald. (1999). *Small Enterprises and Economic Development: The Dynamics of micro and small enterprises*, Rutledge Studies in Development Economics, Volume 26, Number 1. January 1999. New York.

Kushner (2010) reported that micro and small enterprises are major drivers of both employment and economic growth contributing to more than 50 % to GDP and 60 % to employment in developed economies, these types of enterprises, however, constitute less than 30% of employment and 17% of GDP in developing countries. The study conducted in Africa by the ILO finds that only 20% of the total populations of working age group in many African countries were reported to have been working in the micro and small enterprise sector (ILO, 2003).

Nowadays, there are multi-dimensional problems like extreme poverty, unemployment, low per capita income, and unequal income distribution facing in many developing countries. As a result, different governments are framing different strategies and policies to create job opportunities and to pull these countries out of their problems. One strategy as to create jobs and accommodate maximum number of citizens has been emerged, i.e., the establishment of MSEs. (Ermias, 2011).

Micro and small scale business enterprises are seen as the most important alternative sector in fostering socio-economic developments in both developed and developing countries. Particularly, they make undoubtedly a huge contribution to employment in many developing countries where there is a challenge of high unemployment and poverty exists. Several studies reveal that MSEs in these countries are considered as crucial in employment creation and generally contribute to economic growth as an engine of development and vehicle towards fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals. Chief among these goals is the reduction of poverty through creating employment, wealth and improvement of living standards, because poverty and unemployment rate are considerably higher in these countries than developed countries, (Abiyu, 2011).

2.2.1 Poverty in Ethiopia and informal economic activity

Measured by both incidence and depth of poverty, Ethiopia is still classified as one of the poorest nations on earth. Poverty measured in terms of one-dollar per day puts about 35% of Ethiopians below the poverty line and a two-dollar per day poverty line leaves about 80% of the nation poor, according to the Human Development Report (2009). According to the report, Ethiopia scored 0.414 and is ranked 171 stay out of the 182 nations in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI), which is a composite measure of life expectancy, living standard and education. The same report shows GDP per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) for Ethiopia to be 779 USD, again putting the nation on the same rank. Agriculture still contributes the lion's share of Ethiopia's GDP making about 46% of the total share. Moreover, the country heavily relies on agriculture exports, mainly coffee, for its foreign exchange earnings. The share of services sector has been surging from year to year leaving the industrial sector the least contributor to the GDP of Ethiopia. The heavy dependence on agriculture makes the nation vulnerable to external shocks such as drought and commodity price fluctuations. As the case for other developing countries, Ethiopia's exports suffer from a deteriorating terms of trade and income-inelastic demand (MoFED, 2006).

2.2.2 The state of poverty in Ethiopia

The challenge of employment generation in the country remains one of the long-term development objectives having a lot to do with the structure and rate of growth of the population, and the inherent characteristics of the economy. The rapidly expanding and predominantly young population has contributed to an increasing labor force more Country Background 71 than 80% of which is absorbed by the rural economy according to CSA (2003) report. Urban areas have also experienced rapid expansion of open unemployment and informal sector employment. The extensive nationalization measures of the command economy in the past and, the subsequent endeavours towards the promotion of the socialized sectors had significantly reduced the sizes of the once thriving private formal sector employment.

2.2.3 Poverty eradication in Ethiopia

Ethiopia's reform program has achieved some success in stabilizing the economy and aiding the transition to a free-market system. Despite such performance, many critics, for example Genet (2006) argue that such a half-hearted liberalization policy, where ruling party-owned parastatals

dominate the economy would result in less efficient growths, at least, in the business sector. Despite the odds, the environment seems to reflect that the country is in a move towards growth. The construction and service sector seem to have taken the lead in the country. Many new buildings are mushrooming in the capital city, exerting a strong pull effect to a disguisedly unemployed people in rural areas. Nevertheless, the question that remains is whether is it a growth that also creates jobs? The debate on this question is highly polarized. On the one hand, government officials advocate that this growth is attributable mainly to the agriculture sector and that as the sector employs the large majority of citizens, the country is experiencing growth with equity, disproving Kuznets theory.

2.3 The role of informal sectors economic activity in Ethiopia

The implication behind explanations such as this one is that success in the informal sector should be studied with caution. For some operators (survivalists for example), conventional success indicators such as profit may not be a plausible measure of success as these operators are not profit oriented. Therefore, success studies should disintegrate the informal sector before embarking on determinants of success. The conventional financial ratios such as turnover or profit could help as success indicators for growth-oriented firms. This is because growth oriented operators have profit motives and entrepreneurial success. For migrants, their business is the only means they have to survive in the city. Unlike natives, who otherwise have some other options, migrants work with energy, determination and courage, all leading to success. However, migration status may adversely influence risk-taking, at least, at the initial stage as migrants strive to make a living first of all. Migration status is therefore expected to influence business success directly/indirectly through influencing motivation and risk-taking. Previous studies on the informal sector and migration focus on whether migration status determines the probability of engaging in the urban informal sector (Banerjee, 1984).

2.3.1 Rural-urban of the informal sector area

Many of the researches on migration and the urban informal sector date back to the industrialization era where cities were growing rapidly and attracting rural labor. A rural surplus labor with a zero marginal productivity tends to migrate to a city to look for a better employment and to make a better living (Harris and Todaro, 1970). In the past, the faster growing industries of the west during industrialization era have successfully absorbed the surplus rural labor.

However, in countries trying to industrialize, there are numerous problems such as lack of capital, skill and rapid population growth rates posing challenges to governments. Industrialization in many developing countries started with imported foreign capital. Such an externally derived industrialization strategy led these countries to become dependent on foreign imports for their spare parts and skill. In many developing countries, imports of foreign machines and spare parts are eroding their foreign reserves.

2.3.2 Informal sector economic activity in rural area

According to EEA (2009) report, only about 16% of the total population lives in cities, leaving the great majority of Ethiopians rural residents. This reveals that the country is in a very low level of urbanization compared to many sub-Sahara African countries. However, the same report shows that the rate of urbanization is one of the fastest in sub-Saharan Africa averaging to 4 percent annually. According to the report, rural-urban migration has been cited as one of the factors most responsible for a rapid expansion of the urban population in Ethiopia. Poor economic conditions in the agriculture sector, coupled with urban economic attractiveness have had, respectively, the push and pull effect on migrants to gravitate towards cities, according to a study by Ahmed and Doresh (2009).

2.4 The role of informal sector in alleviating urban poverty in Ethiopia

Informal sector plays a crucial role in urban poverty alleviation through creating jobs and reducing unemployment. Consequently, many developing countries are recognizing the sector's importance in their economy and trying to put appropriate policies in place to encourage the sector (Reddy, Vijay and Manoranjan 2002). In view of its contribution to socio-economic development, an enabling environment has to be created for operators in order to facilitate the transition of the sector to formality (Asmamaw 2004).

2.4.1 Policy of informal sector economic activity development for poverty reduction

The World Bank's Doing Business (2006) indicates that Ethiopia has shown significant improvement over time, after subsequent revisions of the procedures required to start a business and the time it takes to do so. The report shows the country is relatively better in all other doing business criteria except that it needs to make a substantial improvement on the time to enforce

contract and minimum capital requirement. Business enterprise establishment procedures in Ethiopia have improved through time although it was the major bottleneck for business development in the country in the past. More barriers for business establishment in the past have suppressed private sector job creating performance and has caused proliferation of the urban informal sector. By and large, the procedure seems to have improved but practically, the structure and capacities of implementing institutions still hamper the pace and proper delivery of services adhering to the rules outlined (MOTI, 2008).

2.4.2 Challenge to informal sector economic activity in development

The role of MSEs in employment creation and income generation for the poor, the Ethiopian government is advocating for the importance of these enterprises for enhancing development and growth by identifying youth and women as a target group for relevant support measures (MOTI, 1997). Institutionalizing the MSEs is one of the ways to facilitate development and growth condition. Due to this the government take the MSEs as a core development partners and paved the way for the formation of Mess Development Agency that will facilitate their function and give technical assistance, training at different level (federal and regional). These enterprises are engaged in different sectors and institutionalized under private MSEs and the government MSEs Development Programs Packages (MSEDPP). These sectors are: food processing, textile, wood and metal work, construction, municipal services, urban agriculture and others. However, according to Weldegabriel and Admasu, (2012) this sector faces lot of constraints such as policy problems, lack or in adequate trainings, lack of credit and loan, lack of working space, poor production techniques and input access constraints, lack of information, inadequate market linkage etc. These problems are highly restricting the contribution of MSEs for socio-economic development.

2.5 The states of poverty alleviation in Awetu Mandera kebele

Informal sector is a dynamic sector, and not a transitory phenomenon in the development process. It is rather, to be absorbed soon by the formal sector (Ruffer and Knight 2007). The 2006 United Nations Center for Human Settlement document has regarded informal sector as a transitional stage in the move to formal sector (UNCHS 2006). Poverty alleviation and its eventual elimination occupy an innermost position in the development agenda of many developing countries, including Africa (Demba 1999). Now-a-days, it seems that developing

countries are giving more emphasis on improving socio-economic status of underprivileged groups (including youth) of the society to open-up better opportunities for employment and income generation (Asmamaw 2004). Development could be negatively affected if high rate of youth unemployment persist. Thus, many African countries are placing greater emphasis on youth development. It is well documented that informal sector is the major provider of job for the youth in Africa (ILO 2012). For instance, about 38 percent of youths were engaged in informal sector businesses in Ethiopia (CSA 2011). Besides, the informal economy gives youth opportunities to legal work by offering experiences and self-employment opportunities. Thus, understanding the contribution of informal sector employment in reducing youth unemployment is crucial for the success of economic development policies and poverty reduction strategies. However, studies in the area of informal sector nexus with youth unemployment are limited in Ethiopia, particularly in the study area. This study is, thus, aimed at assessing the role of informal sector in reducing urban poverty, and youth unemployment in Awetu Mandera kebele.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The study will be uses survey method that involves sampling. Survey design is more appropriate to this study which incorporates questionnaire, and key informant interview in the study area. The study employs both qualitative and quantitative approaches to capture the wider data for the purpose of deep analysis and understanding of the contribution of informal sector in alleviating poverty.

3.2. Sources of Data

In order to collected reliable data, both primary and secondary sources of data are the major focus of the researcher. To achieve the objectives of this study, the primary data will be collected through questionnaires and interviews. Secondary sources of data will be gathered from different official statistical sources books, journals, internet sources, research findings of various scholars on the topic under investigation, and other publications.

3.3. Data Collection Techniques

To gathered the quantitative and qualitative data, this study employs both the primary and secondary data collection techniques. The ways these data will be gathered since described as follows.

3.3.1 Primary Data Collection Techniques

3.3.1.1. Questionnaire

To collect relevant data from the selected samples a questionnaire which consist both open and closed ended questions had been applied. The questionnaire will be prepared in Afan oromo. Of course, the pilot test (pre-test) was conduct prior to the survey. This has helped the researcher to see whether there are any difficulties in relation to the questionnaire and to modify based on the feedback of the pre-test or to check the reliability and validity of the data that the researcher collected.

3.3.1.2. Key Informants Interviews

The other data collection instrument is interview. The information gathered through this Method is use to triangulate and complement the information collected through other methods. The data is gather by interviewing some government officials as well as informal sector operators who have better knowledge and experience in the subject matter or in the field. In this study, the key informants are the main actors of the study area such as informal sector managers, experts and the Development program officer. Face-to-face interview is held about the various issues of the enterprise in order to identify the true nature of the problem. Open-ended discussion is undertaken to gather the require information from the informants.

3.3.2. Secondary Data Collection Techniques

Secondary sources of data are gathered from different official statistical sources (like-MUDCO, MOFED, CSA, AAMSEDB, FMSEDA, publications and municipal documents), books, journals, internet sources, research findings of various scholars on the topic under investigation, and other publications.

3.4. Sampling techniques

The researcher applies both probability and non-probability sampling methods in the sampling and selection process. Stratified proportionate random sampling is applied as a typical method of probability sampling technique to select informal sector operators and members of the enterprises as respondents. This technique is preferred because it is used to assist in minimizing bias when dealing with the population. The population is stratified by kibble wise and number of sampling units is taken in proportion to the population of each stratum. Purposive sampling methods will be used as a key non-probability sampling tools in selecting the city.

3.4.1Sample size

For drawing a sample size, purposive sampling methods was used in which the desired number of sample units are selected based up on the objective of the enquiry. The researcher were select 73 informal sectors who are their income only based on informal sectors activity, were selected by using purposive sampling techniques out 262 total number of different informal activity engaged like local drink, injera, vegetable seller, other, in Awetu Mandera kebele. The reason why for the selection of 73 samples from the target populations in Awetu Mandera kebele are;

some of these units are very important informal sectors and inclusion in the study area, and the reason for using these sampling techniques is that purposive sampling is the type of techniques that the researcher selects respondents that fit the researcher study by personal judgment.

3.4.2. Selection of the kebele

There are many specific kebele in Jimma town. Among them, Awetu Mandra, kebele is selected for the study purposively. The reason for selecting Awetu Mandra, kebele for this study is there is some informal sector of economic activity in this Awetu Mandra Kebele. On the other hand, the town has the unemployment of the educated people in different fields. That is why the researcher selects this town as a study area purposefully.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

Both primary and secondary sources of data are analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Descriptive statistics like frequencies, percentages and figures are applied to facilitate meaningful analysis and interpretation of research findings. Qualitative data obtained through interviews and analysis using summaries.

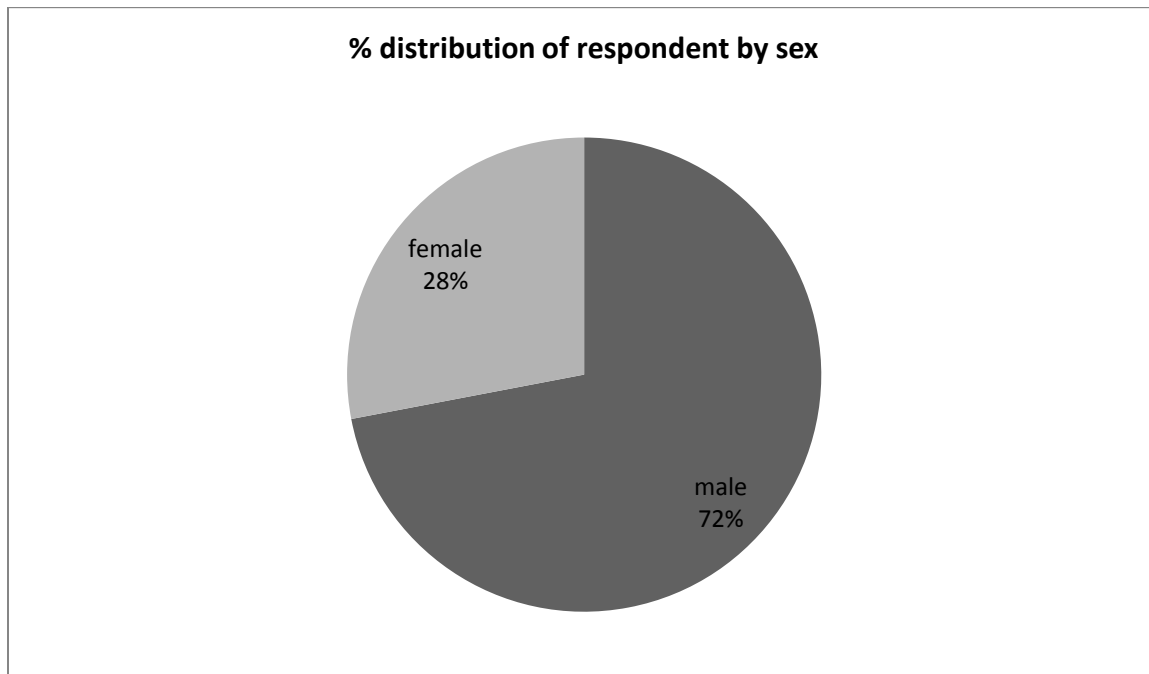
CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter of the study deals with the presentation of major findings of study and the discussion subsequently made on the findings. Therefore, this section attempts to present which the basic question of the study. The result and discussion were mainly based on the responses of the study participants from informal sector participants, industry bureau, women's affairs bureau youth and sport affair bureau finance bureau and municipal of Awetu mandera kebele.

4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.

Before going to present the main part of the study it could be appropriate to present the background information of the study participants. Their demographic characteristics presents as following



Pie chart-1: percentage distribution of respondent by sex.

As indicated on the above figure, out of the 73 respondents 62(84.9%) were females were as 11(15.1%) were males. This shows that most of the respondents were females. This implies females are more participate in informal business sector than males.

Table 1: percentage distribution and frequency of respondents by their age

Age group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
>15	-	
15-30	30	41.1
31-60	43	58.9
>60	-	
Total	73	100

According to the information observed on the above table the age distribution of respondents shows 30(41.1%) were found under years and 43(58.9%) were 31-60 years old.

Table 2: percentage distribution and frequency of respondents by their educational

Educational status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cannot read & write	33	45.2
Primary school	22	30.1
Secondary school	13	17.8
Technique school	5	6.8
Collage gradate		
Total	73	100

As can see from the above table, out of the respondents 33(45.2%) were can not read and write 22(30.1%) were primary school 13(17.8%) were secondary school and only 5(6.8%) were attain technique school. from the above finding we can conclude that larger proportion of respondents cannot read and write. This implies most informal business participants were from the lower education level.

Table 3: percentage distribution and frequency of respondents by their educational status.

Ethnicity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Oromo	31	42.5
S.N.N.P.R	19	26
Amharic	12	16.4
Tigre	6	8.2
Others	5	5.4
Total	73	100

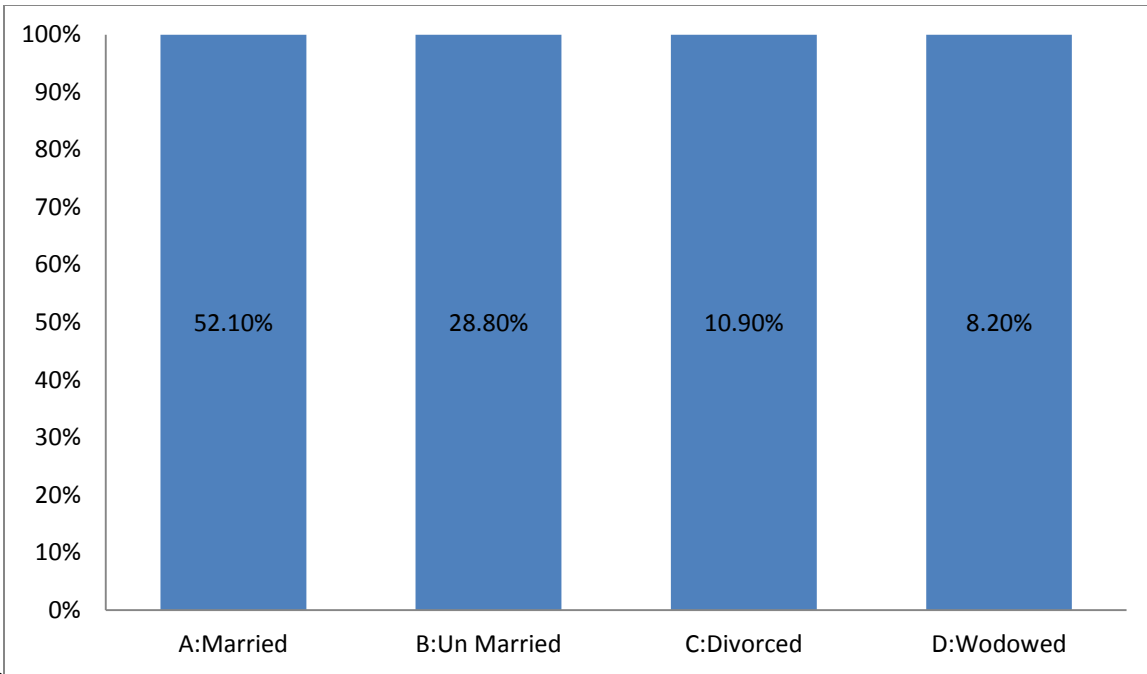
As indicated from the above table3, ethnicity wise distribution of respondents 31(42.5%) were Oromo 19(20%) were S.N.N.P.R 12(16.4%) Amhara8 (11%) were Tigre and the remaining 3(41%) were others like wolyaita, Hadiya etc. This shows that most of the respondents were Oromo.

Table 4: percentage distribution and of respondent of respondents by their religion.

Religion	Frequency	Percentage %
Orthodox	24	32.9
Muslim	33	45.2
Protestant	13	17.8
Others	3	4.1%
Total	73	100

Source survey result 2009

According to the figure observed on table 4 the religion of respondents shows that 33(42.2%) were Muslim, 24(32.9%) were Orthodox, 13(17.8%) were protestant and the remaining 3(4.1%) were others such as catholic, waqefata etc. From this we can conclude that the large proportions were Muslim.



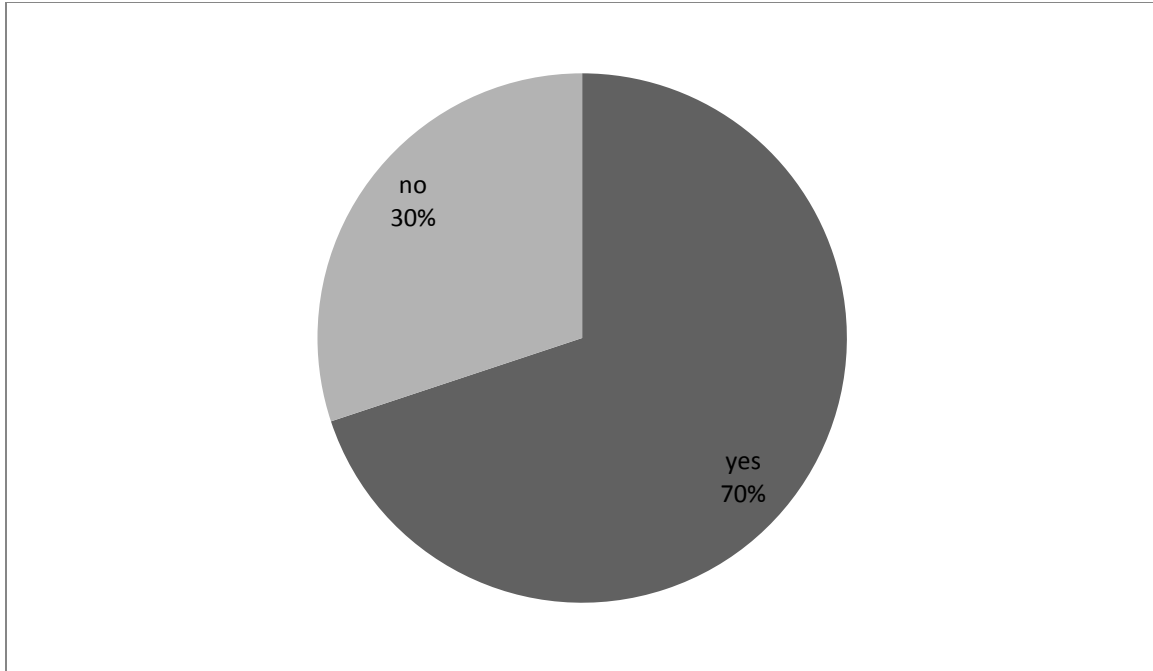
Bar graph1; percentage distinctions of respondents by their marital status.

Widowed this shows that most of the respondents were married out of the 38 married respondents 26(68.4%) of them had children. The numbers of their children were presented on the table found below

Table 5: percentage distribution and frequency of respondents who have children by the number of their children.

Number of children	Frequency	Percentage %
1	10	13.6
2	15	20.5
3	18	24.6
>3	30	41.0
Total	73	100

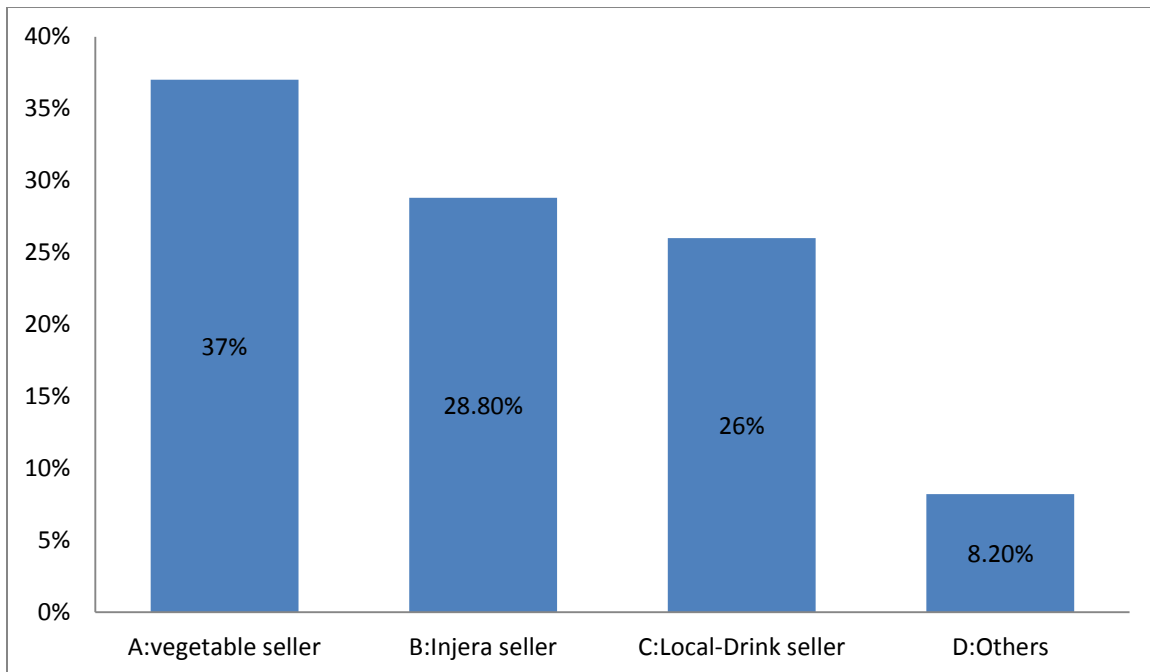
As indication on the above table 10(13.6%) of the respondents has 1 child 15(20.5%) had 2 children, 18(24.6%) had 3 children and 30(41.0%) had above three children from this one can conclude that most of them had greater than three children. This implies they exposed to significant impact on their economic consumption.



Pie chart 2: Respondents response toward having family members they support.

4.2 Character of business

In this section the result on the characteristics of small business of respondents interims of types capital and its material presented as shown below,



Bar-graph2: Types of business which respondents are engaged.

Small business are characterized based their type number of employee, activity amount of capital used etc as indicated on the above graph out of the 73 respondent in this study 27(37%) were other such as service provide activity. From this we can conclude the larger proportion of the respondents were vegetable seller followed by injera seller. This implies those respondents business activity depend on agricultural products they can get it from local production.

Table 6: percentage and frequency of respondents for they get in to the business.

Religion	Frequency	Percentage %
To get income for survival	31	42.5
Capital requirement to run this business small	19	26
Littler or (no) regulation restriction	16	21.9
Others	7	9.6
Total	73	100

Source; survey, 2009

Respondent were stated their reasons for they get in to their business. As indicated on the above table 6 31(42.5%) stated to get income for survival 19(26%) capital requirement to run this business belong small , 16 21.9% due to litter or (no) regulation requirement to run this business and 7(9.6%) because of other reasoned from this one we can conclude that most of the respondents were get in to this business in order to get income for survival . This shows the major reasons stated by the respondents were an indication for tackling the challenge of the poverty.

Table7: Respondent Capital, When They Their Business

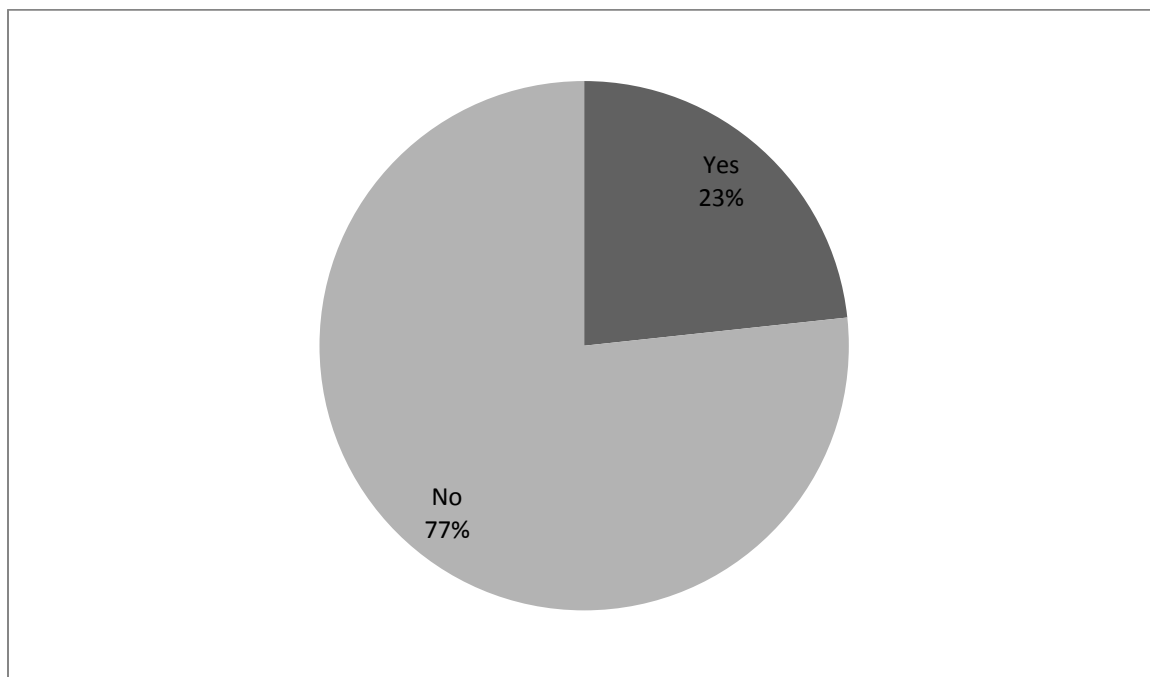
Capital (in birr)	Frequency	Parentage%
<1000	43	58.9
1000-1500	21	28.8
1500-2000	6	8.2
2000-3000	3	4.1
Total	73	100

Source: survey result 2009

As indicated on table 7, 43 (58.9%) of respondents were their business by less 1000 birr capital, while 21 (28.8%) by 1000-1500birr, 6, (8.2%) by 1500-2000 birr and 3(4.1%) by 2000-3000 birr. this shows most of them were stated their business by their capital of less than 1000 birr. this implies the small capital needed for the business promoted most of the to participate in the business. A significant proportion of respondents 13 (17.8%) were had movable materials which they used in their business activity such as carriage, holding materials the place they used for their business is majority stated by them.

4.3. Factors affecting the business in the informal sectors

The majority of the population in this sector needs training to acquire skills either for the starts up of the business to accumulate before they purchase material inputs for this business. The results in efficiency land discontinuity in business operations and incomes of individuals. Thus in this section those factors which affecting respondents business were presented as shown below.



Pie chart-3: Respondents responses towards them have been got any skill development training about informal sectors.

As indicated on figure5, the 17 (23.3%) of the respondents said that we have been gotten any skill development training about informal sector where as 56 (76.7%) stated as they hadn't if got any skill development training about informal sectors. form this we can conclude that majority of the respondents hadn't got any skill development. this might result in efficiency and

discontinuity in their business operations and income of individuals. in addition lack of access and provision of training, in adequate consideration to the sector are main reason that stated by the respondents for they hadn't got training about informal sector, sufficiently to participation the economy through self-employment.

Table 8: respondent's response for they have been faced production and marketing place problems

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	39	53.4
No	34	46.6
Total	73	100

Source: survey result 2009

as can be seen from the above table, 39 (53.4%) of the respondents said that we have been faced production and marketing problems and 34 (46.6%) stated as they haven't faced those problems. since these problems are the major determinant for the business activity it could be a significant impact on their business activity and also it might determine their business potential and economical achievement. in this study respondents who have been faced production and marketing place problems were asked the place where they were going their business. the result drawn from their response was resented in the table found below.

table9: percentage distribution and frequency of respondents place where they are going their business.

Place	Frequency	Percentage %
In home	30	41.0
On the street	20	27.3
In tented places	18	24.6
Other	5	6.8
Total	73	100

Source: survey result 2009

as indicated on the above table 9, out of 73 respondents who have been faced production and marketing place 30(41.0%) were going their business in their home, 20(27.3%) were on the street and 18(24.6) from other 5(6.8%)were in tented place. from this most of the respondents who have faced production and marketing place problems were going their business in their

home. this implies their homes are not favorable for production and marketing. as a result, their business could be affected in terms of production and marketing hence, their business activity hasn't been as much satisfactory. the informal sector business characterized by the number of employees which the business can carried. according to the information got from the respondent their business can activities is carried out individually. this fact is supported by the theoretical statement which is stated the majority of activities categorized as informal business are very small, most consist of only one person working alone this implies that the business were under gone in self-employment.

Table 10: percentage distribution and frequency of respondent's access credit facilities

Response to access	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	38.4
No	45	61.6
Total	73	100

Source survey result 2009

Financial credit is the most flexible form of transferring resources to the poor and credit is a means for provision of technical and promotional services. as can be seen from table 10,28 (38.4%) of the respondents had access to credit facilities while 45 (61.6%) hadn't access to this facilities. this implies those respondents were found at risk of developing their business since poor person can buy anything for generating income with the cash obtained through credit.

Table 11: percentage distribution respondent's source of credit sector

Credit sector	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Banks	30	41.0
Relative friends	10	13.6
Saving and credit association	20	27.3
Other	13	17.8
Total	73	100

source: survey result 2009

according to the information observed on the above table out of 73 respondents who had access to credit facilities the source of the sector for their credit access should 30(41.0%) from banks 310(13.6) from relative friends, 20(27.3%) from saving and credit association and the remaining 13(17.8%) from other sources as local borrower with interest etc. from this one can conclude that most of the respondents had get credit friend followed by saving and credit associations. this implies the credit gained from relative friends not as such importance in terms of is amount and duration of stay. however, the credit from saving and credit association, are a means to provide service to poor in mobilizing resources and enabling to make the poor to save both in monetary terms and in the form of building assets it's credit provision for the respondents was un satisfactory but it is significant.

Table 12: percentage distribution and frequency of reason of reason of respondents for not using the credit facilities.

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
In adequate collateral	17	23.2
Lack of credits	30	41.0
Fear of in ability to pay	15	20.5
Other	11	15.0
Total	73	100

Source: survey result 2009

Respondent were not using the credit facilities due to different reasons. out of 73, respondents who not using the facilities 17(23.2%) of them did not use due to in adequate collateral, 30(41.0%) because of lack of credits, 15 (20.5%) due to fear of in ability to pay 11 (15.0%) due to reasons such as lack of awareness about worthiness negative towards it act shows that lack of erects is the reason of respondents for not using credit facilities this implies there is lack of credit facilities. this implies there is lack of credit provision to the sector in the study area.

Generally, according to the information obtained from the respondents there is a significant activity that motivates the sector they stated as it not as it as much satisfactory. They stated micro finance service was therefore provision of credit in order to give financial service was therefore provision of credit in order to give financial incentives, however it was limited to adders partially. There are many challenges that hinder the growth of in these sector, some of them are:-

- in adequate credit provision in efficiency and discontinuity in business operations
- lack of skill and coordination of participants of the sector
- majority of the poor being excluded from micro finance service support the reasons for the occurrence of these challenges included:
 - lack support on facilitating participants business plan
 - due to being excluded from micro finance service they had no organizing body to coordinate them
 - In activity involvement of micro finance service in the town.

4.4. Contribution of the sector

This section of the study was presented the result on the contribution of the sector based on the respond of the study participants according to the following.

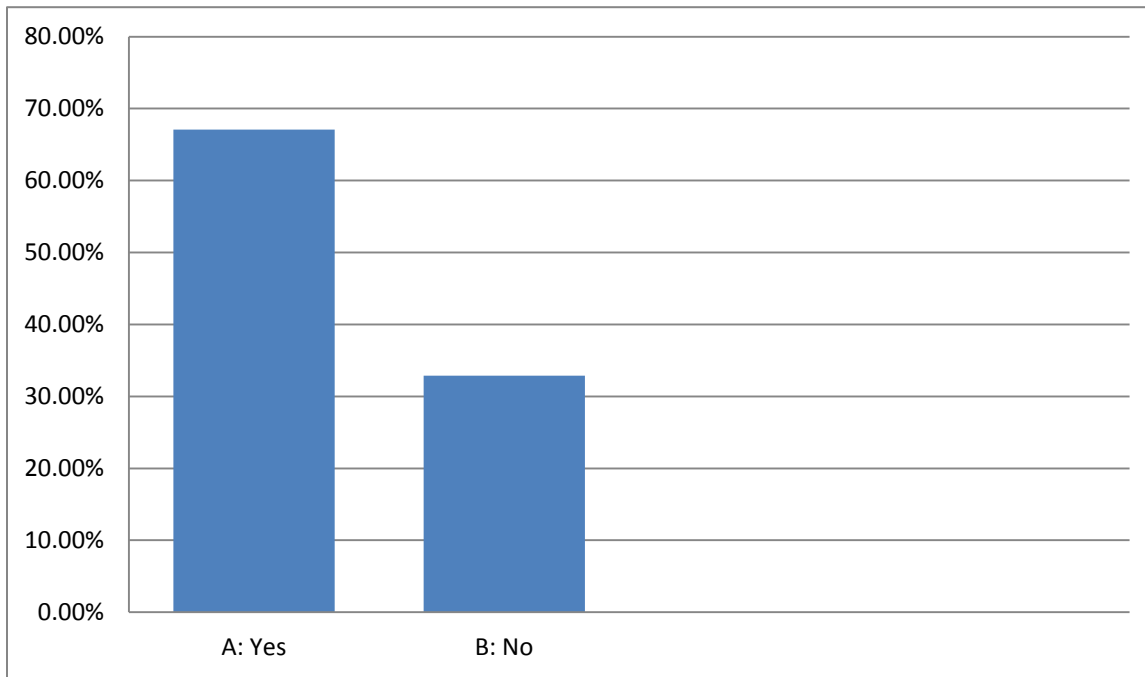
Table 13: percentage distribution and frequency of respondents by monthly income

Income Category (in birr)	Frequency	Percentage
0-500	19	26
500-1000	27	37
1000-1500	16	21.9
1500-2000	7	9.6
2000-3000	4	5.5.
Total	73	100

Source; survey, 2009

Level of income is one of the most widely used methods of measuring economies condition of informal business sector; income and poverty have indirect relationship. to mean that the level of income increase the poverty level decreases have can be seen from the above table 19(26%) of respondent have earned 0-500 birr for month, 27(37%) earned 500-1000 birr, 16(21.9%) earned 1000-1500 birr, 7 (9.6%)earned 1500-2000 birr and 4(5.5%) earned 2000-3000 birr per month this shows the largest proportion of the respondents have earned 500-1000 birr per month. this income level will measure on the basis of the improvement of informal sector developing their

income through maximizing.



Bar graph 3: respondents response jar them has got income improvement after they started their business

As indicated on the above figure 49(67.1%) of the respondents said that we have gotten income improvement after we were started our business while 24(32.9%) were stated as they haven't got income improvement after they started the business. this shows majority of the respondents have got income improvement after they started the business. this implies the sector has been capable in developing their income and also on alleviation their poverty problem.

Table14: percentage distribution and frequency of respondent's response on savings accounts.

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	26	35.6
No	47	64.4
Total	73	100

Source survey result 2009

As indicated on the above table 26(35.6%) of the respondents were stated as they have saving account whereas 47 (64.4%) responded as they haven't saving account. this implies that the

income they have got from their business not remain from fulfill their and family basic necessities. respondents those have saving account were response that they were save their business in the way of bank account participating, Ikub and also on saving at the their home and credit associations.

generally, according the information obtained from the respondents the sector able to help very poor-households meet basic needs and also helps to empower women by supporting women's economic participation and so promotes gender equity the suggest their favorable attitudes to the sector specially the responses got from women affair bureau imaged positive to the sector due to.

- it produces employment
- contributing to the sustainable livelihood strategies
- helping for generating their income
- Empowered sufficiently to participate in the economy through self-employment.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion.

Based on finding of the study, the study has reached the following conclusive statement. Accordingly to the finding of the study the participants of the study engaged in different types of informal business mainly on vegetable and injera seller. Getting income for survivals is their main reason for getting to this business. This indicate that their effort to tackle their poverty and the sector contribution to their life problem.

The informal sector has affected by different factors as indicated on this study there were factors which affect the business of the majority of the study participants. Lack of access and provision of training, in adequate consideration to the sector are the main factors which affect the business. Thus, this lead to in efficiency and discontinuity in their business. In addition about half proportion of the study participants have faced with problems of production and marketing place. As result, they lose their profit generating and income improvement efficiency. Among participant who faced these problems most of them were running their business at their house, where it is not suitable for their business marketing and production. Way with regard to of working the study of the participant involved in this sector majority of them were works individually due to absence of organizing body, lack coordination and lack of awareness. This could be limited the size and activity of their business since it carried out individually.

The majority of the population in informal sector needs credits either for starts up their business to accumulate before they purchase materials in put for this business. However, the majorities of the study participants in this study hadn't access credit facility and were not using it mainly due to lack of credit access. Their fore, their power limited on generating income. According to the finding of the study since most of the study participants had gain income improvement there were gain economic contribution from the sector in addition self-employment. This argued that the sector had potential on poverty alleviation on the town.

5.2 Recommendation

From the finding and conclusions that the study has reached the researcher forwarded the following recommendations as possible solution for the identified problems.

- ❖ Since credit is means for provision of technical and promotional service, training and organizing of credit should be put as program for the sector by the concerned bodies.
- ❖ The administration and municipality of the Awatu Mandera kebele should be facilitating for rent in appropriate market place;
- ❖ The micro enterprise service office of the Awatu Mandera kebele should support the sector through organizing, training and consultancy service.
- ❖ Government should give sufficient consideration to the sector in order to maximize the sector contribution on poverty alleviation in the town.

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APPENDIX

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Dear respondent; This questionnaire is designed to collect data to produce a research on; the informal sectors, in urban poverty alleviation. Paving sector the purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain information about your perceptions, opinions, experiences & particular knowledge about contributions, economic significance and constraints of informal sectors in Awetu mandera kebele. The information you are going to provide will be used for only academic purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to give genuine answer that is critical to the success of this research.

Thank you in advance!

PART-I-background of the respondents

1. Sex A. Male

 B. Female

2. Ages of respondents

A. 18-28

B. 29-38

C. 39-48

D. 49 & above

3. Marital status

A. Single

B. Married

C. Divorced

D. Widowed

4. Educational levels

A. Can't read and write B. Primary (1-8) C. High School (9-10) D. Preparatory (11-12) E.

Technical and vocational training (TVET)

F. College Diploma and Above.

5. Ethnicity A .S.N.N.P.R B. Tigre C. Oromo D. Amhara

6. Religion A. Muslim B. Orthodox C. Protestant D. Other

7. Is there other family members you support? A. yes B. No

PART-II characteristics of the business

1. What motivated you to engage in these informal sectors?
 - A. Unemployment
 - B. To get better income
 - C. Family poverty
 - D. Others, specify _____
2. What was your earlier occupation before you become of this enters
 - A. Student
 - B. Daily laborer
 - C. Unemployed
 - D. Working for a private business owner
 - E. Working unpaid family business
 - F. Employed in government office
 - G. (Other specify) _____
3. How much was your monthly income before you were engaged in MSEs/cobble stone saving?
 - A. Less than 300 birr
 - B. 301-600birr
 - C. 601-900birr
 - D. Greater than 900birr
 - E. I did not have income
4. After you become involved in informal sectors, what happened to your overall average income?
 - A. Highly increased
 - B. increased
 - C. No change
 - D. Decreased
 - E. highly decreased.
5. If your response to question no 8 is “increased”, or “highly increased”, it’s because of MSEs/cobble stone paving?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
6. If you response to question no 5 is “decreased” or “highly decreased”, why?
 - A. Because of loss
 - B. Because of personal problem
 - C. Lack of resource
 - D. Because of low income
7. Is your monthly income from this sector sufficient to support your living condition?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No.
8. Do you believe that the job improves your living condition?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No.
9. Do you save?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
10. What is the source of money for saving?

- A. Income from informal sectors B. Borrowing from Lenders
- C. Income from relatives, D. Income from previous Income
- E. Others, (specify_____)

11. Where do you save?

- A. Iqube B. At home (e.g. in safe box) C. In MFIs D. Informal Banks E. With friends/ relatives
- f. In the form of durable materials g. Others (specify)

12. For what purpose you have been saving?

- A. Loan repayment
- B. To undertake my own business or transfer to the other sectors of sectors
- C. For safety purpose D. To earn interest
- E. for ceremonial services F. To buy basic household items
- G. Others (specify)_____

13. In which types of informal business you are engaged?

- A. Vegetable B. Local drink seller
- C. Injera seller D. Other

14. What are the reasons for you to get into this business?

- A. To get for income to survive B. Capital requirement to run this business
- C. No regular restriction D. If any other specify it_____

15. Have you got any skill development training about informal sectors since you have started your business? A. yes B. no

16. If no, the above question number 3 place states the problems

17. Did you faced with production and marketing place problems?

- A Yes B .no

18. If “yes” your answer number 5, where you have started your business?

- A. In your home B. In tented place
C. On the street roads D. Other (specify it)_____

19. Are you working individual or in co-operative?

- A. Individually B. in co-operate

20. If your answer working individual, for the above question what is the reasons for not cooperated_____

PART-IV- contribution of the sector

1. Types of ownership of the house you and your family living;

- A. Private B. Rented from kebele
C. Rented from private house owners D. Inherited house E. Others (specify)

2. If your response for question number 1 is “Rented from private house owners”, is your Capacity for paying the rent, after you involved in this activities, improved?

- A. Improved B. Remanded as it was
C. Declined

3. In which category your monthly income categorized?_____

- A .Below-500 b. 500-1000 C .1000-1500 D. Above 1500

4. Expense of the household your capacity for Expending for the following items after joining informal sectors are

- A. Increased B. Decreased C. No change at all

5. Do you have any save account? A. yes B. no

6. If “yes” the above question no 10, in what way?

Part two; Interviews for Key Informants

1. What is your attitude towards role of informal?
2. What are the contributions of sectors to encourage women's income level?
3. Is there any activity that motivation the activity of informal sectors?
4. Is there any challenge which hinders the growth of informal sectors in Awetu Madera kebele?
5. What are the challenges of occurring this problem?

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Thank you in advance!

1. saala A. dhiira

B. dhaala

2. umrii

A. 18-28 B. 29-38 C. 39-48 D. 49 fi isaa oli

3. dhimma gaa'elaa

A. kan heerumte/kan fuudhe C. Kan hiika/ kan hiikte

B. Kophaa jiraadha

D. Kan abbaan warra irraa du'e haatu warra irraa duute

4. sadarkaa barnoota

A. Dubbisuus fi barreessuus kan dandeenye B. kutaa 1-8

C. Kutaa kudhan kan xumure yookiin xumurte D. Qophaa'ina

E. TVFT

F. Diiploomaa fi isaan oli

5. Sabaa A. Kafaa B. Oromoo C. Amaara D. Tigree E. Wolaaytee F. kanbiraa

6. Amantaa A. Musliima B. Ortodoksii C. Protestantii. D. Kan biraa

7. Matii gargaartan kan biraa qabduu? A. Eeyyee B. Lakkii

Qaama 2ffaa Haala jireenyaa kannamaa gaafatamuu.

1. Wanti akka hojii kanatti hirmaattu sikakkaase maal?

A. Hoj-dhabdummaa B. Galii gaarii argachuuf

C. Hiyyummaa maatii D. Kan biraa yoo irraate ibsi

2. Osoo gara kana hin dhufiniin dura, hojiin kee kan jalqabaa maal turee?

A. Barataa B. Hojata guyya C. Hojiihumnaa D. Kafaltii malee maatii gargaara

E. Abbaa qabeenyaatiif hojjedha

3. Otoo gara hojii kanaatti hin dhufin galiinati ji'atti argattu hamam?

A. Qar. 300 gadi B. Qar. 900 oli C. Qar. 301-600 D. 601-900 E. Galiihinqabu

4. Ergii gara hojii kanatti dhuftee jijjiiramni galii karratti dhufee maal fakkaata?

A. garmalee dabale B. ni dabale C. garmalee gad bu'e D. Gad bu'e

5. Deebiin gaaffii 4ffaa ni dabalee yookiin baay'ee dabalee yoo ta'u sababn iisaa maal?

A. Eeyyee B. Lakkii

6. Deebiin gaaffii 4ffaa gadi bu'e yookin baay'ee gad bu'e yoo dabalee yoo ta'e sababn iisaa amaala?

A. sababni kisooreef B. Sababni rakkoo dhunfaa C. Hanqiina qabeenyaa umamaa D. Sababni galii xinnoof

7. Galiinati ji'atti biiroo kanarraa argattuu jireenya keeti gargaruuf gahaadhaa?

A. Eeyyeen B. Lakkii

8. Hojiin kun haalaa jireenyaa keen ijijjiraa jeteameenta?

- A. Eeyye B. Lakkii

9. Ni qusaataa?

- A. Eyye B. Lakkii

10. Maddii qussanoo birri kee malii?

- A. Galii karaa malee addawaan argaruu B. Liqiiqeefachuun C. Galii karaa hojii ammaa hojedhuun D. Galii durii argadhuun E. Kan birraa ibsi

11. Essattii qusatta?

- A. Igubli B. Manaa keessatti C. dh.i.q D. Bankii dhufuu E. Hirriyaa kee biratti F. Meeshaalee durii keessatti G. Kan birraa ibsii

12. Sababni maliif qussataa?

- A. Kalafiti ofirrabasuuf B. mallaqaa dureen qabu kan birrat ijijjiru C. Jireenyaa koo eguuf D. Guyyaa ayyaana garaagaraaf E. Meshaa mana keesse bituu F. kan biroo

13. Akaakuu hojii kami kessatti ramadu ?

- A. kudura fi muduraa B. Dhugattin a'adaa gurguruun C. Buddeen agurguruun D. Kan biraa ibsii

14. Akkaati hojii kana keessa galtu sababni isaa mali?

- A. Galii jireenya argachuuf B. Qarshii dabalta argachuuf C. Hojii dhabbataa waan hin qabneef

D. Kan biraa ibsi-----

15. Ergaa hojii kan egaltee muxannoo dabalataa argatee beekata? A. Eeyye B. Lakkii

16. Yoo deebii kee gaffii 15 armaan olittif "lakkii" ta'e sababa isaa ibsi-----

17. Rakkooleen lafaa omishati fi dooguruttaasi qunnamee beka? A. Eeyye B. Lakkii

18. Gaffii armaan olii "17" dhaaf yoo deebii kee eye ta'e hojii keessatti jalqabdee?

A. Mana kee keessatti B. Karaa birra irratti C. Idoo dunkaana D. Kan birra ibsi-----

19. Hojii dhunfaa moo gurmaanii hojjata? A. Kan dhunfaa B. Kan gurmuu

20. Yoo deebii kee “19” kan dhunfaa ta’e akkaati hin gurmoone sababniisi godhe mali?-----

Part 3 Gooree Qorinachaa

1. Mana dhunfaa keessanii keessa jiraattu moo, mana maatii keessatti?

A. dhunfaa B. Gandarraa kireeffannaa C. Warroota dhunfaarraa kireeffanaan D. Mana dhaalaa

E. Kan biraa yoo jiraate, ibsi

2. Yoo deebiin kee kan lakk, lffaa “warroota dhunfaarraa kireeffanna” ta’eer gahee hojii kana keessatti hirmaatteen booda, dandeettiin kaffalti kiraa keetii fooyyaseeraa?

A. Fooyya.eera B. Akkuma jirutti ta’e C. Gati bu’e

3. Galiinati ja’itti argattu kam keessatti ramadamu?

A. 500 gadi B. 500-1000 C. 1000-1500 D. 1500 oli

4. Erga informal sector seentee booda, dandeettiin baasii (wocii) abbaatii worraa maal ta’e?

A. ni dabala B. ni hir’ata C. hundarra hin jijjiiramne.

5. kuusaa qusannaa qabdaa? A. Eeyyen B. Lakkii

6. Yoo “eeyyen” ta’e haala yookiin karaa kamiin? -----

Garee 2ffaa gaafii afaani

1. Gayeen ati informal sector keessatti qabdumaali?
2. Sadarkaa galii dubartotaa jajjabeessuuf, gumaachi sectara kanaan taasifame maali?
3. Hojii informal sector hojjachuu dhaaf kan si kakaase maali?
4. Hojii informal sector balleesuudhaaf ganda Awetu mandera keessatti gufuun taasifame jiraa?
5. Uumamuu rakkoo kanaatiif, muudannoon ta'e maali?

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**BY:-
ADVISOR;**

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HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR BACHELOR OF ART IN SOCIOLOGY**

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JIMMA, ETHIOPIA