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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

A HISTORY OF LEMI TOWN C 1941 - 1991

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Sign.....

JIMMA; ETHIOPIA

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PREFACE

THE aim of this sennior essay is to investigate the historical development of Lemi town C1941-1991

The paper is divided in to two four chapter. The fisr chapter attempts to urbinazation in in Africa, in Ethiopiaand also deals with geographical setting of Lemi town and its economic activities .

The second chapter deals with historical foundation of Lemi,naming of the town although deals with Lemi town during Emperor Haile Sellasie and Dergue regime .

The third chapter describes the social service and facilities.The fourth chapter deals with socio-economic institution

CHAPTER ONE

General Background of Urbanizations

Urban footing is the process by which the of human population in to isolated areas leading to transportation the land in to residential, Commercial Industrial and transportation purposes. Urban be deepened as the process of an increasing of population who live in the urban areas ¹

In addition urbanization also defined as a process of population inroads in Urban areas and on one hand shakes the growth of secondary and tertiary economies activities such as manufacturing and trade, in other hand the grow the population in Urban area is called Urbanization . Historically it has been closely related to Industrialization ²

The first urban center towns and cities of the world emerged out of Neolithic villages of Mesopotamia around 3500 BC. General background of Urbanization in Africa had its own urban development before colonialism. Recorded history as well as archaeological long evidences

indicate that Africa has its own important experience of Urban civilization long before the coming of colonialist Europe so that the first collation in the corner of world was utile value it lead to appearance of the cities ³.

1.1 Urban nation in Africa

Africa had its own Urban development before colonialism As compared to Urbana nation in the world, Urban nation in Africa was started orotund river valley. In addition to these Axum historic cities of Nigerian and the ruins of the great building of Zimbabwe in south Africa are living testimonies of Africa's colonial urban centers. In addition to these sore Ancient cities like Cairo, TVs and keno queerer expanded to reserve cure old cities router building the new one for selves and ruler immigrant. There generally grew of mere haphazardly .⁴

1.2 Urban notation in Ethiopia

The first historically redeem breed urban center in Ethiopia region was Aksum which its establishment process started in the first century A.D. The next urban center is said to be Harare is 7the C which is found in eastern part of Ethiopia, Thirdly established urban center of Ethiopia is Rocha which named callable. This formed as capital for agape ruler the medieval rulers did, the establishment of Gander as permanent capitals for some rulers of Ethiopia played an important role for the development of urban nation in Ethiopia ⁵

During mesafnt era of war lords or 1768-1855 each regional lord had his own Administrative centered All war lords established their own respective seat of government Hence Andover, Debre morkos and Dessie plovrshed as the capital seat of shewa rulers, Go Jam and wollo Oromo ruler o yejju dynasty respectively⁶

The history of urban centers emerged under different condition and period Ethiopia experience Urbanization process early as the prosperous city in the first century became in to existence the early town like year Matera, advise and roha Disappearede. ⁷

The decline of llolibela in 1270 marled the subset you ent decline of cities for About 366 years from the decline of lalibela in 1270 to reemergence of Gondar as a capital city in 1636, the new ruling class which abandoned ague dynasty claimed descendant from king Solomon of Ierus alem and caned itself Solomon dynasty

In eighteen and nineteen 10th century that the development of urban has been boom and decline of town some cities lost their significant which had been very impartment place for triode

potties, culture and Ethiopia⁸

Some times in the past some urban areas remained they were established or have show insignificant progress yet technological development has helped towns and cities to flourish very short period of time. The period of industrial station had can be tuned as the period of urban station. It is well known that the period of industnatation had aceelmted over rate of ruler urban immigrant who in turn facilitated Urbanization process in Ethiopia.

1.3 **Urbanization Northern Shewa**

In order to understand the process of urban nation in North shewa properly it is important to see carefully the pre requisites of urban nation of the area like geography, ecology, settlement patterns and system of production which are important in eternal developments . Therefore the course of action urban nation in Ethiopia in general and that of North shewa in particular cannot be under stood or examined completely if we do not take to account the investigation of internal and external objective and subjective circumstances because these factors significantly affected the trans formation of the socio economic and poetical orientation of the people in the area ⁹

The major factors that gradually led to emergence of indigenous towns like Deneba, melketur Debre brehan, wober, fetra, fiche, and merhabete. In north shewa region were trans formation of pastoral mode of life in to mixed and settled agriculture the availability of surplus production and prosperity. The process class differentiation an status group formation. The emergence of hereditary larders by replacing democratic leaders and the development of markets with net works of local and long distance trade ¹⁰

1.4 **physical setting of the lemi town**

The town of lem is found in northern shewa the Amharic regional state. The town is bounded in the north by Jemma river, which separates it from merha biete, in the north east by Moretna Jiru and in the east by siyadebrina wayu and in the west Ensure woreda. Lem town is located at distance of 130 km from Addis Abeba and about 750km from region capital, of Bihar Dar.¹¹

Its Absolute location is do 40⁰ north 38⁰ 16₀ Est. The town elevation is about 9/6m about sea level the 2007 national census conducted by the central stoical agency of Ethiopia /CSA/ the total population of the town were 71, 140 of whom 37,967 were men and 33,173 were women The majority of in habitants practiced in Ethiopia orthodox Christianity ¹²

1.5 **Climate**

Ecologically, the town located in tropical rainy

Climate zone locally called winadega which received the highest amount annual rain fall during summer season that is June, July, August some extent September. The climate of lime is the repletion of its location. Seem to have garret impact of climate lem town found by two Ethnic groups in Ethiopia called Amharic and Oromo peoples ¹³

The peoples of

Lemi town are followers of two vassal religion orthodox and protestant Christianity According to population housing census report majority of the people followers of orthodox chnstionty¹⁴

1.6 Economic Activities

Agriculture is the vital and back bone of economic sector of our country. It give us almost all our food. In Addition agriculture provides a material used in our country it employees about 85% percent of the country is worker Lemi town and its surrounding area has one part of Ethiopia and Still are dominated by agricultural lands. The dominated agricultural product such as tiffs, sorghum, vegetable, crops, and the population produced this because the land is suitable for the production of this product ¹⁵

Scenically, the surrounding peasant cultivate activate drier small Piece of land to peed their family High amount of grain product are consumed by urban dwellers of Lemi town. On the other hand there are few grain traders in the local the whole secures who store the grain until the price incense in the market generally agriculture is the source of income and consumption for the local people and urban dwellers of Lemi town. ¹⁶

Trade exchange of Lemi town with surrounding village and other neighbor towns are largely take place in the periodic open market centered of the town. The Ruler population creates string trued relation with urban dwellers by providing some vital food product like butter, honey and one livestock product. Generally, triode is mainly practiced in the centre of the town. ¹⁷

End nodes of chapter one

1. John mar kakis, *Ethiopia anatomy of traditional polity* (A.A 1975), P 196.
2. *Ibid P.197*
3. *Ibid P.198*
4. *Ibid P.*

5. Bahru zewde, *A History of modern Ethiopia 1855-19* Addis Abeba 1992. P 132.
6. Akalu woldemechael” *urban development in Ethiopia” studies 1928- 1973* vol. xl. No 1
A.A P. 10
7. *I bid*
8. *I bid*
9. Tesema Ta.a the process of urban nation P.62
10. *I bid*
11. Census 2007 Tables of Amhera region Table
1.2 24 .25.31.3.2 and 27 November 2007, p18
12. *I bid*
13. *I bid*
14. *I bid*
15. Informant: Abebe Ayele and Bekele mulatu
16. Informant : Tesfay Bekele
17. Informant : Demse Belete

CHAPTER TWO

2. Historical foundation of the town

2.1 foundation of the town

The town of Lemi was established during the Italian occupation of Ethiopia in 1936 by Italian

Tilint who was a leader of Italian force in Lemi Tine settled the place of Lemi as a result of its strategic location. He established a camp for his force in Lemi Tino and Lemitino was established as a town¹.

The Italian occupation played an important role for the foundation and growth Lemi town. As sources indicated before the coming of the Italian there was no town in the modern seems of the town the areas were sparsely populated. But, when Italians built a camp at the center of the town, the people began to concentrate and in habit camp. The coming of Italia was on important land mark for the growth and development of the Lemi Tino town. For example, they built gravel road and house in the area. This factor facilitated the foundation of Lami town²

The construction of road by the Italian for the effective occupation and exploitation linked debra Berhan to Alem town seen to have facilitated which maintain and up grate the trade activities and had initiate the interaction between the people of their linter lands and alliterated the economic activity of the town³

2.2 Naming of the town

According to some sources, the naming of lemi town derived from two ideas. The first one is Lemi tino and the second naming of the town came from the name of person whose name is lemi. The man called lemi came to the area and made a permanent settlement with the local people. He lived with the local people honestly. That was why they called the place Lemi.⁴

2.3 The Establishment of Quarters /safaris/

There are different safaris which existed in the town of Lemi. The rise of major safer and expansion of the town itself were enhanced largely after 1950. Moreover, naming of the major safaris because, particularly. Thus, suffer the main economic activities are agriculture and trade. Some of the major safers and their historical significance are discussed as follows⁵

As result, shortly after the expansion of the town, the local people who settled in the north were forced to settle in the northern eastern part of the town which largely served as salayish safer⁶

The next major safaris and one of the oldest in the town is Dalota safaris which emerged during the expansion of the town. It is located in the north- west direction of the town

The first settler in this sugars were the descendants of salayish families who come to the area⁷. They settled in the town as active business men, and the area where they settled be identified

then and wards as salayish safar

The third Safar is Debir Safar. It is the most densely populated quarter in the central part of the town. This Safar is suitable for trade restaurants

The fourth Safar is madehanealem safer It is mainly associated with Christian settler of the town, one of quarters where a church dedicated to madehanalem church is found.⁸

The Lulamba Safar was found in the eastern part of the town. This safaris was also densely populated Safar usually have no peace and stability these safaris was not suitable for students to study.⁹

2.4 Peopling of the Town

The dominant people who have been living in the town the town were the Oromo and Amhara. There are different Villages / settlers in the town .This are salayish, Dereku, whawba, Debir and Dolata.¹⁰

In 1959, the total pupation the lemi town were 4545 and among this 1993 were men and 2552 were females. The settlement of the people was based on the master plan of the town. The pupation of the town was increase from time to time. Because of the migration of rural to urban areas for different factors. The population of the town was covered 6.87% of the population of the district. ¹¹

2,5 lemi town during Emperor Haile sellssie

During the reign of emperor Haile sellassie, lemi was librated form Italian strong straggle through different direction. Ensaro woreda including lemi town was also habited from the Italian occupation of them after five years. After Italy left the country, He was also started to lead the country. ¹²

During this rule, lemi town was established particularly in 1933 Due to the inhabitant of the area was lemi clan of Amharic and Oromo of the town named as lemi in 1936. The infra structural development introduced by the Haile sellassie also helped the development of the town emperor Haile selasie had used a decrease in 1952 for modernizing administration system of the country dividing into provinces, sub provinces and districts up to local levels. ¹³

Accordingly, the country has been divided into 10 provinces, which were subdivided into 40 sub province (awarajas). It was in this base lemi town became the capital of sale awaraja and served as capital from 1955 to 1960 latter it became a district. The town instructor of municipality was

Ato Alamu Bekele. After the establishment of municipal administration, the first master plan of the town was prepared in 1969. By this master plan of the town was rearing as a cameral administrative and political sent of local ruses 14

This municipal administration collected taxes for the purpose of constructing roads and to improve educational and other communication services in the town for the purpose of constructing road and to improve educational and other communication services in the town during Emperor Haile selalsie regime got new social services Like modern education seaside regime got new services like modern education Health service administration institutions .In Lemi town the first elementary school opened in 1950 . The school was known as Lij suyum elementary school. One heather center and administration In lemi town the first elementary school opened in 1950. The school was known lij suyu elementary school .15

Lemi town did not have modern health service until 1970.The first modern molten health servile until 1970. The first modern Health center was opened in 1972. The Health center began to give for the town for the town on Lemi and surrounding areas .18 was opened in 1972. This health center to give for the town of lemi and surrounding. 16

Lemi town was also established some modern house by the Italian and which replace the older one The Italian manufacturing and business enterprise in the town. The occupation resulted for some infrastructural and urbanization process began in the town .Their coming to lemi had positive impact because of the construction of road and other infrastructural services. The Italian period was mile stone for the development of the town of Lemi.17

When Italian was forced to leave out in 1941 from the country, the future development of the town became increase in all sectors. The industry and infrastructural development go smooth way and the new plan in order to apply this plan. Haile silasie had issued the degree in 1942, on the way of modernizing administrative system of the country by dividing to province and district up to lower level 18

During the time of Emperor Haile selassie, Lemi town was administrated by yilma Abebe. yilma Abebe was a prominent land lord of lemi town. He collected tribute form the people of the area administered lemi town from 1956- 1974. 19

2.6 LEM TOWN DURING DREG

On 12 September 1974, Emperor Haile sellasie was deposed and detained Thus, the forty four year of Haile sellasie rules and the Solomon dynasty came to an end. The Dreg proclaimed itself the provisional military administrative council or PMAC, and allowed supreme political power. This event marked the beginning of dictatorial military rule in Ethiopia. After the foundation of the PMAC, Dreg made some measures among these in 1975 the military regime nationalized. Different Industries, bank and insurance companies that had formerly been private owned. 20

In March 1975, a proclamation was issued on nationalization of rural Lands. It also distribution to the landless peasant The government contoured enterprise known as Agricultural marketing corporation was nationalize This proclamation established the learn defers association of Keble These associations were all used by the drag, to control and eliminate opposition fore in the town of the dreg government upgrade the rural and urban Economic growth activities by providing tome of the serial servile 22

During Dreg regime Lemi gets many social services and urban facilities such as education, health center. Pure water supply and electricity for instance pre 1980 the education was dominated by religious institution. During his regime the town of Leme got electric service in the year of 1976 and also pure water supply. During 1960 and 1970 the situation in Ethiopia was politically full of tension to the old regime of Haile sellasie, Finally, it led to the emergence of military regim This Dreg regime was headed by colonel Mengistu Haile maria Ayele Mekonn. He was played a great role for the development of the town .During his time he constructed granaries established primary school from grade one to grade eight and also one governmental clinic opened .There are also mender Mesreta program was facilitated in the lemi and its surroundings . Dreg also encouraged representation program to establish environmental climate finally the policy of Dreg had very harsh on local people of Lemi .They taken territorial's measures on the halt person also enforce people for state work and they had inferior to language, cultural, and religious equality women of the area was marginalized economic and political participation Drag regime Lemi town get many social se the adulation was dominated by religious institution During their regime the town of lemi got electric service in the year of 1976 an d also pure water supply During 1960 and early 1970, institution in Ethiopia was politically full of tension to the old regime of Hail sellasie finally, It led to the emergence of

military regime.²³ This Drag regime was headed by colonies mingiest halile mariam ruled the country for seven years During drag regime lemj was ruled by derg committee know as Ayele mekonnin He played a great role for the development of the town. Durig his time he constructed granaries established primary school form grade one to grade eighth and also one governmental clinic opened ²⁴

There are also mender mesreta / pollination program / was facilitated in the lemi and its surroundings. Drag also encouraged representation program to establish environmental climate. Finally the policy of Dreg had very harsh on local people lemi. They taken a territory measures on the guilt person, also enforce people for state work and they had inferior to language, cultural and religious equality women of the area was marginalized economic and political participation. ²⁵

2.7 Admits The structure of lemi town According to revived proclamation issued to the provider of e organization of the Amhara region and detention power and duties lemi has one of 13 thirty) admiration have the following administrative organ ²⁵

The administrative structur the town includes the tool council and speaker of the house. Amador and deputy mayor other exertive of factors ²⁶

Government town administrative in Lemi are listed below.

No	Name of office	Duties/ Responsibilities of the office
1	Town administration	To rule and administer office the towns by conduct rule and regulation
2	Speaker house office	Describe the sustainable and basic go also of the office
3	Office of mayor	Legwork of the office is all economics activities
4	Civil service office	To administer social of affairs of the town As well as political issue discussed
5	Industry town service office	Work manufactures inter prêt in the town
6	Government communication office	Works poetical as usual the issue of development office of the town
7	Women children and youth affairs office	Work conduct children interests of heal the and youth officers are explained
8	education office	Works the issue of education or will be eon ducted
9	Labor antisocial affairs office	Lab ours

10	Trade and transport office	Works trade like goods and service and also transport and traveler affairs are issued
11	HIV and AIDS preventing and controlling office	The duties of this office is enrobing and preventing regards of HIV/AIDS
12	Local Revenue office	There verve of each crops sawed as over revenue wee issued
13	micro and small enter prizes offices	Works of this office maker enterprise tike micro and small enterprise will be issued
14	Police office	Pease and security of and sustainability will be issue
15	Health portative office	Protection and pretention of maleness an any disease will be assumed
16	Austral tourism office	Consults heritage and heritage is activities will be issued

Source municipality of lemi town

Administrative system under dreg Regime

In this period the political instability that was followed by the 1966 In urban and city civilians, soldieries, student, tax drivers, un employment were against the emperor ruler lemi town was on of part of the revolts (rebellion) man . After the dreg regime the power become to proclaimed 27

End note of CHAPTE Two

1 Informant Asefa wolde

² Informant menberv worke

³ 3 Informant: Asegd feJanu lemi Town Admintration office Document P.4“

4Ibid

⁴ *5Ibid.*

⁵ 6Informant Dems psamere

⁶ *7I bid*

⁷ *8Ibid*

⁸ *9Ibid*

⁹ 10 Informant Abebe belete

¹⁰ *11Ibid*

¹¹ *12Ibid*

¹² 13Informant kebede Ayehut

- 13 *14Ibid*
- 14 *15Ibid*
- 15 *16Ibid*
- 16 17Short history of lemi town Amhara “ version, P.12
- 17 *18Ibid*
- 18 *19Ibid*
- 19 20 Municipality of lemi town p to
21Ibid p, 22
- 20 *22Ibid, b.20*
- 21 *23Ibid*
- 22 24Informant: Getaw Erdachew
- 23 25Municipality of lemi town, p.4
- 24 *26Ibid, p.8*
- 25 27Lemi administration town office document P.88
- 26
- 27

CHAPTER THREE

3. Social services and facilities in lemi town

3.1 educations

Before the introduction of modern education, there was a traditional school in the town. There are still few traditional schools by the local priests and Muslim sheiks, helping children of the respective religious groups to some elementary academic and religious knowledge

However, these types of educational program had little impact on the children so the children after they reached a certain label have to go to regular school. 1

Modern education in zamia was started in 1950 with the opening of Gosh what elementary school. At the beginning the number students enrolled in the school was about 80-100 and these students were given material and moral incentives by the government in order to attract others³

This school in its early years could only receive limited number of students because of the shortage of closes rooms and teachers 2

Table 1; Elementary school student population

grade	NO of class	No of student	total		
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		male	female		
1	3	100	40	140	
2	2	50	5	55	
3	1	20	3	23	
4	1	10	2	12	
Total	7	180	50	230	

Thus, we understand from the table that there are limited number of the towns children and these the surrounding areas that were able to go to this school. As result the total number of students in the given years was small 3

However, with numerical in easement in the student's population the government tried to increase class room. Therefore by 1974 the numbers of students in the school wee noted to have rocked about 1800 students of 1200 were male and 600 were also females. Even, the number f classrooms were not suffice the available class rooms were extremely crowded. 6

Until 1962 this school served as elementary school from 1-6 But after 1962, it was developed as debrbrahan secondary admitting students student grade one up to eight. 4

There was no high school in the town before 1974.thefore after

Completed their study in debre brhan secondary school. They were expected to go to other school in Alem kerema secondly school 5

There are 8 school ranged from debrohrohan to higher secondary school and one vocational school in the town. This school are playing significant role in education sector by giving service for the people of lemi and the neigh boring town and surrounding Tulare areas.6

3.2 Health

The existence of health service centers is import on for each individual and the society at large in the country and particularly in lemi it is important to have tress centers to follow up well being of social and economic development of any country. The modern medicine was introduced in Ethiopia in 18th century according to scholars at thattime there is no development in the area because of most people used traditional way of medication. In 1960 medicine was introduced in lemi town According to my in for motion givers before the establishment of the first public clinic 1960 the in habitants of the town vied trot of traditional medication form leave and roots of different plant and religiously by water, when the clinic was established health problem of the area have been solved .7

In 1973 the government owned clinic have two health assistance and the other medical professionals and 6 administrative staff members for nurses and two libratory workers and most

of chronic diseases that are frequently happened in the region because minimized by the strong work of this servants malaria is one of the disease which is most the time happens so there must be much more focus have to be given to handle the disease so to keep the people safe in the town the government have to ;play its role with strong corporation reason of the people living in lemi town 8

Health center is every crucial social service that every community needs to be render . This is for the main fact a healthy and productive citizen contribute a lot to the social and economic development of the country .Before the construction of health center in lemi town. Health service was provided by ranting private. 9

3.3 Road Transportation

It is clear that road Tran's potation is an important element for the process of moderation and rapid economic development of a country. The History of rood construction was under taken by emperor Rewords 1855. But when we see the area of lemi road construction was started by emperor Hale soilless since 1978 before the road transportation people have to use traditional transportation After the road transportation come people use modern transportation Like car. 10

In Ethiopia many roads were constructed during Italian occupation period likewise the first attempt to construct road form lemi with Addis Abeba and Alem ketema in lemi town is connected to the regional government capital Bahir dar) and capital of the country Addis Ababa and also another towns and rural. By the main as half road the runs form Addis Ababa to Debrebehen Rural areas also connected to the city Geary irrigation demand and hoarer foot paths create access to the irrigation 11

3.4 water supply

From the begging water is one of precious and unlimited resource which is fundamental for human life and health the human right to water is in decent sable for leading of life in human dignity. For along purred of time lemi town was able to get clean water supply was instead the year 1972 . The water supply system was under the control of the town municipality in the year 1973. The water supply system was under the control of newly formed water development water is vital for health and well being of mans food security and ultimately for economic development of the town as well the countries .12

The main source of water supply is spring. The spring is found in Keble of on the way to lemi to done ba: The capacity of this spring water to fulfill the need of the people is not sufficient and using stream from the observers the water in need of it is not fulfilled .According to the local water supply office where functional to the public to the public fairly distributed in the town of lemi. Generally water supply in lem town is controlled by the water supply office regular and sufficient. Water supply is one of the basic requirements and necessities for human access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation is obviously essential for people's health.13

3.5 ELECTRIC SUPPLY

The possession of this service is very important for

The development of a town. These are because it encourages investment fainted and flourished the beauty of the town 14

In history the first diesel generator to supply electric power for use introduce in 1984. The generator was capacity 486 kW providing Electricity. For six hours (12 pm -6[,) the generator could not how ever meet the future power demand of the town for lighting purpose. According to the brunch office in 1989 the number of Clint was 800 in 1990 people have get housing units of 530 to Electric city as source of lighting of the total housing with Electric city only 15% had private meter connection the remaining 85% shard meters . The in relative improvement of lemi yet problem in Electric power supply was made in the year a diesel could give 24 hours service has been denoted by regional authority in cooperation with the central government 15

3.6 TELE PHONE SERVICE

In lemi Tele phone service was started in 1970 E.C and also it served as significant role in the town as well as in the region. The service has been introduced quite recently at the first the service also was based on manual exchange with low capacity since the technology was out of dated there was frequently interruption in the service and it is very difficult to expect efficient service from such old handed technology.16

In 1989 according to the person who in charge of the Ethiopia Telecommunication Corporation installed the exchange of width of 30 lines .The new exchange main system is found at the town of maraca bête for that reason. The number is small and the cost that is charged for the installation and service is high . When the service is given through automatic its capacity is extremely below the demand of the society because of low capacity 17

The situation seems to be discouraging and for that there would be investor in the area through come for way . The capacity is not in the line with the level of service and the demand people in the town . Because of this the Ethiopian Tele communication corporation the new exchange is planned to functional in the town of lemi in the year of 1971 In lemi town of Ensaro woreda in Tele prone service are well organized and has been mpertont

Generally Tele phone service and facilities are important in the town of lemi to exchange information and massage for one place to another place 18

3.7 postal services

The beginning of postal services in lemi town goes back to 1960s with the frist grade status . The post office offers or gives different service such a

s Postal box service

- Howell
- Selling
- Receiving and delivering of Money 19

The survey in the postal office in 1978 shows that the post office had 200 Postal boxes, out of the 200 boxes 80 was not rented. This implies that the demand is lower than the available boxes to use postal service. Like most of small urban centers of our country the delweller of the town are not costumed to exchange mails. Regarding to the collection the post office had set boxes around its compound and that is not sufficient to provide adequate service to the customer .20

3.8 Municipal Service

Municipal service is obvious that municipals in every town their own importance to the town and they are the most important sector that plays significant role in securing the quality and biolytic fullness by doing different activities which are crucial to the town of emi 21

1. Leml town Administrative office
2. Ibid
3. Ibid
4. Informant: Bayelgn Brehan
5. Ibid
6. Informant:
7. Leml Health office Document P.200
8. Ibid p.150

9. Ibid p. 88
10. Informant: Maguey defer
11. Ibid
12. Interview by water supply officer Abebaw
13. Ibid
14. Leml municipal office Document p. 15
15. Tourism office in lemi town news paper p. 44
16. Ibid
17. Informant: Be tabh Aye hut
18. Ibid
19. Ibid
20. Municipality of lem; town office
21. Ibid

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Socio- economic Institution

4.1 Idir

The first and the earliest socio- economic institution in lem; town are Idir following the gradual increase of population in the town many Idirs were established in the town among these are kidanemheret Idir Mikael Idir, and Miriam are the most known in this level of development and member ship .1

According to My informant shferaw Ayele kideneh mhret Idir are the first Idir Association in the town of Lemi; The primary goal of Idir Association is remain to preside assistance to the member in time of preside assistance to the members death and, loose property and the time of serious illness including difficult contains . Idir institution plays significant role in conflict reservation behalf of members of population be yondit.2

The member meet monthly to pay their payment and discussion on a current issue . I dir as group life in durance usually has a large member ship and the weekly or monthly never ship is minimal and affordable by all.3 Idir guarantees grieving families for instance the complete

assistance (financial or otherwise) they seek in time emergency . Idir members are required to handle funerals and must always be ready to help in lem; town. 4

Idir can be established by communality or village at the work place or among friend and family The primary objective of Idir helping people in funeral activities which the death of the members occurs the members pay money or other material like wood Enjera, coffee, and mony. In lem; Idir was established the period of or the year in 1955.

Generally Idir was one of social- economic institution in lemi town 5

4.2 Ikub

Ikub was another form of socio –economic institution in lemi town. It is different from Idir because of its member ship and types. It is types of self help institution depend song village , work place and age group .

Among the best known Ikub institution in Lemi

Was wetatoch Ikub Miriam Ikub institution, Sunday Ikub institution Friday ikub institution men Ikub institution female Ikub and Monday Ikub one founded in lemi town. 6

To it is voluntary and conducted and mainly to aim saving in traditional way.

Ikub obtain the necessary fund for activities such as weddings, building a house or starting micro business the rotation fund is a means, particular never consider making due to lack of money Ikub is more flexible and accessible than banks and requires minimal paper work. As result people without formal education are not formal education are n to join moreover, for small payment each week or month, member of the group on a rotational basis. Ikub be is one of traditional socio- economic in lemi Town.7

Iqub is also an association established by small or large group of people in order to improve their or provide substantial rotating funding for members in order to improve their lives and living conditions Ikub was well known a social service or institution in lemi town as that of other towns became presenting this social service also the main savaging of traditional way in the town of lemi .8

4.3 Mahibar

It is also another socio – economic institution that was known in lemi town especially among orthodox Christianity mailbag or sawa is one of the social institutions in church. It is conducted once among the in different houses of the members outside the compound of the church

.According to the elders of the thrown, mailbag or sawa is

Amore vacant institution un like Ikub, Idir and dabo men and women were attend in the Association.⁹

Mahiber meet on the monthly test held at each member house successively. There are many mahiber or sawa in the town of lemi but the most one are marila mahiber or sawa medharl alem mahiber, Giyorgies mahiber or sawa Gebriel sawa mahiber kidanebret and Arsema mahiber. Among the above mahiber or sawa. Oldest mahiber is gebriel mahber¹⁰

4.4 Dabo

It is also traditional institution in lemi' town the form of self association Dabo is well known socio economic institution. Among the in habitants of the town. But this is labor. Association in the system of helping each other especially during the harvest as well as to some extent in building a house in the society. In lem; town Dabo was very important Because of it save time, It finished the work without any difficult condition as its institution lemi people have rule and regulation to the Dubo.¹¹ a person who is said no present form the Dab day he/ she punished by the Dabo members ^{12`}

Generally Dabo also social economic in institution in lemi town guring day to day actives of the people ¹³

End note of chapter four

1 Informant: shewangzaw Gtachew

2. *Ibid*

3. *Ibid*

4. Informants mekonnen Belete

5 *Ibid*

6 *Ibid*

7. Informant Emyaye shewangzaw

8. Lem; Tourism office Document P.88

9. *Ibid*

10 *Ibid*

Informant: meseret Belete

12. *Ibid*

13. Informant: Geremsaw Aynkaw