



DILLA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC HISTORY OF GOLOLCHA WOREDA, ARSI ZONE

BY
Amane Edris

AUGUST, 2022

DILLA, ETHIOPIA

A Socio-economic history of Gololcha woreda, Arsi zone

BY

Amane Edris

ADVISOR: TEMESGEN NIGUS G/HIWOT(Ph.D.)

CO-ADVISOR: ABDU MOHAMMED ALI (Ph. D)

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

DILLA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF

ARTS IN HISTORY

DILLA, ETHIOPIA

AUGUST, 2022

DILLA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT
A Socio-economic History of Gololcha Woreda, Arsi Zone

BY

Amane Edris

APPROVED BY BOARD EXAMINES

Advisor

Signature

Examiner

Signature

Examiner

Signature

Dilla University

Graduate Programs Office

This is to certify that the Thesis prepared by Amane Edris, entitled: “A Socio-economic History of Gololcha woreda, Arsi zone” and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in History complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Signed by the Examining Committee:

Examiner: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Examiner: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Advisor: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Chair of Department or Graduate Program Coordinator

Translation of key words

A. Afan Oromo

All words of the Oromo language are spelled according to the Afan Oromo writing and reading system

There are short vowels and long vowels in Afan Oromo writing system. These are:-

Short vowels: a, e, i, o, and u Example; lafa - land mana – home

Long vowels: aa, ee, ii, oo, and uu Example; laafaa- smooth saamuu – robbing

When two or more than two consecutive vowels came in a single word, they are classified by using apostrophe (‘). Unless the word has no meaning

Example; saaa – meaningless sa’aa – cow

Taaau – meaningless Taa’uu – seating

Baaa – meaningless Ba’aa – burden

Consonant letters in Afan Oromo language are germinated by doubling similar letters.

Example; Samuu – being dirty Sammuu – mind

Cuubuu – baptizing Cubbuu – sin

Tuuluu – collecting together Tulluu – mountain

There are also five paired consonants of different types which have different sounds. These are: -

Ch, Dh, Ny, Ph, Sh (except Ch and Sh, the rest three have different sounds from the English language).

Example; DH: a gingivative implosive sound. Example, *Dhadhaa* – butter

Ny: a palatal or nasal sound. Example, Nyaata – food

Ph: a labial, ejective sound. Example, Buphaa – egg

In Afan Oromo writing and reading system, letters such as C, Q and X have different sounds from English language. For example; C: have a dental sound as in Caffee – smash

Q: have palatal sound as in qaama – body

X: as in Xalayyaa which means letter

Amharic

There are seven sounds in Amharic language. The seven sounds Amharic language alphabets are represented as follows.

1. U=Ha

ሁ=Hu

ኃ=Hi

ህ=Ha

ህ=He

ሀ=Hi

ሀ=Ho

2. Palatized sounds are represented as follows:

ሸ=Sh

ቸ=Ch

ጸ=Gn

ዘ=Z

ጆ=J

3. Glottalized sounds are represented as follows

ቀ=K

ጠ=T

ቆ=Ch

ፀ=Ts

ቆ=Ph

4. Germination is indicated by doubling

Example: - ታደሰ ከበደ Tadassa Kabbada

List of abbreviations

- AAU: Addis Ababa University
- AEPA: All Ethiopian Peasant's Association
- APC: Agricultural Producer's Co-operatives
- CSA: Central Statistics Agency
- EEA: Ethiopian Economic Association
- EPDM: Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement
- EPRP: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party
- EPRDF: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
- GIS: Geographic Information System
- IES: Institute of Ethiopian Studies
- LRB: Land Reform Bill
- MLRA: Ministry of Land Reform Agent
- MOA: Ministry of Agriculture
- MOE: Ministry of Education
- NLC: National Literacy Campaign
- NLCCC: National Literacy Campaign Coordinating Committee
- PAs: Peasant Associations
- PCs: Producer's Cooperatives

SCs: Service Cooperative

WAs: Womens Association

Glossary of Terms

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Ato: | a title to honorable peoples equivalent to Mr. |
| Awuraja: | an administrative unit which incorporates many districts which roughly means Sub-province |
| Balabat: | a land lord (land owning noble) |
| Dega: | cold climate region |
| Gada: | an age grade in which adult members of the Oromo prepare themselves for Social and political responsibilities |
| Gasha: | a unit of land measurement equivalent to 40 Hectares |
| Gebbar: | a tribute paying peasant (serf) |
| Gult: | a land given to an official to administer and collect tribute during the imperial Regime which is equivalent to (Fief) |
| Hudad: | A state or Government Land during the imperial regime |
| Kella: | A custom post in which tribute is collected on the gates of the country |
| Lam: | A fertile land |
| Maderia: | a land given to the soldiers and government officials during the Imperial regime as a compensation for their service |
| Mesafint: | Hereditary nobility empowered with political power. |
| Negus: | king |
| Qabale: | the lowest administrative unit which is administered under district (sub-district) |
| Qalad: | a unit of land measurement during the imperial regime |

Qolla: Hot climate area

Rest: a large amount of inalienable land owned by an individual or a family

Taf: Non- fertile soil

Warada: an administrative unit equivalent to district

Zamacha: A campaign which is proclaimed by the military government

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHOR

First and foremost, I certify that this thesis is my original work and that all sources of information used in this thesis have been properly acknowledged. This thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the MA degree requirements at Dilla University and deposited in the library of Dilla University to be made available to borrowers under the library's rules. I further declare that I am not submitting my thesis to any other school for the purpose of receiving an academic degree, diploma, or certificate. Without obtaining specific permission, brief excerpts from this thesis are permitted as long as the source is properly acknowledged. The license to quote from or reproduce this manuscript in whole or in part may be granted by the author upon request.

The department and postgraduate program directorate may provide permission for extensive quotations from or reproductions of this text in whole or in part if the proposed use of material is in the interest of scholarship, in his or her opinion. Permission from the author is required in all other circumstances.

Name Amane Edris_____

Place: Dilla University

Date of submission _____

Acknowledgement

To begin, I express my gratitude to my Almighty Allah for bringing me to this point in my life. To carry out this research, I gratefully recognize my adviser Temesgen Nigus G/Hiwot (doctor) for his time, commitment, unwavering encouragement, invaluable direction, constructive comments, patience, helpful suggestions, and instructive attitude.

This study would not have been possible without the generous involvement of community of the Gololcha woreda, who volunteered to complete the voluntary to hold interview and provide the necessary information.

I would want to convey my heartfelt gratitude to my dearly beloved *husband Jamaal Hedeto* for his unwavering support and encouragement, as well as for sharing all of my life's responsibilities during my graduate studies.

Finally, I'd want to express my gratitude to my friends Bona Gere, Biratu Etana and Mohammed Ahmed for their consistent support and encouragement during my graduate studies and research.

Amane Edris

August, 2022

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|------|
| List of abbreviations | v |
| Acknowledgement | x |
| ABSTRACT..... | xiii |
| CHAPTER ONE | 1 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Geographic Setting of Gololcha Woreda..... | 1 |
| CHAPTER TWO | 7 |
| 2. Socio – Economic Developments in Ethiopia..... | 7 |
| 2.1 Pressure on social and economic development..... | 7 |
| 2.2 Economic Governance | 9 |
| 2.3 Socio-economic developments in Ethiopia in Pre-Italian Period | 10 |
| 2.4 Socio-economic order in Ethiopia from (1889- 1935)..... | 14 |
| 2.5 Socio-economic order in Ethiopia during the Italian period (1936–1941) | 15 |
| 2.6 Socio-economic developments in Ethiopia from liberation to revolution (1941-1974) | 17 |
| 2.6.1 Land Ownership from (1941 – 1974) | 18 |
| 2.6.2 Trade and Industries from (1941 – 1974) | 20 |
| 2.7 Oppositions to the Emperor’s feudo-bourgeoise order | 21 |
| 2.8 The socio-economic order during the Marxist Junta (1974 – 1991)..... | 22 |
| 2.8.1 The Land Reform Proclamations of March 1975 | 24 |
| 2.8.2 The formation of Peasant Associations..... | 25 |
| CHAPTER THREE | 28 |
| 3. Major Economic activities in <i>Gololcha</i> Woreda..... | 28 |
| 3.1 Agriculture | 28 |
| 3.2 Cash Crop..... | 30 |
| 3.2.1 Coffee production in <i>Gololcha</i> District..... | 31 |
| 3.2.2 Chat/Khat cultivation | 31 |
| 3.3 Livestock rearing | 32 |
| 3.4 Trade activity | 33 |
| 3.5 Major Social service in <i>Gololcha</i> District..... | 33 |
| 3.6 Infrastructural Development | 33 |
| 3.6.1 Education service | 34 |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|----|
| 3.6.2 | Health service..... | 34 |
| 3.6.3 | Electricity service..... | 35 |
| 3.6.4 | Transportation services | 35 |
| 3.7 | Telecommunication and postal services..... | 36 |
| 3.8 | Traditional and Modern Financial Institutions..... | 36 |
| 3.9 | <i>Iqqub</i> and <i>Iddir</i> as Traditional finance..... | 36 |
| CHAPTER FOUR..... | | 38 |
| 4. | Major Socio-economic challenges in <i>Gololcha</i> warada..... | 38 |
| 4.1 | Rural development | 38 |
| 4.2 | Gender aspects | 40 |
| 4.3 | Resource scarcity | 41 |
| 4.4 | Shortages of arable Land..... | 43 |
| 4.5 | Soil Erosion and Land Degradations | 44 |
| 4.6 | Deforestations and desertification..... | 45 |
| 4.1. | Crop pests and Animal diseases..... | 46 |
| Conclusion | | 47 |
| Bibilography | | 53 |

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this research is to explore the social and economic history of the Gololcha District between 1991 and 2015. To do this, an effort was undertaken to gather qualitative data from local elders, officers, and the administration office's archives. Additionally, the written materials related to the study were evaluated and double-checked. The Gololcha District engages in a variety of economic activities, including agriculture, Livestock rearing and trade. The Gololcha District community's economy is based primarily on agriculture. This is due to the fact that the majority of rural populations rely on agriculture for a living. The majority of the rural districts in Gololcha District have relied on agriculture as a source of income for a very long time. Root crops, certain cereals, primarily barley and maize, and animal husbandry are the main agricultural activity in the district. Similarly, a portion of the population in the Gololcha district engaged in mixed agriculture, which combines subsistence farming with animal husbandry. On the other hand, cattle breeding and trade also play a major role in the socio-economic development of the district. The district's second-largest source of income generation is from the rearing of livestock. The main cash crops in the Gololcha District are coffee and chat. Grain and cattle commerce are the two main sorts of trade activity that the district's indigenous people engage in it. The essential structures and systems that a district or area uses to receive services are referred to as infrastructure service. Education, telecommunication, water supply, energy, health service, transportation or road construction, and postal services are some of the important infrastructure. The community in the district has been helping each other by pooling their resources in the way of Afoosha and Iqqubi to help one another in happy and sad times, strengthening the socio-economic status of the populace. However, contemporary financial institutions have opened up in the area, such Ethiopian Commercial Bank, to assist the locals in their financial endeavors.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Geographic Setting of Gololcha Woreda

Ethiopia is a culturally and ethnically diverse country. It has more than 86 ethnic groups, each with its own language dialects, and multitudinous cultures and traditions. The country has a long history, mosaic of people and diverse cultural heritage and reasonably good resources for development. The people of Ethiopia have got a very long social, cultural and economic history of working together to fulfill their socio-economic needs. Ethiopia has a long history of using social programmers to facilitate its continued development towards a modern, adaptive society. The Ethiopian economy and the people's livelihoods depend on the agricultural sector which is not only the backbone of the economy, but also provides employment for more than 85% of the population.¹

In many rural communities in general are, as the result of their cohesive social organization and institutions, slow to change and to adapt to invocations and new practices, except when it can be demonstrated to them that change brings other benefits such as the acquisition of higher standard of living and social prestige for themselves and their families. Religious and other beliefs contribute to the apparent conservatism of rural dwellers and often put a brake on progress. It is in religion that most farmers particularly in Ethiopian seed their explanation for non-rational and rational behavior. Apart from these, religious observances such as not working on certain days and aversion to certain types of food are impeding productivity, production of cash yielding products, use of productivity, and use of nutritional foods.²

Oromia Regional National State is the largest state of Ethiopia. It was the largest region in terms of area, population, contribution to national economy, etc. The study was conducted in Oromia Regional State, *Arsi Zone*, and *Gololcha* woreda. The capital city of the zone,

¹ Richard Pankhurst: *An Economic History of Ethiopia From Early Times to 1800, A Journal of African History, Vol. 3 No. 1, P. 7*

² Gameda Guluma: "Land, Agriculture and Society in the Gibe region, South western Ethiopia", c. 1850 – 1974, P.2

Asella, was situated at Eastern part of the woreda. Astronomically, *Gololcha* woreda is situated between 8⁰48'0" N latitude and 39⁰42'0" E longitude. East Part of the *Arsi* Zone, *Gololcha* was bordered on the south by *Amigna*, on the west by *Chole*, on the northwest by *Aseko*, and on the north and east by the *Mirab (West) Hararghe Zone Daro Lebu* district. *Gololcha* was located at about 307 km East of Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia and 280 km from *Asella*, which was the capital town of *Arsi* zone. It was bordered by *Aseko* district in the north, *Amigna* district in the south, in the east by *West Hararghe* zone and *Chole* district in the west. The administrative center of the woreda is *chancho (caanco)*. Other towns in the *Gololcha* woreda includes; *Jinga bilu, Kella, Haro Kambela, Mine* and *Arada*.³

The district found at an altitude ranging from 1400 and 2500 m.a.s.l. The altitude of this woreda rarely exceeds 1500 meters above sea level. Rivers include 50 kilometers of the *Gololcha*, 26 of the *Mine* and 37 of the *Daraba*. A survey of the land in this woreda shows that 20.6% is arable or cultivable, 21.7% pasture, 27% forest, and the remaining 30.7% is considered swampy, mountainous or otherwise unusable.⁴

Based on the information obtained from the three-year strategic plan document of the Woreda rural development and agricultural office, the projected population size of the Woreda was 162,197 of which 82,558 are male and 79,639 are female. From this population 86.7% live in rural area 13.7% in urban area. Consequently, the document indicates that 92% of the rural people obtain their livelihood from mixed farming. Others include those who participate in agriculture, trading, civil servants and unemployed people.⁵

Khat and fruits are important cash crops. Coffee is another important cash crop; over 50 square kilometers are planted in it. On 26 July 2009, the woreda agriculture and rural development office reported over five million quintals of coffee were harvested in the previous fiscal year.^[3] Generally, the district has a total area of 178102 hectares and was classified in to two agro-ecologies, the midland and the lowland with a share of 25% and

³ Government of Oromia Region: A "Socio-economic Profile of *Arsi* Zone" (August, 1, 2006), P. 5

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ *Gololcha Woreda Finance and Economic Bureau (2021)*

75% respectively. The average temperature of the district was 350 c and the average rainfall was 900 mm/year. Total population of the district is estimated to be 201,247 out of which 102,502 were males and 98,745 were females. The main rainy season of the district was in April, May, June, July, August and September. The soil type of the district was silt soil and sandy soil. Major crops produced in the district are coffee, maize and *Khat*.⁶

Gololcha is one of the District located at eastern part of *Arsi Zone* in Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia. *Gololcha* woreda, situated southeast of Mount *Arba Gugu*, is currently divided into 36 kebeles with a total population of 137,845 inhabitants. The administrative center of this woreda is *Chancho* other towns include *Dumuga, Jinga Bilu, Kella, Haro Kambela, Mine and Unke*.⁷

The 1994 national census reported a total population for this woreda of 117,828, of whom 59,895 were men and 57,933 women; 2,449 or 2.08% of its population were urban dwellers at the time. The two largest ethnic groups reported in *Gololcha* were the Oromo (82.13%), and the Amhara (17.13%); all other ethnic groups made up 0.74% of the population. *Oromiffa* was spoken as a first language by 78.01%, and 21.94% spoke Amharic; the remaining 0.05% spoke all other primary languages reported. The majority of the inhabitants were Muslim, with 77.23% of the population having reported they practiced that belief, while 21.53% of the population said they professed Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and 1.19% were Roman Catholic.⁸

The district is found at an altitude range between 1400 and 2,500 m.a.s.l. The total area of the district is 178,102 hectares and mainly classified as two agro-ecologies, midland and the lowland constituting of 25% and 75% respectively (DoANR, 2015 as cited in Degaga et al, 2017). According to, the total population of the district is 119,067 out of which 63,812 male and 55,255 are female. Nearly 11% of the population is female headed households. Mixed farming is the major livelihood of the district. Major annual crops produced based

⁶ The *Gololcha* Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office, (2021)

⁷ The Socio-economic Profile of *Arsi Zone*, Government of Oromia Region, August 1 2006, P. 3

⁸ National Statistics Agency (CSA): The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia, Results for Oromia Region, Vol. 1 P. 10

or area coverage from largest to smallest are sorghum, maize, *teff*, haricot bean and groundnut, respectively.⁹

According to the *Gololcha* District Ten-year strategic plan (2020), The *Gololcha* District community's economy is based primarily on agriculture. This is due to the fact that the majority of rural populations rely on agriculture for a living. The majority of the rural districts in *Gololcha* District have relied on agriculture as a source of income for a very long time. Root crops, certain cereals, primarily barley and maize, and animal husbandry are the main agricultural activity in the district. Similarly, a portion of the population in the *Gololcha* district engaged in mixed agriculture, which combines subsistence farming with animal husbandry. Mixed farming is the major livelihood of the district. Major annual crops produced based on area coverage from largest to smallest are *sorghum, maize, teff, haricot bean and groundnut*, respectively.¹⁰

On the other hand, cattle breeding and trade also play a major role in the socio-economic development of the district. The district's second-largest source of income generation is from the rearing of livestock. The main cash crops in the *Gololcha* District are coffee and chat. It was connected to its adjacent districts, such as *Colle, Asako, Shanan Kolu, and Machera*, which are mostly connected to markets and major hubs for commercial activity. Grain and cattle commerce are the two main sorts of trade activity that the district's indigenous people engage in. Women actively participate in the cultivation and sale of crops, which benefits the home economy.¹¹

Trade in grain and livestock was one of the main sorts of business activity carried out by the local native population. Women take an active part in growing and selling crops, which benefits their households' economies. The essential structures and systems that a district or area uses to receive services are referred to as infrastructure service. Education, telecommunication, water supply, energy, health service, transportation or road

⁹ Informant: Nadow Tesema, an Officer in Gololcha district of Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau, 2021.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

construction, and postal services are some of the important infrastructure projects (*Gololcha District Ten-year strategic plan, 2020*).¹²

However, the study on the Working Traditions and their Contribution to Rural Development, in *Awra Amba* Community and another study conducted on a socio-economic history of north *Shawa*, Ethiopia (1880s-1935), The tenure systems influenced the productivity of the farms and the entire socio-economic systems in several ways. Primarily, the major portion of the lands in the region was owned by the peasants but in an extremely fragmented manner. These peasants had neither the will nor the capacity to increase productivity because of the predatory styles of taxation. The multi-faceted process of inheriting these fragmented lands also contributed to the prevalence of intra community conflicts. These were not only linear and or downward, from parents to children. There was also a means to make them horizontal or upward from offspring to parents.¹³

¹² Gololcha Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau, (2021)

¹³ Dachasa Demise: *An Economic History of Northern Shewa*, (1880 – 1035), P. 5

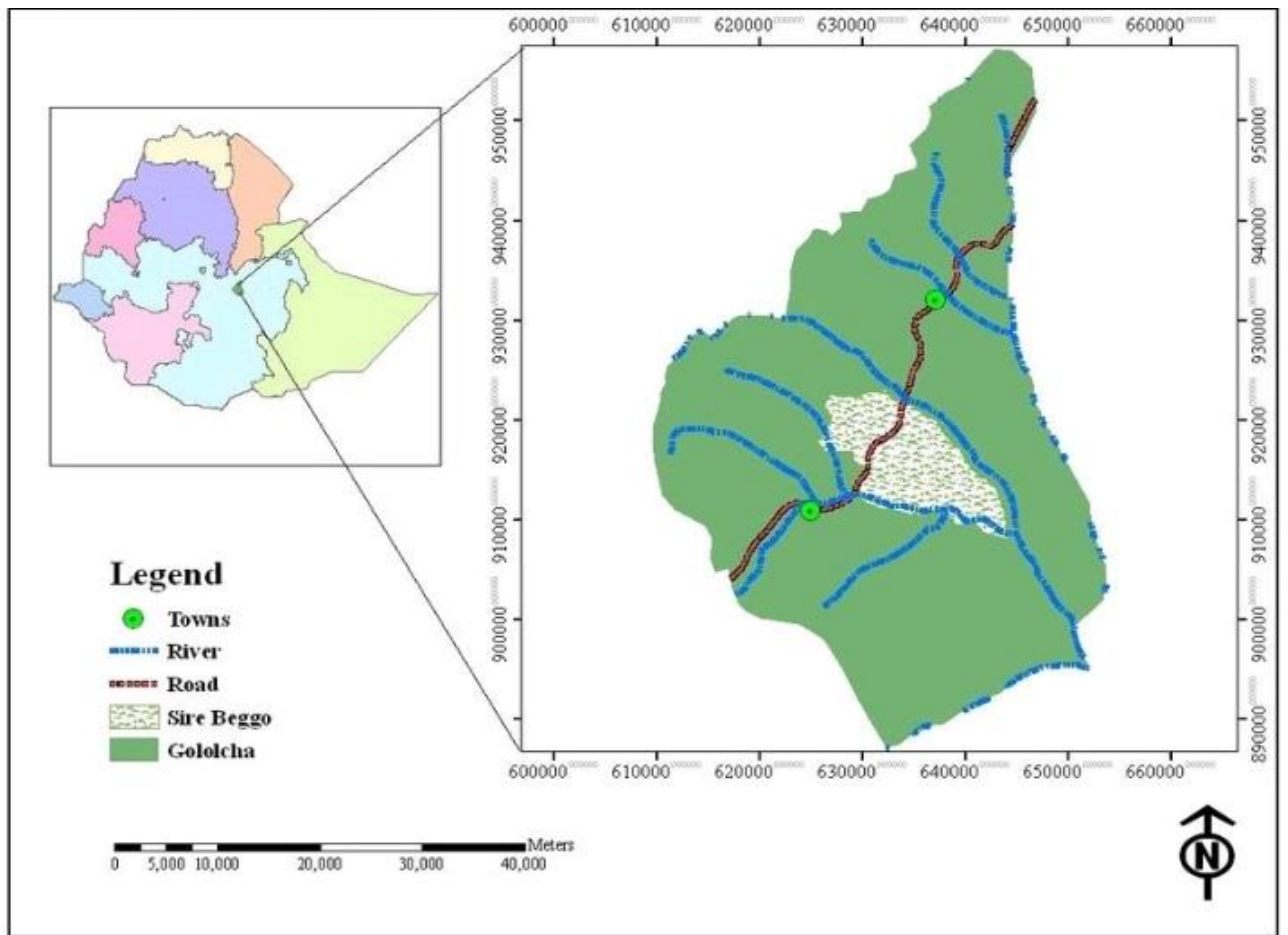


Figure 1. Geographic locations of Gololcha district

Source: Researchgates.net

CHAPTER TWO

2. SOCIO – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ETHIOPIA

Socio- economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic development of a given country is measured by with indicators such as the GDP of the country, life expectancy, literacy, and the levels of employment. The level of freedom of association, participation in civil society, personal dignity and safety as well as the extent of freedom of physical harm could be other factors which could indicate the level of the socio-economic development of a country.¹⁴

The interactions between an infinite number of social, cultural, ideological, environmental, climatic, biotic, physical, and many other variables have contributed to the social and Economic development of the country. Indigenous technical knowledge refers to people’s technical knowledge and expertise about the environment. On the contrary, human beings are the preservers and guardians of culture through its active transmission from generation to generation. In this process of transmissions, human beings not only preserve but also create culture; accordingly, all forms of life style might be totally abandoned or modified. Therefore, the trains of a culture cannot be fixed and defined once and for all as if they are immutable. Indigenous environmental knowledge is dynamic and involves internally generated and externally borrowed and adopted knowledge. Peasant farmers are not merely passive recipients as well as inactive transmitters of culture.¹⁵

2.1 Pressure on social and economic development

The new global order (or globalization) has prompted the rise of a ‘networked’ society across the globe which poses new challenges for governments. Governance has therefore emerged as a new ruling method in the networked society. Governance was often vaguely defined and the scope of its applicability sparks controversies. According to Pierre and Peters (2000), governance is a notoriously ‘slippery’ concept. Consequently, it was subject

¹⁴ (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/socioeconomic_development)

¹⁵ Attfeld: Social and Economic History (1999) p. 197

to various interpretations. In general, governance may be defined in a broader or in a narrower sense.

In the broad sense, it refers to different mechanisms employed to bring order through adaptation, negotiation, and obedience. In a narrow sense, it refers to a specific pattern and mechanism of coordination for solving common problems through a decentralized, networked and participatory system of rules (Chhotray & Stoker, 2009). Governance in our context is viewed from three broad perspectives: the norms or values used to shape the pattern of behavior of individuals (governing self); organizing principles of social order (governing social); and mechanisms for collective decision-making (governing society). These patterns correspond to individuals, institutions and systems respectively.

Governance as an agency for shaping patterns of behavior implies the practice of self-directing and self-governing processes in social relations. Governance as an organizing principle of social order refers to creating the conditions for ordered rule and collective action (Stoker, 1998). It lays the foundation for social order and cordial relations between state and society. According to Rhodes (1997:53), 'governance refers to self-organizing, inter-organizational networks. He goes on to argue that these networks are driven by 'the need to exchange resources and negotiate shared purposes'; and that they are subject to a complex dynamic. Governance as a mechanism for collective decision-making denotes a mode of political and economy steering involving public and private actors. It is a non-hierarchical mode of coordination and decision-making in the context of a plurality of views and interests (Pierre & Peters, 2000). According to Chhotray and Stoker (2009:3), 'governance is about the rules of collective decision-making in settings where there are a plurality of actors or organizations, and where no formal control system can dictate the terms of the relationship between these actors and organizations.'

The democratic governance is essential since it ensures citizens' rights, promotes the rule of law, consolidates fair representation and active participation of citizens in the political process, and upholds accountability of the government to the people (Bevir, 2010; Tulchin & Brown, 2002). As Norris (2012) noted, democratic governance is vital for economic prosperity and poverty reductions in developing countries. She argues that

governance and democracy are directly linked. Democracy allows citizens particularly poor households to express their views/interest, to hold public officials to account, and to get rid of incompetent, corrupt, or ineffective leaders from offices through elections. However, several poor developing countries are characterized by weak practice of democratic governance. Democratic governance incorporates numerous political issues such as power relations, power-sharing, power exercise, representation, and participation.

Local governance refers to the process through which public participation is realized, public choices are made, and decisions are executed at the local level (Shah, 2006; Saito, 2008). It further denotes a set of institutions, actors, mechanisms and processes created by the constitution, through which local people articulate their interests, negotiate their differences, exercise their rights, and make decisions (Shah, 2006). Multiple actors are involved in local governance processes, such as local government, traditional institutions, local people, and the local market. In this regard, local government represents the sub-national level of government that is entitled to specific mandates (granted by the constitution or other legal prerogatives) to carry out a range of state functions within a defined geographical area (Bovaird & Löffler, 2002; Reinikka & Svensson, 2004).

The performance of local government and the practice of local governance depend on the decentralization of power. Decentralized governance implies a system of decision-making or a framework for participatory resource and political management at a subnational level of administration (Ali Khan, 2013). Decentralization refers to the transfer of power from national to sub-national structures of government, by assigning resources to local authorities through de-concentration, delegation, or devolution.

2.2 Economic Governance

As Dixit (2009) noted, economic governance refers to the structure and functioning of the legal, economic and social institutions that support economic activity and economic transactions by protecting property rights, enforcing contracts, and taking collective action to provide physical and organizational infrastructure. The underlined concern in economic governance was how does a given country adopt and run macro, fiscal and monetary policies? How can it achieve and sustain economic growth? What should be the competing

role of state and market in economic growth, resource allocations, poverty reductions and protecting the welfare of the citizens? These are some of the key aspects of economic governance (Tabb, 2012; Noman, 2012). State–market relations are controversial and problematic in economic governance since they have to do with economic freedom and principles of economic organization (Jessop, 1998).

The principle of economic order was one of the major concerns in economic governance (Boscheck, 2003), and was a determining factor of the prosperity or poverty of a nation (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2012). Economic order deals with the systematic relations between the state and market and illuminates the way the economy operates and was organized. It also describes the power relations between the state and the market in controlling the economy (Jessop, 1998). The economy can be organized in various ways: hierarchal (regulated by the state), market (run by the interplay of demand and supply), and hybrid (a combination of the two), depending on the reigning ideology of the powers controlling the state (Meuleman, 2008). The organizing principles of economic order also determine the mode of production, allocation of resources, and the pattern of economic relations between the market and society (Williamson, 1996).

2.3 Socio-economic developments in Ethiopia in Pre-Italian Period

Ethiopia is one of the oldest Nations in the world and have a long socio-economic and political history beginning from ancient times. Ethiopia is also the second most populous country in sub – Saharan Africa. However, the country is rated as the mostly poorest nations in the world.¹⁶ The emergence and civilization of the state of Ethiopia dates back over thousands of years. Several smaller states and kingdoms like Punt and *Damat* and other smaller and well-organized communities had been emerged and established in the Northern parts of the Ethiopian region around the 10th century BC. However, around the second century BC, the state of Aksum emerged and rose to power in Northern parts of the country and grew in to a major power in the Red Sea region and began their own administration. After the fall of the state of Aksum around eleventh century AD, the Zagwe

¹⁶ Mohajan, Haradhan: *Ethiopia: A socio-economic study. Journal of Business Management and Administration, (2013) vol. 1 No.5 pp. 59-74*

dynasty took power in the Northern Ethiopian region and put their own legacy in Ethiopian history around from 1150 – 1270 and gives way to the rise of the Solomonic dynasty which lasts up to the fall of the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1974 AD. In the early years of the Solomonic dynasty, Ethiopia experienced a large-scale territorial expansion under different Christian kings and dominated the horn of Africa.¹⁷

In the first half of the 17th century, the Christian kingdom had established its first permanent capital at *Gonder* in 1636 and as a result a period of peace and stability was set in until the country was entered in to civil wars and disorders between the regional warlords during the reign of the so called '*Zemene mesafint*' in the 18th century. The period of *Zemene mesafint* came to an end in the mid-19th century with coming of Emperor Tewodros II in 1855 AD and he tried to reunify Ethiopia and attempted to bring different regions in to a single empire. The attempt of Emperor Tewodros II to restore imperial power and building of modern Ethiopian empire was consolidated by Emperor *Yohannis IV* who took power in 1871 AD. Emperor *Yohannis*'s policy of centralization was some bit successful than that of Tewodros II. The Ethiopian empire was transformed in to a well-organized and structured administration during the reign of Emperor Menelik II who came to power in 1889 AD. He had made an imperial expansion in to different regions and incorporated independent and semi – independent regions of Ethiopia including the peripheral regions which resulted in the formations of the modern border of the country. By 1900 Menelik had succeeded in establishing control over much of present-day Ethiopia and gained recognitions from the European colonial powers of the boundaries of his empire.

The foundations of Addis Ababa as the royal encampment of his empire in southern Shewa in 1886 AD had also farther facilitated the introductions and development of new ideas and socio-economic developments in Ethiopia. Many events and developments contributed to consolidating the positions of Addis Ababa as capital of the Ethiopian state. Of these, probably the most important was the victory of Ethiopia at Adwa in 1896 AD.¹⁸ The historic victory of Ethiopia at Adwa on the colonial Italy in 1896 had also a decisive contribution to the socio-economic, diplomatic and political significance of the country.

¹⁷ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 12

¹⁸ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 71

With the growth in the prestige of Emperor Menelik II, foreigners began to come and settle in the capital in increasingly large number. The establishments of Addis Ababa as a capital had also led to a steady growth of settlement and it became an attraction of many foreign traders and nationals such mainly Arabs, Greeks, Armenians and Indians. Import and export trade was begun and these was farther facilitated by the introductions of Telephone in and Telegraph lines in Ethiopia.¹⁹

In attempt to build European like palace complexes, schools, roads and other social services, Menelik had called for foreign artesian, skilled labors and expertise from European countries and they assumed important responsibilities in designing and building some of the long enduring public buildings to recent times. Among the first modernization projects introduced in the capital was the installations of piped water supply to Addis Ababa.²⁰

Once Menelik organized the preliminary bureaucratic and administrative facilities that a modern state would call for, he thoughtfully invested in introducing new technical capabilities to the country. Already by the end of the 19th century Ethiopia was connected to the rest of the world through a postal and telegraphic network. In 1894, Ethiopia joined the universal postal union.²¹

Menelik's modernization efforts were not in fact limited to the artifacts and technical services. Because of the foreign aggression was curbed following the victory of Adwa and due to the relative internal stability, both foreign and domestic trade was thriving. Modern banking system was introduced in Ethiopia. Roads that linked the capital to other parts of the country became operational. Traction engines were imported in order to prepare roads that would eventually be used by two-wheeled ox-drawn wagons and later by small cars belonging to notable personalities.²²

The completion of Djibouti – Addis Ababa rail way was an event of a considerable socio-economic significance for Ethiopia. It put the final seal on the centrality of Addis Ababa.

¹⁹ Ethiopian Journal of the Social Science and Humanities (EJOSSAH) vol. XIII, No. 2 p.117

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Ethiopian Journal of Social Science and Humanities (EJOSSAH), Vol. XIII, No. 2 p. 131

It also gave birth along the rail way-line to new towns: *Dire Dawa*, *Nazareth*, and *Mojo*. It became the chief medium by which Ethiopia was drawn in to the world economy. The rail way became the main means of transport for both goods and passengers to and from Ethiopia. It was also through rail way that ideas and fashions introduced in to the country.²³

The Banking concession was given to the British, more specifically to the British-controlled Bank of Egypt and in March 1905 Bank of Abyssinia was thus established in the capital. Fundamentally, the Bank faced inherent problems of a capitalist institutions grafted on to feudal structure. It was not easy to overcome the competitions of the informal credit system. In 1909, Empress *Taytu* created a rival lending institution known as the society for the promotions of agriculture and trade, but it was unsuccessful, lasting only one year. Finally, in 1931, the Bank was nationalized and it came to be known as the Bank of Ethiopia, ancestor of the state Bank of Ethiopia which became the commercial Bank of Ethiopia in 1963 AD.²⁴

In terms of formal education, the last years of Menelik saw a significant event. Menelik II school was founded in 1908 and staffed mainly by Egyptians of the Orthodox Coptic Christian church. French was the medium of instruction until superseded by English after 1941. French cultural paramountcy was further reinforced by the opening after 1912 of alliance franchise schools in *Dire Dawa* and Addis Ababa. *Teferi Mekonin* school, opened by *Ras Teferi* in 1925, was even more French-oriented than Menelik II school, with French directors.²⁵ The 1920s also witnessed the onset of the new phase of sending young Ethiopians abroad for education. The destination of most of these students was France. A smaller number found their way to Britain and the United States. The 1930s saw the founding of a number of schools in the province as well as in Addis Ababa. The spread of modern education in Ethiopia had the effects of having skilled personnel to the growing bureaucracy and the disseminations of ideas of change.²⁶

²³ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 101

²⁴ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia...* pp. 102-103

²⁵ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 108

²⁶ *Ibid.*

2.4 Socio-economic order in Ethiopia from (1889- 1935)

In the 19th century, as indeed also in earlier centuries of Ethiopian history, the economic basis of political power was tribute and surplus labor. Both were extracted from the peasant, who held his land (*rest*) by genealogical descent, and who were known as *gabbar* (after *geber*, tribute). The main tribute was the land-tax or rent. Its value varied according to degree of cultivation of the land (cultivated, *lam*; uncultivated, *taf*; semi-cultivated, *lam-taf*).²⁷ In addition to tribute, the *gabbar* was obliged to supply provisions such as honey (*mar*) that was so essential to make *taj* (mead, hydromel) for the ruling class.²⁸ The ruling class not only appropriated not only surplus product from the *gabbar* but also surplus labor. The chief expression of this forced labor or *corvee* was farming on state or governor's land (*hudad*).

Menelik's expansion to the south, west and east eased the congestion in the *rest* lands of the north by providing new areas of settlement. Secondly, it transposed the *gabbar-malkagna* relations to most of the newly incorporated regions. In the *rest* system, land is commonly owned by members of a lineage that are supposed to be descendants of the first settler or occupiers of the land. The areas that were spared this imposition were those that had peacefully submitted to Menelik. A fixed annual tribute (*qurt geber*) was imposed on the provinces as a whole and it was collected by the governor.²⁹

Before Menelik's expansion, the southern parts of Ethiopia lived under its own communal ownership of land where the customary rules of each locality governed the land regimes. The land ownership system which was forcefully put in place in the southern Ethiopia by Menelik was a feudal system of administration. Land was often granted by the Monarch to the northern occupiers in considerations of their service to the crown. The land lords then rent the land to the peasants who fell to engage in expansion. Citizens owed general obligations to the land owners, primarily to the church and the nobility. Land was concentrated in the hands of absentee feudal land lords and tenure was highly unsecured and also arbitrary eviction of land and extreme form of exploitations was a series threat

²⁷ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia...* P. 87

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, p. 87

which bred lots of anger.³⁰ Tenancy was wide spread in the southern province and most tenancy agreements were verbal, involving sharecropping arrangements known as *erbo*(quarter), *siso*(one-third) and *ekul arash*(half-sharing).³¹ One of the forces which had a profound impact on the systems of land tenure in the south was the institutions of land measurement known as the *qalad*, after the rope used to measure the land. Land measurement had had a relatively long history in *Begemidir*, in North-western Ethiopia. A major objective that land measurement was designed to achieve was facilitating taxation. The measured land was divided in to *lam*, *lam-taf* and *taf*. These terms denoted the degree of the fertility of the soil. In both northern and southern Ethiopia, traditional land tenure had had a communal character, with peasants enjoying only usufructuary rights over the land.³²

2.5 Socio-economic order in Ethiopia during the Italian period (1936–1941)

Italian rule in Ethiopia was largely confined to the towns because of the patriotic resistance and their impact of occupation was mainly felt on urban centers. The Italians left a lasting imprint on the architectural land scape of the capitals of the new governorships, as evidenced by the Italian built edifices still visible in such towns as Gonder, Jimma, Harar and Addis Ababa.³³ For the capital of their east African empire, the Italians drafted an ambitious master-plan in Addis Ababa who was aborted by the collapse of their rule in 1941. Yet legacies of the enterprise remained in the capital as the birth of *Markato*, the open market in the western parts of the city.³⁴

³⁰ International Journal of Academic Research and Development, Vol. 5, P. 34

³¹ *Ibid*

³² *Ibid*

³³ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P.163

³⁴ *Ibid*

During the Italian occupation period, Addis Ababa received its first urban supply of electric, run by the parastatal CONIEL (*compagna nazionale imprese elettriche*, ancestor of the Ethiopian electric light and authority, EELPA) and water from the *Gafarsa* reservoir. A number of factories were also set up, most notably the textile mills and cement factory in Dire Dawa, and the oil mills and saw mills dotted all over the country.³⁵ The acquisition by town-dwellers of European habits and manners had already begun before the Italian occupation period and after their rule it became more pronounced. These ranges from dress style to food habits (including the eating of pasta). The cash economy which was begun before 1935 was significantly reinforced during the Italian period.³⁶

The Italian rule was distinguished for the achievements of road construction. It was more extensive and impressive in the northern parts than the southern half of the country. This is not surprising, as Italian road-building was geared towards promoting the conquest of the country rather than its development. The Italian network of roads provided a skeleton for future expansion and betterment. Further, it gave an impetus to the development of motor transport in Ethiopia.³⁷ After their defeat in 1941, the Italians left a number of cars, trucks and skilled personnel, all of value to such post-liberation enterprises as the public department, ancestor of the government controlled *Anbassa* (Lion) Bus transport company.

In the economic sphere, the Italian rule followed a policy of weakening or destroying non-Italian expatriate firms was adopted. Among the victims of this policy were the Indian house of *Mohammedally*, which had been the leading import-export firm before 1935, and the French firm *A. Besse*; the latter however, came back and dominated import-export trade after liberation. Concurrently, the Italians set up a number of parastatal organizations in industry, commerce and agriculture. However, the main problem faced by the agrarian scheme was insecurity and the colonial farmers lived under the constant threat of attack by the patriots' guerilla bands.³⁸

³⁵ *Ibid*

³⁶ *Ibid*

³⁷ *Ibid*

³⁸ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, p. 165

2.6 Socio-economic developments in Ethiopia from liberation to revolution (1941-1974)

The period 1941 – 1974 represents a summation of modern Ethiopian history. Emperor Tewodros's efforts at centralization in the 19th century was consummated in the absolutism of Emperor Haile Selassie I in the 20th century. The prominent role that was played by British in the process of liberation for their own global strategic reasons gave them a position of ascendancy in Ethiopia. Ethiopia was forced to sign the Anglo-Ethiopian agreements in 1942 and 1944 which enabled British to assume extensive control over Ethiopia's finance, administration and territorial integrity. British subjects occupied key posts in Ethiopian administration as advisors and judges; further, the entire police force was run by the British. The British also exercised stringent fiscal control over the country.³⁹

The end of British domination in 1952 opened the beginning of a rather close partnership with the united states which lasted until the 1974 revolution. The first official contacts between two states were made in 1943 during the visit to the united states of the then vice-minister of finance, *Yelma Deresa*. Ethiopian request centered on military aid and the secondment of financial and legal experts. The US response came in the form of an extension of their lend-lease to Ethiopia and the sending of technical mission in May 1944.⁴⁰ The American impact was felt in many facets of Ethiopian life, but perhaps most conspicuously in the spheres of military organization, communication and education. American military influence in Ethiopia was most evident in the fields of training and equipment.⁴¹

The Americans also exerted a clearly preponderant influence in the fields of education. The education system of Ethiopia was conducted along more or less American lines. United states became the chief destinations of young Ethiopians seeking higher education. However, the preponderance of Americans in almost all aspects of Ethiopian life bred resentment, especially among the students, who viewed the whole situation as being within the global frame work of American imperialism. Anti-Americanism grew particularly

³⁹ Bahru Zewude: A History of Modern Ethiopia...P. 179

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Ibid

strong in the late 1960s and early 1970s. For the Ethiopian state, the pre-war policy of maneuvering among a number of foreign powers gave way to increasing dependence on the united states of America, which provided the infrastructural and super structural support for the consolidations of absolutism.⁴²

2.6.1 Land Ownership from (1941 – 1974)

The land privatization process initiated with the institutions of land-measurement (*qalad*), and unequal distributions of land increased. Extensive land grants by the state to its officials and supporters reduced a substantial portion of the peasantry to the status of tenancy, particularly in the southern half of the country. The underlying theme in this period in the area of land tenure was an acceleration of the process of privatization of land which had already started before 1935. In the northern province of the country, the old communal kinship system of land tenure continues to wage a defensive struggle against the pervasive influence of privatization. In the south, private tenure increasingly became the norm. firstly, northern settlers had acquired tributary land rights over southern peasants. Secondly, there was a land given known as (*madarya*) to those engaged in the government service as a salary was convertible to freehold. Thirdly, the government made extensive land grants from its large reserve known as (*ya mangest mare*).⁴³ The ultimate objectives of these government grants was evidently to broaden its basis of power. The main beneficiaries of these grants were patriots, exiles, soldiers and civil servants. The overall pattern of land allotment to the targeted group who served in the war and in peace made many Ethiopians landless and unemployed.⁴⁴ The post-liberation period also witnessed a remarkable growth in land sales in Ethiopia. Correspondingly, the price of land continued to rise in most areas. This was as a result of concentrations of land in the hands of the few. Large land holdings were prevalent in the south where the land privatization process was advanced. The most important consequence of the growth of private tenure was the wide spread of tenancy in the south.

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 191

⁴⁴ Ibid

Parallel to the privatization process, the central government went the efforts to increase the revenue from the land by eliminations of the intermediary tiers of revenue appropriations and gave the government direct access to the source of revenue. The first land tax decree of 1942 had fixed the land-tax rate on both measured and unmeasured land at half that in force in 1935. In the late 1944, a new decree was issued which raised the tax on measured land. The measured lands subjected to this rate were located in *Shewa, Harar, Arusi, Wallo, Wallaga, Sidamo, Illubabor, Gamu Gofa, and Kaffa*.⁴⁵ The 1944 decree on land-tax represented the first step in the rationalization of land revenue in theory. The abolition of the numerous fees and labor services traditionally imposed on the tiller was a case in point. However, such labor services continued to be exacted in practice. The 1947 proclamation further emphasized that, the church was exempted from the abolition order. With regard to the land-tax, a great deal of revenue that was due to the state was absorbed by holders of tributary tribute right (*resta-gult*), tribute levied by land lords or *balabats (siso gult)*, and by church lands (*samon*). No land tax was extracted from *madarya* holders unless they had become *gabbar* by converting their holdings in to a free hold. The introductions of education and health taxes on land in 1947 and 1959 respectively said to have provided additional sources of revenue to the state. The third decree on land-tax issued in 1966 was apparently designed to terminate the intermediary role of the *gult*-holder in the surplus-appropriation process. All owners of land under *resta-gult* and *siso-gult* were to pay the land-tax directly to the state instead of the *gult* holders.⁴⁶ The imperial governments last measure to augment agrarian revenue was the agricultural income tax of 1967 which was part of the general revision of the country's income-tax regulations. The disparity between measured and unmeasured land was removed, as tax was levied on agricultural produce irrespective of the status or nature of the land. The progressive nature of the tax also promised greater social equities and the implementation depends on assessment committee.⁴⁷ The new land-tax met stiff oppositions in the rest-holding regions of northern

⁴⁵ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 191

⁴⁶ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia... P. 193*

⁴⁷ *Ibid*

Ethiopia. The *Gojjam* peasant uprisings of 1968 and Bale (1963 – 1970) was triggered by the governments attempt to implement the new tax law.⁴⁸

2.6.2 Trade and Industries from (1941 – 1974)

In the 1960s, trade constituted a mere 7% of the gross domestic product and industry's part was even less than that. The trade pattern reflected the predominantly agricultural character of the country. Agriculture was practiced by more than 80% of the population. Over 90% of the value of exports was derived from agricultural commodities. Coffee was valued from 50% to 65% of the total exports, followed by hides and skins; next came pulses and oil seeds.⁴⁹ A significant shift was taking place on the import scene. Textile were giving way to machinery and chemicals. This was as a result of the policy of import substitution that underpinned the country's industrialization, as local production of textiles became the most notable achievement of that policy.

With respect to internal trade, the commercial centrality of Addis Ababa which was begun in the late 19th century was further consolidated. The pre-war market of *Arada*, renamed the piazza by the Italians was eclipsed by the *Merkato*. *Merkato* became the stronghold of the national traders, most notably the *Guraghe* traders. Only a handful Ethiopians were involved in the export-import trade. Taking their cue from the Italians, the government set up a series of parastatal organizations which controlled the country's foreign trade. The first was the Ethiopian national corporation (ENC), created soon after 1941 by the minister of commerce and agriculture, Mekonnen Habta-Wald. A parallel organization called the Ethiopian society for commerce and transport (popularly known as the *Mahbar bet* or self-Help Association), enjoyed a virtual monopoly of import of cotton goods.⁵⁰ The later-day National coffee board, Livestock and Meat Board and the Grain corporation could be viewed as successor organizations of the ENC.

In the industrial sphere, there was some progress compared to the situation before 1935. This was partly due to the foundations laid down by the Italians and partly due to the post-

⁴⁸ *Ibid*

⁴⁹ *Ibid*

⁵⁰ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 197

liberation policies and efforts of the government. The thrust of the government's industrial policy was towards import substitution. Textile, the major import commodity became the main focus of attention. Many textile mills were opened, of which the most important were the Indo-Ethiopian Textile mills at *Aqaqi* and the Bahr Dar Textile Mills. Beverage constituted a second area of import substitution. The Saint George Brewery, a pre-1935 enterprise was supplemented by the *Metta Abbo* Brewery. Soft drink factories began to operate under patent, including the famous American brands coca cola and Pepsi cola.⁵¹ Big success story of post-1941 industrialization was the sugar manufacturing industry monopolized by the Dutch. In 1954, they set up two major centers of sugar manufacturing first at *Wanji* and next at *Matahara* both along the Awash river.⁵²

On the fields of mining industry, the *Yubdo* platinum mine in *Wallaga*, run by the Italians was setup prior to 1941. After 1941, a gold mine at *Adola* became a steady booster of the royal coffers. A notable feature of industrialization in Ethiopia was concentrated in three cities of Ethiopia; Addis Ababa, Asmara and *Dawa*.

2.7 Oppositions to the Emperor's feudo-bourgeois order

Oppositions to the imperial regime of Emperor Haile Selassie had many facets. Peasants rebelled against increasing demands on their produce. Nationalities rose in arms for self-determination. Intellectuals struggled for their vision of a just and equitable order. Some members of the ruling class also thought that, the removal of the emperor, necessary to avert the total collapse of the socio-economic order.⁵³ The most implacable oppositions to the regime came from the Ethiopian students. The university students came out in to the streets in almost ritual demonstrations, daring to defy a political order. More than any other sectors of the society, the university students proved to be the grave-diggers of the old regime and the generators of the Ethiopian revolution.⁵⁴

The Ethiopian student's movement went through various phases. The early years of the student's movement were characterized by a struggle for free press and free union which

⁵¹ *Ibid*

⁵² *Ibid*

⁵³ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1885 – 1991)*, P. 209

⁵⁴ *Ibid*

was essentially an on-campus affair. The really militant phase of the student movement started in the mid-1960s. The first manifestations of radical oppositions came in February 1965. While the parliamentarians debated the regulations of tenancy, students came out on the streets chanting the revolutionary slogan ‘Land to the tiller’, the event which inaugurated a decade of student’s radicalism exposing the inequalities of the feudo-bourgeois order in Ethiopia. In 1967, students came out in defense of civil liberties as a parliamentary bill threatened to make demonstrations virtually impossible. In 1969, the cause of educational reform brought students all over the country in to the streets.⁵⁵ The Ethiopian university students also had an important external component centered in North America and Europe which served as the theoretical organs and have meaningful symbiosis between the practical struggle at home and the theoretical discussion abroad. In addition to students, different sectors of the population such as; teachers, the unemployed youth, civil servants, the taxi drivers and the soldiers engaged in various acts of defiance which contributed for the fall of the imperial regime and the outbreak of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974.⁵⁶

2.8 The socio-economic order during the Marxist Junta (1974 – 1991)

The outbreak of Ethiopian revolution 1974 ushered a radical land reform that changed the rural land scape in a decisive manner and it eradicated the country’s centuries of social inequalities. The land reform proclamation was preceded in January and February by the nationalization of financial institutions and private commercial and industrial enterprise. It was succeeded by the nationalizations of urban land and extra houses. The nationalization measures were based on some political and economic program; ‘Ethiopia First’. The *Derg* found it appropriate to confiscate the assets of the royal family including those of the king and the aristocracy. The nationalizations of urban and extra houses had more than economic significance. To a certain extent, it dealt an additional blow to the economic power of the ruling elite, for that power had been based on real estate as well as rural property. But, alongside the bid villas and apartment blocks of the rich were confiscated the hovels of the poor and that was not only unjust to the expropriated but also

⁵⁵ *Ibid*

⁵⁶ *Ibid*

uneconomical to the urban dweller's association entrusted with the task of administering them. As the peasant associations helped the *Derg* to control the countryside, the urban dwellers association helped it to control the towns.⁵⁷

The military government also nationalized the private banks and insurance companies. The nationalizations of the financial institutions were in order to make them render equal service to the ordinary traders, farmers and workers.⁵⁸ The benefits of nationalization measures to the national economy are not obvious. In the first place, the *Derg* promised fair compensations to those lost any assets as a result of nationalization of the financial institution and the business undertakings. Quite apart from the cost involved in running a full-pledged compensations commission which was established to negotiate with claimants, whatever assets the government gained through nationalization it would in principle, lose by way of paying compensation. In reality, the bulk of foreign investors were able to claim compensation even if the payments were not necessarily prompt, adequate and effective.⁵⁹

The most series radical measures and ambitious program taken by the military government was rural transformations, development through cooperation campaign or (*Edgat Bahebrat*) which envisaged the sending of high school students and their teachers to the countryside in order to implement various programs of rural development under the philosophy of *Ethiopia tikdem*. *Ethiopia tikdem* was redefined as Ethiopian socialism or *Hebretesebawinet* which was supposed to include a host of principles such as equality, the primacy of the collective will, the right of self-determination within the framework of a united Ethiopia.⁶⁰

⁵⁷ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia...* P. 243

⁵⁸ Andargachew Tiruneh: *The Ethiopian Revolution, A transformation from an Aristocratic to a Totalitarian Autocracy (1974 – 1987)*, P. 91

⁵⁹ Andargachew Tiruneh: *The Ethiopian Revolution, A Transformation from an Aristocratic to A Totalitarian Autocracy (1974 – 1991)*, P. 95

⁶⁰ Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991)*, P. 240

2.8.1 The Land Reform Proclamations of March 1975

On March 4, 1975, the *Darg* issued the most radical land reform proclamations that any regime has not ever issued before. All rural lands were declared the collective property of the Ethiopian people with the exemptions large scale private farms which in terms of the law, the government could run either as state farms or convert in to cooperatives. The proclamation abolished all forms of private land ownership and prohibited the sale, lease or mortgage of rural land. Peasants were to enjoy only usufructuary right over land holdings, whose ceiling was set at ten hectares. All private owned land was to be distributed to people who were willing to cultivate their holdings personally. The holdings in the rest areas was to transform them directly in to cooperatives, although in reality, they were also redistributed like in to private owned land. The rights of individuals over his plot of land consisted of cultivating it personally and he does not own his plot which, in any case, belongs to the Ethiopian people and cannot therefore, be transferred to another person in any way whatsoever.⁶¹ Tenancy was abolished. Land litigation, an all-too-common feature of pre-revolutionary Ethiopia was terminated. The proclamation also provided for the setting up of peasant associations, which would assume primary responsibility for the implementations of the land reform proclamations and the administrations of the periodic redistributions of land.⁶²

The major historic significance of the land reform proclamations of March, 1975 was that, it put an end to landlordism. Its greatest beneficiary were tenants and the land less peasants, which constitutes a solid rural mass base for the *Derg*, particularly in the southern parts of the country. The land-tenure system of post 1974 was by far the most important undertaking of the government, in that it took the revolution from its urban base to the countryside. It was a radical transformation which was to change the social, economic and political scene of the country. However, the proclamation was judged to have been unqualified success. It was accompanied by a series of unpopular measures that sought to regiment rural life. These measures ranged from state control of agricultural marketing with the peasant required to supply their produce at a fixed government price up to forcible

⁶¹ Andargachew Tiruneh: *The Ethiopian Revolution, A Transformation...* P. 100

⁶² Bahru Zewude: *A History of Modern Ethiopia...* P. 242

resettlement, collectivization and villagization or relocation of peasant neighborhoods to new sites selected by government cadres.⁶³

2.8.2 The formation of Peasant Associations

During its administration time, the *Derg* worked to spread administration reform down to the lowest echelons of regional administration. With its land reform proclamations in March 1975, the *Derg* abolished the lowest level of administration, the *balabat*, and called for the formations of peasant associations that would be responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the land reform measures. Proclamation No. 71 of the proclamation gave peasant associations a legal status and authorized them to create conditions facilitating the complete destructions of the feudal order. It also empowered the associations' executive committee to draft internal regulations that would, in theory devolve more power to be guided initially by students in the development through cooperation campaign (commonly known as *Zamacha*), who were expected to teach peasants about the revolution goals. Students also supposed to help local communities plan and implement development programs in their areas.⁶⁴

An important facet of the land reform proclamations of March 1975 was its drive to organize the farmers in to associations. According to the proclamation, farmers living within a maximum area of 800 Hectares had to establish a peasant association. All tenants, landless persons, hired agricultural workers and landowners with less than 10 hectares each were to become members of the association, but landowners with more than 10 hectares each had to wait until land had been redistributed before they could become members. Obviously, this excluded from membership residents who were engaged in occupations other than farming, like artisans, potters, teachers, nurses and the like. The leaders of the association were to be elected by the members. At this juncture, the peasant associations were to be constituted at three levels. All the peasant associations within the *wareda* were to delegate representatives who would come together and establish a higher association at

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ *Ibid*

the *warada* level and all the higher associations within an *Awuraja* would delegate representatives who would come together and form the *Awuraja* peasant associations.⁶⁵

The establishment of peasant associations and the redistributions of land was more important than its proclamations. The main functions of peasant associations at the initial stage was at least to distribute land to their members as equally as possible. As such, the establishment of peasant associations should have preceded the distributions of land. The task of establishing peasant association and redistributing land fell primarily upon the Ministry of land Reform and Administration, the ministry of interior, the national development campaign and roving members of the Derg who supervised operations. Initially, the power, authority and autonomy of the peasant associations was not clear. Consequently, state agents often came in to conflict with local organizations under the guidance of students who were often more radical and politically astute than government functionaries. By 1976, to bring local communities under tighter state control, the *Derg* introduced laws spelling out the rights and obligations of peasant associations and kebeles. State control of local association was also a natural byproduct of villagization and resettlement programs of the mid-to late 1980s.⁶⁶

By 1990, there were more than 20,000 peasant associations throughout the country. They represented the lowest level of the government administration and in collaboration with the local administrative office were responsible for processing and implementing national policies, maintaining law and order, and planning and implementing certain local development policies. State control grew when the *Derg* promoted the formation of the All-Ethiopian peasants' Association (AEPA), a national association having district offices responsible for overseeing the activities of local associations. Before the WPE's formation, AEPA district representatives exercised supervisory powers over the associations under their jurisdictions. The management of elections, investigations in to allegations of mismanagement, changes to association boundaries, and organization of political meetings

⁶⁵ Andargachew Tiruneh: *The Ethiopian Revolution, A Transformation from Autocratic to the Totalitarian Autocracy*, P. 101

⁶⁶ Andargachew Tiruneh: *The Ethiopian Revolution, A Transformation... P. 101*

all came under the purview of the AEPA district representatives. However, by 1989 WPE cadres were active in monitoring and providing guidance to local peasant associations.⁶⁷

Land has been designated as the common property of the state and the nationalities of Ethiopia and cannot be sold or mortgaged. Transfers can be made to immediate kin who choose to make a living from farming. The tenure system endows rights to smallholder farmers to use the land for crop cultivation and livestock grazing. Pastoralists possess communal ownership rights to grazing lands. There have been periodic attempts to redistribute land depending on various factors.

In Ethiopia, land holdings are small: more than 46% of the available agricultural land comprises farms of less than one hectare in size; almost 85% is in holdings of less than two hectares. For example, in the highlands, most farmers have than 0.5 hectares. The farm plots are fragmented into parcels and farmers may have to travel long distances to reach all parts of their land. The size of parcels and distances – for example, long-distance walking per day – determine farm productivity (in terms of mechanization and on capital productivity) and labor efficiency. In principle, the agricultural commodity trade is liberalized; hence, there are no legal restrictions or controls on markets in rural localities. However, a local authority in some areas imposes regulations on certain commodity that restrict transaction of goods in the local markets.

Ethiopia has variable agro-climatic conditions resulting from different ecological zones with versatile biodiversity. Despite this climatic potential (of the rich diversity of flora and fauna), the country remains one of the poorest in sub-Saharan Africa, with real GDP per capital of only 12,300 Birr (Ethiopian currency). Around 30% of the rural population lives below the absolute poverty threshold with 1068 USD purchasing power parity (World Bank, 2016). Average life expectancy is 62 (male) and 65 (female) years. Poor agricultural performance is regarded as the cause of regular food shortages and massive rural and urban poverty.

⁶⁷ *Ibid*

CHAPTER THREE

3. MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN *GOLOLCHA* WOREDA

3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the social and conical back bone of Ethiopian people. The economic activities and people's level hood were directly or indirectly related with agriculture. Recently conducted research indicate that agriculture contribute more than 50% of the GDP, 80% export and 85% of employment opportunity of Ethiopian citizens.⁶⁸

Agriculture was the dominant activities in *Gololcha* District. It is due to fact that the major it's of the inhabitants lives in the rural areas and engaged mainly in subsistence agricultural performance. Agriculture is the country most promising resource potential exists for self-sufficiency in grains and for export development in livestock, grains, vegetables and fruits. Many other economic activities depend on agriculture and export of agricultural products. The most fruitful agricultural productions in the District is cash crops which include coffee, chat, cereal, potatoes and sugarcane. Exports are almost entirely agricultural commodities and coffee is the largest foreign exchange products produced in the District.⁶⁹

As one of interviewer from woreda Administration office indicated that, Agriculture is the dominant and back bone of economy of the society of the *Gololcha* woreda. Because the majority of the society in the rural area engaged mainly in subsistence agricultural activity performance. The value of exports was derived from agricultural commodities such as coffee and oil seed. Agriculture was for long period of time served as source of income for majority of rural area of *Gololcha* District.⁷⁰

As interview result from woreda agriculture office indicated that, "Agriculture is base of *Gololcha* District economy. The major agricultural activities of the district include production, root crop and some cereals predominantly barley, maize, sorghum and

⁶⁸ Alemu, Oosthuizen and Van Schalkyk: Contributions of Agriculture in The Ethiopian Economy: A Time Varying Parameter Approach, Vol. 42 No. 1 March 2003, P. 29

⁶⁹ Informants: Abdala Mohammed and Katamaa Kabbada

⁷⁰ Informants: Ismael Waqo and Gizaw Mengiste

livestock rearing. *Gololcha* District is suitable for agricultural activities having various climatic conditions. *Gololcha* district is rich in both plant animal resources regarding vegetation, natural vegetation cover land in the district.⁷¹

This was due to the favorable climatic condition and determinants of agricultural production. Climate was one of the determinants in the production and distribution of agricultural products. It has paramount impact on the people's way of life settlement pattern, recopies livelihood and the special distribution or variety of plant animals. This in turn trends to influence the, economic activity and development potentials of the study region. The rain falls pattern of the districts seasonal, varying in amount over space and time. There is the long and have a seasonal rain fall. The district has been the four distractive rain fall season. These are summer, autumn, winter and spring. However, *Gololcha* district is characterized by two main rain seasons namely summer and winter. The district receives the long rain fall during summer season. The district also gains little rain during the winter season or dry season.⁷²

Gololcha District has great agricultural potential because of its vast areas large labor pool. Because in the District agricultural activity is still followed traditional mode. Like the part of the people of *Gololcha* district practiced mixed agriculture that is subsistence farming with animal husbandry. Almost all farming tools in District are traditional and made of from different wood materials. These tools include sickle, pick oxen, plough shaft, plough share, and plow beam animal force as machines. The plough shaft, beam and plough share as made of wood and the sickle; pick ox plow is made of metals. Ploughing the land using these tools is ambiguous and time consuming.⁷³

According to district farming this ploughing the land to prepare the soil requires around two quarter of a year. Ploughing the land to soften the land takes three month and from sowing and seedling to the harvesting of the crops requires three to four months. The Districts farmers plough their land by combining tools for such three months to get yearly consumed food. The major product *Gololcha* District are, Inset (false banana), maize,

⁷¹ *The Agricultural and Rural Development of Gololcha District (2021)*

⁷² *Ibid*

⁷³ *Ibid*

potatoes and tomatoes. The people of the district utilize subsistence agriculture they produce hand to mouth production or there was no surplus for large scale marketing. Nonetheless agriculture practice of the area was not uniform varies from one geographical area to another based on the climatic variation and fertility of soil.⁷⁴

Crop production was one of the components of agricultural activity the area. The amount of crop productions was distinctive from one to another's in the district and it's the production in the entire parts of the district is used for home consumption. The most dominant growing crops in the District include sorghum, maize, potatoes and tomatoes. The farming activities in the areas are highly depends on seasonally rain fall. Among the cereal crops, *teff* was less grain consumed in the low land and rural center throughout the district. The low land cultivated sorghum, maize is the staple food of the majority in the low land parts of the district.⁷⁵

3.2 Cash Crop

Gololcha District was one of the cash crop areas. Cash crop was an agricultural crop which was grow sale to return of a profit. The term is used to differentiate marketed crop from subsistence crop. Cash crop farming was for profit. It also called commercial faming and cash cropping. District has cash crops are those which are produced for the purpose of generating cash or money to products the marketed for profit. *Gololcha* District farming methods employed vary from farmer to farmer and from District to District according to informants District has many traditional farmers continue to adopt their customary practices. The district has mostly production of cash crops like coffee and chat are grown in the district.

⁷⁴ Informants: Million Bayyuu and Zinnash Tayye

⁷⁵ The Agricultural and Rural Development of Gololcha Woreda (2021)

3.2.1 Coffee production in *Gololcha* District

Ethiopian coffee is grown under different environmental conditions in altitudes ranging between 1,000 and 2,000 meters above sea level. Coffee tolerates an annual rainfall of between 900 and 1300 mm per year and the optimum temperature from 18^o C to 24^o C. Optimal conditions for coffee growth are from an elevation of 1,200 to 1,700 meters, mean annual temperatures from 17^o C to 23^o C, mean annual precipitation ranging from 1,500mm up to 2,800mm, and fertile volcanic or alluvial soils. The bulk of coffee production in Ethiopia came from three major coffee growing regions, namely: western, southwestern, southern and eastern regions with variation in elevation ranging from 900 to 2,300 meters. The three coffee producing regions can be characterized by their dominant type of coffee production system, range and duration of rainfall, soil type, percent of total land covered by coffee, and the total contribution to the national coffee market.⁷⁶

3.2.2 Chat/Khat cultivation

Chat was most cash crop production in Ethiopia next to coffee. Chat a plant native to Ethiopia that has been consumed for several centuries for mental and physical stimulation. Its commercialization started at the beginning of the 20th century in eastern Ethiopia and another growing region. The crop grows in a wide range of Agro-ecological zone between 1500 and 2700 meters above sea level. It was mainly cultivation by small holder farmers on average of less than one tenth of a hectare. Chat is sold in almost all concentrated sentiment area in Ethiopia. But the amount of chat collected and trade depends on the proximity of farming area.

Chat was an evergreen tree cultivated in parts of Ethiopia for of its fresh leaves which are chewed for their euphoric properties. The study identifies chat was agricultural land scopes but more important addresses the spatial flow of the chat trade and the agricultural value chains connected with the crop from producer to final consumer, the latter often located in Europe and distance countries. The dynamics of the value chain are analyzed in terms of employment income generation and financial flows and small holder led improvement to

⁷⁶ The Agricultural and Rural Development Beareau of Gololcha Warada (2021)

chat production in different agricultural holds capes. Such improvements include technical change innovations and adaptation, capital investment, and institutions.

Chat producers can also more readily gain access to labor because they can offer chat to the works, crudity was also more easily available for chat growers. However, chat is high economic values than other crops since it was very difficult to get exact information on price it was possible to compare their income on was consider to profitable, chat gives steady income two or three times in a year. The expansions of chat cultivation decrease the amount of maize, inset, sorghum and other plants in the district. The increased passing out of food crops and this can be seen as a threat to food security. Chat medley replacing the cultivation of tree which has been almost destroyed except a few trees between the thick vegetation of chat. Chat based economy with its important cash flow is affecting a wider range of on and off farm income possibilities compared to other crops.⁷⁷

3.3 Livestock rearing

Its resistance of drought during the dry season Livestock production was the second major sources of income generating for the district. Agricultural activity in the districts was strongly related and greatly supported by livestock power. Therefore, cattle rearing the main activities in the district, because of their vital important in the farming economic practice especially ploughing. The peasant in the district mainly keep cattle not only for milk, meat and hides, rather they keep cattle in order to secure their farming and transportation.

Incomes from the sales of animal product subsidize the district economy. Livestock production contributes a lot of the economy of district. The other important roles of livestock in the district especially pack animal is used transport people and the commodity. Among these horse and donkey have been used for the purpose of transport action in the District. They are used for breeding and farming to supply power for plowing. However, due the shortage of pasture land, animal husbandly has been reducing from the time to time.

⁷⁷ Informants: Isaa Mohammed and Haruun Hamdaa

3.4 Trade activity

Trade was one of the third economic activities and source of income in the district followed by agricultural production and animal rearing. Trade refers to the process of selling buying and inter-exchange of commodities. *Gololcha* District was one of cash crop area coffee and chat mainly product in the district. It has connected with its neighboring District like *Colle, Asako, ShananKolu, Macher*a, were mainly market connected and fundamental place of trade activity performed. The emergence of market centers District and local area were facilitated for the development of local trade among the society of the district.⁷⁸

The major types of trade activities which practiced by indigenous people of the district are trade in grain and cattle. During the market days many people come from the different corner of the district to meet and to exchange their products the major products which are coming to the market from the surrounding have been largely agricultural products such as cereal crops. Coffee and varieties of fruit and vegetables. Women's were actively involved in the production and selling crop production that contributed for the economy of their households⁷⁹

3.5 Major Social service in Gololcha District

3.6 Infrastructural Development

Infrastructural service was the fundamental facilities and system servicing district or area including the services. It is necessary for socio- economic growth and development of a country. Some of the major infrastructural developments include education, telecommunication, water supply, electricity, health service, transportation or road construction and postal services. The established of such institute are vital to countries economic development and prosperity but to do these it needs both financial and technological advancement and strengths as well.

⁷⁸ Informants: Tayyee Dabalee and Yusuuf Hussen

⁷⁹ Ibid

3.6.1 Education service

Education is the most important factor for economic, social and cultural development service of the people. Skilled human power was generated from school and it was clear that educations are the means of improving the life of the societies. According to the results of interviews with administrative office experts and data from the finance and economic cooperation office, the development of infrastructure in the *Gololcha* district over the past few years has not been as necessary however, the woredas resident's get the access of the development of rural roads, health facility expansion, education development, and other services like banks and microfinance institutions.⁸⁰

Education is one of the social infrastructures that has expanded in *Gololcha* district in the last decade. *Gololcha* district has a national history in the history of Modern education and in 1902 the first school built by the missionaries was called *Waragu Dhaga Dima*. Accordingly, 54 primary schools, 5 secondary schools and one technical and vocational institution have been established in the district to ensure educational integration.⁸¹

3.6.2 Health service

The health center of the District provides in sufficient service for the people of the area. There are clinics for both human and animal health in the district, which comprises a total of 12 clinics and 1 hospital in *Chancho* town. But the health issues connected to childbirth in women continue to exist, which makes it challenging to boost the local economy. Many people are affected by transmitted disease, the community should get awareness on how this disease transmitted from one to the other. Because of TB was highly related with the deficit of food, there should be immediate provision of balanced diet, for these who are in need and seek long lasting mitigation of the problem by restoring suitable condition. But the health service was started a few services established in the district end of imperial regime.⁸²

⁸¹ The Educational Office of Gololcha Woreda, File No. 15/ 10/ 2021 p. 6

⁸² The Gololcha Warada Health office Report: File No. 10/2530/ 10. P. 14

Animal health center (veterinary center) was also established in the *Gololcha* District in the period under discussion. But the awareness of the people to treat their cattle, sheep and goats was very low that the number of cattle treated at the center was less than two thousand per annually.⁸³

3.6.3 Electricity service

Electricity services is one of the most important social services in the district it also helps the development of various economic firm. Currently it become impossible to do anything without electricity in its long history the absence of electricity affected the growth of the distinct. Regarding to Electricity service in generally the District and the surrounding areas had the fest of this service. The source of electricity was desiring a hydro-electric power, generator and solar. The service only limited to urban areas like *chancho*, *Haro* etc. most of the rural areas have stile lack of access of electric power.

3.6.4 Transportation services

Gololcha is developed Districts compared with other neighboring. The district was traversed by the connecting road Dera to Machar, and despite the presence of a few connecting rural roads, the area is still in need of improvement. Districts its catchment area as a result its transportation system is not well developed. There is only mode of transportation in District, road transport people move on foot from place within the town. An important means of transport for the District were horse, motorcycle and carto facilitate their commodities from market place to their homes and vice versa. Telecommunication service is of one important tool for communication and it is important to receive or send money, urgent, tax massage from country and even at global at large. The *Gololcha* Districts has telecommunication assessed and services delivered to customs like wireless telephone services.

⁸³ Informants: Faiz Kadir and Tariku Mohammed

3.7 Telecommunication and postal services

Telecommunication service was of one important tool for communication and it is important to receive or send money, urgent, tax message from country and even at global at large. The District has telecommunication assessed and services delivered to customs like wireless telephone services. The other communication service is postal services. The main duty is collecting and distribution letter to the dwellers of the District and its environs. In addition, it brings and distributes newspapers, magazines document to its customers. Although the Districts lined with other towns through roads, postal services and telecommunications, well facilitated communication became serious problem.⁸⁴

3.8 Traditional and Modern Financial Institutions

According to the testimony of the elders and locals, the community in the *Gololcha* district has been helping each other by pooling their resources in both traditional and contemporary ways to boost their economy. Accordingly, discussions with elders have shown that locals have long used *Afoosha* and *Iqqubi* to help one another in happy and sad times, strengthening the socio-economic status of the populace. However, contemporary financial institutions have opened up in the area, such Ethiopian Commercial Bank, to assist the locals in their financial endeavors.⁸⁵

3.9 *Iqqub* and *Iddir* as Traditional finance

Iqqub is meant to resemble a conventional savings institution. It is described as a type of savings organization in which a fixed sum is paid weekly or monthly in exchange for the right to bigger amounts later on in the group's existence. In *Gololcha* district the history shows that, *Iqqub* is a savings association in which each member consents to regularly contribute a little amount to a shared pool in order for each to get one large amount by way of rotation. *Iddir* is an unofficial financial and social structure that is prevalent practically everywhere in Ethiopia. *Iddiri* is best described by Maun (1987, pp. 6-7), who said it is "the association of a group of people by connections of family and friendship, residing in

⁸⁴ Informants: Fatumaa Ahmed and Lishaan Tafarraa

⁸⁵ *Ibid*

a district, having a job, or being a member of an ethnic group, in specific conditions, that aims to offer welfare and financial support in... *Iddir* is a form of insurance scheme that is actually managed by a community or group to handle emergency situations. The principal function of the *iddir*, according to Sable (1986), was the funeral of the deceased. Today, the *iddir* provides a considerably wider range of services, such as financial and material support, comfort for a member in times of need, and amusement as needed. The risks covered by *iddirs* include funeral expenses, financial assistance to families of the deceased and, in some cases, coverage of other risks such as medical expenses, losses due to fire or theft, etc. Almost every *iddir* has its own by-laws specifying the duties and rights of members, procedures and functions of officials. Social ties are very important in *iddirs*. A member is required to attend meetings, be present at funeral ceremonies, visit the sick, etc. The by-laws of *iddirs* are observed because of powerful social sanctions and fines. Members' contributions vary from one *iddir* to another. Most of the common fund is deposited in the bank³; only a small sum of money is kept with the officials for emergency purposes. Most *iddirs* have their own tents, benches or chairs, utensils, etc. These materials are used mainly in the event of the death of a participant's family member. Savings and credit co-operatives (SACCs) can be designated as semi-formal financial institutions. They are outside the control of the central authorities with respect to ownership of assets and management. As a semi-formal financial sector, the SACC can establish a link between the informal (the *iqqub* and *iddir*) and formal sector. That is why this study has attempted to undertake a simultaneous study of the SACC and the 'traditional' informal sectors (i.e., the *iqqub* and *iddir*). It has attempted to lay the background for establishing the link between the *iqqub*, *iddir* and SACC.⁸⁶

⁸⁶ Informants: Isaa Mohammed and Aliyyii Ibrahim

CHAPTER FOUR

4. MAJOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN *GOLOLCHA* WARADA

4.1 Rural development

Despite this growing concern the problem of rural development seems as intractable as ever before. This was because the agricultural sector in many developing countries was suffering from economic stagnation and has failed to produce sufficient food to keep up with the growing demand. Stagnation in the agricultural /rural/ sector has contributed a lot towards the overall stagnation in the economic performance of the majority of the developing countries, the least developed countries in particular.

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people i.e. the rural poor. It involves the extending of the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek their livelihood in the rural areas. Development refers to a complex phenomenon with two equally important aspects. It implies a quantitative concept that might be understood as economic growth and a qualitative concept namely, the idea of 'wellbeing'. Economic growth is a phenomenon measurable in terms of increasing national income or per capita income whereas wellbeing indicates a higher standard of living. The latter was a complex notion difficult to quantify as it encompasses a varied number of factors such as the level of satisfaction of the needs of the population in terms of: food and nutrition, housing, health, education, recreation, security and spiritual satisfaction. Therefore, in the light of the foregoing, rural development was the outcome of a series of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring among a given rural population and whose converging effects indicate, in time, an increase in the standard of living and a favorable change in the ways of life of people concerned.⁸⁷

As a concept rural development should be analyzed both from the stand point of increased production which logically promotes increased production which logically promotes

⁸⁷ Haradhan Kumar: Ethiopia, A Socio-economic Study, Journal of Business Administration, Vol. 1, P. 58

increased revenue, and from the stand point of social advancement arising from a higher level of income and consumption and the satisfaction of human needs above that which is taken to be the basic. The main objectives of rural development are necessarily dictated by the salient features of the rural economy of the society in question. A country may develop short- run or long-run rural development objectives depending on the country's situation.⁸⁸

Ethiopia is considered to be one of the oldest nations in the world and the largest countries in Africa. It is also the second most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa. However, its socio-economic conditions are not satisfactory and it is rated as the poorest countries in the world. Several socio-economic problems prevailed across the different parts of the country for a long period of time beginning from ancient times. Among these, the major and prominent socio-economic problems include: - poor access to health services and insufficient health care facilities, low educational levels, insufficient access to clean water, insufficient social infrastructures such as road, communication facilities and poor access to energy supply. Food insecurity is the single and greatest problem in Ethiopia and it is the greatest barrier to sustainable development in the country which affects up to five million people annually and many Ethiopian depend on food aid from abroad.⁸⁹

Ethiopia is one of the fertile countries in Africa and enriched with several agricultural, minerals and other natural resources. The country has also one of the world's largest livestock populations. Agriculture is the main source of income in the country. But the agricultural sector is not well developed and it depends on the traditional methods of productions which is characterized by small household farms. Small holders cultivate more than 96% of the total agricultural land of the country. According to the central intelligence agency (CIA), about 43% of the gross domestic product (GDP), 60% of export, and 85% of total employment in 2009, was generated from this sector.⁹⁰ Agriculture directly supports about 80% of the population in terms of employment and livelihood. Most agricultural productions take place in *Dega* and *Weyna Dega* zones, where land productivity has traditionally coincided with the densest rural populations. Most of the

⁸⁸ Informants: Qaasim Irboo and Zakkiyaas Mohammed

⁸⁹ Haradhan Kumar: Ethiopia: *A Socio-economic Study* "Journal of Business and Administration" Vol. 1 P.

59

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

producers in these zones are small holders, who have on average less than a hectare of land per household.⁹¹ These farmers are unable to secure food security at large because of different constraints. Among these constraints, the prominent one includes; climate change, decline in the fertility of soil, deforestations, soil erosions, land degradations, shortage of arable land, land fragmentations, crop pests and expansion of urbanizations.⁹² As one district which is found in Ethiopia, my study area, *Gololcha* district shares the above characteristics of agricultural challenges. ⁹³

4.2 Gender aspects

Socio-economic and cultural factors are ascribed to the problems. In the Ethiopian context, furthermore, gender disparity in education is prevalent at all levels. The system shows that the situation is worse in rural areas, where the majority of women live. In a study of female students in rural areas of 5 regions, Assefa (1991) found that the main reasons for dropping out were: labour demanded by the family ,unsafe road conditions from home to school, school distances ,inability to buy learning materials ,uncertainly about future careers ,lack of understanding and support from parents about the purpose and usefulness of education and early marriage and pregnancy. Other studies also posited that women (girls cannot academically compete with men) boys due to the less study time they are left with Zewdie and Junge (1990) indicated that rural women work between 14-16 hours a day, and female students spend a significant amount of time helping them mothers, which leaves them no/very little time for study.

In addition, Almaz and Junge (1990) studied 7 schools and found that students, teachers, and administrators indicated the big differences between male and female students in terms of behavior academic performances. The study of gender and cross-cultural dynamics in Ethiopia shows that acceptability of women being a productive force is high at a national level. Women are perceived to be working mostly in the informal economic sector, but women could also be in other sectors of the economy /Habtamu et al, 2004: 44-57/.Given

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² Gebisa Yigezu: "The Challenges and Prospects of Ethiopian Agriculture", Article on Cogent Food and Agriculture Vol. 7, P. 1

⁹³ The Central Stastics Agency (CSA), 2007

the studies on the status of women have expanded; the works of anthropologists provided a wealth of material illustrating the diversity of cultural arrangements regulating gender relations. In this regard Tsehai /1991:2/ pointed out that, women's second-class status, which is a cultural attribute, is rationalized in various ways. Biological determinants, cited in Tsehai, would say that there is something genetically inherent in males that make them the naturally dominant sex; that something is lacking in females; and as a result, that women are naturally subordinate and satisfied with position.

Gender roles are practices and activities carried out by men and women, which lead to an economically and socially constructed division of work /Hirut, 2002:6, Almaz, 1991:2/. It was also explained that gender was a learned behavior, usually related to one's sex, but sex status does not necessarily determine gender role. However, the differential treatment we receive through socialization process because of status of our sex leads to the development of real psychological and personality differences between males and females /Hirut, 2002:7, Almaz, 1991:2/. The potential for change lies in changing the social institutions at the same time as changing cultural assumptions through consciousness-raising and involvements by both men and women.

4.3 Resource scarcity

Natural resources and human resources can act as constraints up on rural development. The other important point is psychological aversion exists in the attitudes of the rural community to commerce, income and wealth maximizing activities through hand crafts & blacksmithing. These attitudes, habits and practices are difficult to change. The significance of the issue of rural development was increasing concern in the world development today. Throughout Ethiopia, interspersed within the peasant population, are pockets of occupational groups: smiths, tanners, potters, woodworkers, weavers. In the past many of these groups have been despised and were kept apart from the rest of society, being denied access to land and livestock and restricted to their craft activities (ibid). In some cases, they are feared and considered to have links with evil forces, especially the

smiths who control fire and iron. They can therefore be considered to have an ambiguous or dual status: on the one hand economically oppressed, on the other ritually powerful.⁹⁴

The rural community considered life as a stage that could prepare themselves to death /life after death/. Therefore, people with this attitude do not give proper attention to development and don't have value to their life in this world. The effort to pull oneself out from poverty should lay its worst features that everybody should struggle against. In a community where this world was understood as a temporary incident, a place where people suffer and accept whatever challenges to pave ways to the everlasting life, an area where poverty & hunger are considered as part of the challenges that could be positively accepted. Therefore, in an area where these all beliefs and attitudes are highly deep rooted, development is unthinkable. The need to internal freedom at personal and community level which our community lacks comes from the commitment of love of this world. This internal freedom would result in the belief and psychological confidence that life was in his hand and the fate of his life could only be decided by his efforts. It is this psychological makeup that pushed and initiates people to scale up efforts and paved ways to development. A community, who looked at the world as a disguising feature of their life, who handed over the fate of the world & its people to God and governments /which are considered as out of the control of the people/, could not vision of development.⁹⁵

The government exerted its efforts and all resources it has to realize agricultural improvement, through ADLI through the provision of improved technologies, market and credit facilities, and extension services. Despite the fact that much emphasis was given on such pivotal inputs, the level of poverty among rural poor was deteriorating from time to time particularly those with limited access to land & the land less. /Yonas, 2006-15/. So, how can you see the economic governance in Gololcha? And how it affected and shaped the social and economic history of *Gololcha*? Is there any local literature on this issue? This could be an important part of your study.

⁹⁴ Alula Pankhrust: *Understanding the Community Variation and Change, 1992 P. 20*

⁹⁵ Informants: Fatuma Ahmed and Ame Yayyaa

4.4 Shortages of arable Land

Arable land refers to the potential of land where its soil and climate conditions are suitable for growing crops and rearing animals. Arable land is the most basic resource for farmers' life which the majority of the energetic Ethiopians lacked or too small to use because it is divided a number of small size parcels, degraded, fragmented and infertile. Nonetheless, arable land is an indispensable resource for Ethiopians to secure food and food sufficiency. In Ethiopia, the scarcity of arable land and landlessness increased than ever in general and very high in the highlands in particular. It is a serious problem of livelihood and complicated by unequal distributions among the householders.⁹⁶ The fertile arable land in rural, sub-town, sub-cities and cities of Ethiopia is grabbed by different government authorities and individuals for constructions of the house, school, road and etc. these had in turn reduced the amount of farm land which led to the increasing displacement of the farming community. The loss of such fertile productive arable farm lands created the food demand gaps in Ethiopia. According to information I obtained from my informants, the major causes of land fragmentations and scarcity of arable land in *Gololcha warada* was due to increase in the number of the population in the district and the consequent expansion of towns and cities and building of houses as well as for urban establishments. The establishments and expansions of industries and fabrics had also to displacements of the farmers from their arable land which had a least contribution in *Gololcha warada*.⁹⁷

In Ethiopia, the land was allocated to the farmers by the state and the smallest holders cannot obtain more land except through resettlement and migration or wealth permitting registration as commercial farmers. In recent times, resettlement of farmers in to new area is unthinkable because of all of almost all of the arable land was occupied by farmers mostly during the *Derg* regime (1974 – 1991).

In my study area, *Gololcha* woreda, most of the household farmers get small farm land by the gifts or inheritance from their parents, whom they acquired land by redistributions or by purchases in different times. The small size of farm land of a family is further

⁹⁶ Gebisa Yigezu: *The Challenges and Prospects of Agriculture...* P. 2

⁹⁷ Informants: Kadir Tilmo and Amara Kabbada

fragmented in to very small pieces of land when the children inherited since the land was divided among themselves. Regarding the effects of land fragmentations, my informant named Hassen Amda told me that, land fragmentation increases the amount of time spent moving from one place to another which would lower the agricultural output and reduces productivity. He also told to me that; it is difficult to implement mechanized farms on the fragmented farm lands. According to the information I obtained from one of my informants, named Aman Kadir, land was partitioned for farmers of more than 18 years in *Gololcha Warada* during the *Derg* period. He also told to me that, the criteria of the provisions of farm land are based on the number of families and cattle which means that, the one who owns large family and cattle receive more land than those who had small family size and smaller number of cattle.⁹⁸

4.5 Soil Erosion and Land Degradations

Soil erosion is one of the major agricultural problems in Ethiopia, particularly in the northern parts of Ethiopia due to over-cultivation and limited investment in land improvement and conservations of natural resources. Among the prominent factors which contributed to soil erosion in the highlands of Ethiopia are deforestation, overgrazing, cultivations of slopes not suitable for farming practice and lack of conservations. Degraded soils are also the major constraints to the agricultural productions and food security in southern Ethiopian highlands.⁹⁹

Land degradation is also one of the major causes which declines the agricultural productivity and continuing food insecurity and rural poverty in different parts of the Ethiopian region. The major interacting root causes of land degradations in Ethiopia includes: - impacts of natural conditions especially, periodic drought, inaccessibility of rural areas due to topographic constraints, steady growth of population, historical ownerships of land followed by government ownership, uncertain status of land ownership, lack of participation of stake holders in management decisions especially at the local level, weak extension services and low technology agriculture and reliance on cattle as wealth

⁹⁸ Informants: Aman Kadir and Hassen Amda

⁹⁹ Urgessa Tilahun: "Review of Challenges and Prospects of Agricultural Production and Productivity in Ethiopia", *Journal of Natural Science*, Vol. 4, No. 18, 2014, P. 73

were among the leading factors which contributed to land degradations in the Ethiopian region.¹⁰⁰

In my study area, *Gololcha warada*, the major causes of land degradations are mainly deforestations, overgrazing, population increase, improper crop rotations, mismanagement of irrigation schemes and absence of soil and water resource conservations. According to information I obtained from my informants, the most prominent factors which became the cause for land degradations and soil erosion in *Gololcha warada* are overgrazing, overpopulation and mismanagements and lack of soil and water conservations.¹⁰¹

4.6 Deforestations and desertification

Deforestation is indiscriminate cutting and clearings or over-harvesting of trees for lumber or pulp, or clearing of trees for agriculture, for ranching, for construction or other human activities. Deforestation in Ethiopia is caused due to local clearings of forests for personal needs such as for fuel, hunting wild animals, and for agriculture. The main causes of deforestation in Ethiopia are shifting agriculture, livestock productions and clearing of forests for fuel proposes.¹⁰²

The main and the prominent factor which contributed to deforestation in *Gololcha warada* are clearings of forests in seeking additional farm lands which is also a common practice throughout the Ethiopian region, particularly in the southern and western Ethiopian regions where the forest resources the country is found in abundance. According to one of my informants, the other major factor which leads to deforestation in *Gololcha* district is cutting of trees for fuel. Because of the majority of the rural community in the district have no access to electric power supply and partly because of the technological backwardness of the people in the *warada*, the majority of the inhabitants are dependable on the wood to prepare their daily food.¹⁰³

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Informants: Waaboo Balase and Abara Aboye

¹⁰² Urgessa Tilahun: *Review of Challenges and Prospects... Journal of Natural Science*, P. 73

¹⁰³ Informants: Abdalla Fako and Shiekh Jamal Mohammed

The other major factor which led to deforestations in *Gololcha* district is clearing of big trees to prepare household materials and for constructions of houses. Because of the technological backwardness of the community around the rural areas of the district, most houses and household materials are made of the out puts of forest resources. As a result, the forest resources which was found in the district previously was cleared through a gradual process the forest resources of the district became lower and lower from time to time. This in turn brought effects such as land degradations, soil erosions and deforestations which are the major factors for the decreasing of agricultural productivity in the area.¹⁰⁴

4.1. Crop pests and Animal diseases

Crop and animal disease such are a common problem in different parts of the Ethiopian region. The major crop and animal diseases in Ethiopia includes fungi, bacteria, viruses, and nematodes; insect pests, rodents, and birds are among the common problems in Ethiopia. Crop pests and animal diseases are the major socio-economic challenges which reduces the agricultural productivity of the rural populations and reduces the income and the wellbeing of people which led to food insecurity in Ethiopia.¹⁰⁵

In my study area, *Gololcha warada*, crop pest attack and animal disease are the major and common agro-economic problems and prevailed across different *kebelles* of the district in different times. According to the information I obtained from my informants in the district, the major crop pests which attack the crops in the district is a fungus which attack the cereals in the early phases of their harvest. The crop fungus which is occurred on the cereals would totally destruct the crop unless we use pesti-sides as soon as its occurrence time.¹⁰⁶

The other major and problem which attack the harvests of the farmers in the district is the attack of their crops by different types of insects and other warms who fed the crops at their early stages of their growth. According to the information I gathered from my study area, the most and prominent crop destructions in the district is smaller locust invasions and destructs the leaves of crops and if it is not prevented at its early stages of its attack, it

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ Food and Agricultural Organizations of the United Nations (FAO), Preventing, Anticipating and Responding to High-impact animal and Plant Disease and Pests, 28 Sept-Oct. 2, 2020

¹⁰⁶ Informants: Waaqoo Balase and Abbiyaa Mokonin

would lead to the total destructions of the harvest and led to the lowering of the agricultural productions and leads to food insecurity in the district.¹⁰⁷

Conclusion

The *Gololcha* District community's economy is based primarily on agriculture. This was due to the fact that the majority of rural populations rely on agriculture for a living. The majority of the rural districts in *Gololcha* District have relied on agriculture as a source of income for a very long time. Root crops, certain cereals, primarily barley and maize, and animal husbandry are the main agricultural activity in the district. With various temperatures, the *Gololcha* district was suited for agricultural activity. The natural greenery that covers the district's territory in *Gololcha* was abundant in both plant and animal resources. *Gololcha* district was rich in both plant animal resources regarding vegetation, natural vegetation cover land in the district. The reason for this was because the large proportion of the population resides in rural areas and mostly engages in subsistence farming. For the nation's self-sufficiency in crops as well as the development of cattle, grains, vegetables, and fruits for export, agriculture is a promising resource. Due to its extensive people resources, the *Gololcha* district has significant agricultural potential. because farming practices in the District still adhere to the conventional pattern. *Gololcha* District has great agricultural potential because of its vast areas large labor pool. Because in the District agricultural activity is still followed traditional mode. Similarly, a portion of the population in the *Gololcha* district engaged in mixed agriculture, which combines subsistence farming with animal husbandry.

In the District, the majority of farming equipment was traditional and made from various types of wood. A few examples of these implements are the sickle, pick oxen, plough shaft, plough share, and plow beam, which are all powered by machinery. In contrast to the metal sickle and pick ox plow, the plough shaft, beam, and share are made of wood. Using these instruments to plow the ground is difficult and time-consuming. The number of crops produced in the district varies from one area to another, and the production was used for domestic consumption throughout the entire district. Sorghum, maize, and potatoes are

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid*

among the District's most widely grown crops. The district's second-largest source of income generation is from the rearing of livestock. Livestock power has an important role in sustaining agricultural activity in the districts. As a result, raising cattle is the main industry in the region because it was essential to farming, especially for plowing. The district's peasants primarily raise cattle for transportation and farming purposes rather than just for milk, meat, and hides. They provide the power for plows in farming and for raising livestock. However, animal husbandry has occasionally decreased as a result of the lack of pasture area. After agricultural production and animal husbandry, trade is the third largest economic activity and source of income in the district. The main cash crops in the *Gololcha* District are coffee and chat. It was connected to its adjacent districts, such as Colle, Asako, *ShananKolu*, and *Machera*, which are mostly connected to markets and major hubs for commercial activity. Grain and cattle commerce are the two main sorts of trade activity that the district's indigenous people engage in. Women actively participate in the cultivation and sale of crops, which benefits the home economy. Trade in grain and livestock was one of the main sorts of business activity carried out by the local native population. Women take an active part in growing and selling crops, which benefits their households' economies.

The essential structures and systems that a district or area uses to receive services are referred to as infrastructure service. Education, telecommunication, water supply, energy, health service, transportation or road construction, and postal services are some of the important infrastructure projects.

According to the results of interviews with administrative office experts and data from the finance and economic cooperation office, the development of infrastructure in the *Gololcha* district over the past few years has not been as necessary however, the woredas resident's get the access of the development of rural roads, health facility expansion, education development, and other services like banks and microfinance institutions.

Education is one of the social infrastructures that has expanded in *Gololcha* district in the last decade. *Gololcha* district has a national history in the history of Modern education and in 1902 the first school built by the missionaries was called *Waragu Dhaga Dima*.

Accordingly, 52 primary schools, 5 secondary schools and one technical and vocational institution have been established in the district to ensure educational integration.

The health center of the District provides in sufficient service for the people of the area. There are clinics for both human and animal health in the district, which comprises a total of 12 clinics and 1 hospital in *Chancho* town. But the health issues connected to childbirth in women continue to exist, which makes it challenging to boost the local economy. Many people are affected by transmitted disease, the community should get awareness on how this disease transmitted from one to the other. Because of TB is highly related with the deficit of food, there should be immediate provision of balanced diet, for these who are in need and seek long lasting mitigation of the problem by restoring suitable condition. But the health service was started a few service established in the district end of imperial regime.

Animal health center (veterinary center) was also established in the *Gololcha* District in the period under discussion. But the awareness of the people to treat their cattle, sheep and goats was very low that the number of cattle treated at the center was less than two thousand per annually.

Regarding to Electricity service in generally the District and the surrounding areas had the fest of this service. The source of electricity was desiring a hydro-electric power, generator and solar. The service only limited to urban areas like *chancho*, *Haro* etc. most of the rural areas' stile lack of access of electric power.

Gololcha is developed Districts compared with other neighboring. The district is traversed by the connecting road *Dera* to *Machar*, and despite the presence of a few connecting rural roads, the area is still in need of improvement. Districts its catchment area as a result its transportation system is not well developed. There is only mode of transportation in District, road transport people move on foot from place within the town. An important means of transport for the District are horse, motorcycle and carto facilitate their commodities from market place to their homes and vice versa. Telecommunication service is of one important tool for communication and it is important to receive or send money, urgent, tax message from country and even at global at large. The *Gololcha* Districts has

telecommunication assessed and services delivered to customs like wireless telephone services.

The community in the district has been helping each other by pooling their resources in the way of *Afoosha* and *Iqqubi* to help one another in happy and sad times, strengthening the socio-economic status of the populace. However, contemporary financial institutions have opened up in the area, such Ethiopian Commercial Bank, to assist the locals in their financial endeavors.

List of Informants

| No | Name of Informants | Age | Date of Interview | Place of Interview | Remark |
|----|--------------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Aman Kadir | 60 | 25/04/2014 | Soole | Abba Gadaa |
| 2 | Hasan Hamda | 55 | 28/4/2014 | Cancoo | |
| 3 | Abara Aboyye | 56 | 30/04/2014 | Caancoo | |
| 4 | Ismael Waqo | 50 | 1/05/2014 | Caancoo | |
| 5 | Kadir Tilmo | 58 | 4/05/2014 | Arada | |
| 6 | Abdalla Mohammed | 60 | 11/05/2014 | Parsiliya | |
| 7 | Gizaw Mengiste | 57 | 12/05/2014 | Soolee | |
| 8 | Abdalla Fakoo | 58 | 20/05/2014 | Soolee | |
| 9 | Amaraa Kabadaa | 65 | 22/05/2014 | Soolee | |
| 10 | Abbiyya Mokonnin | 62 | 25/05/2014 | Soolee | |
| 11 | Mohammed Usoo | 54 | 28/05/2014 | Haroo | |
| 12 | Baramud Waaqoo | 66 | 29/05/2014 | Unke | |
| 13 | Waboo Balasee | 70 | 30/03/2014 | Mine | He is one of notable elders in Gololcha Wareda. |
| 14 | Jemal Mohammed | 46 | 26/07/2014 | Araddaa | |
| 15 | Katamaa Kabbadaa | 50 | 27/07/2014 | Cuwwii | |
| 16 | Dagim Ibro | 40 | 23/04/2014 | Caancoo | |
| 17 | Haruun Amdaa | 42 | 21/04/2014 | Mine | |
| 18 | Million Bayyuu | 50 | 03/05/2014 | Caancoo | |
| 19 | Zakiyyuu Mohammed | 50 | 15/05/2014 | Caancoo | |
| 20 | Burqaa Usoo | 60 | 12/05/2014 | Haroo | |
| 21 | Isaa Mohammed | 46 | 1/05/2014 | Haroo | |
| 22 | Nishaan Tafarraa | 65 | 07/04/2014 | Soolee | |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|-------------|---------|-------|
| 23 | Zinnash Tayyee | 56 | 09/05/2014 | Araddaa | |
| 26 | Aliyyii Ibrahim | 64 | 16/04/2014 | Araddaa | Shiek |
| 27 | Faiz Kadir | 70 | 21/04/2014 | Haroo | |
| 28 | Tayyee Dabale | 70 | 23/05/2014 | Cululi | |
| 29 | Amina Tilmo | 55 | 03/05/2014 | Mine | |
| 30 | Yusuuf Huseen | 50 | 09/04/2014 | Haroo | |
| 31 | Fuad Ahmed | 58 | 26/04/2014 | Haroo | |
| 32 | Fatuma Ahmed | 50 | 28/04/2014 | Unke | |
| 33 | Tashoma Damte | 61 | 05/05/2014 | Mine | |
| 34 | Fatuma Aliyyii | 57 | 05/ 04/2014 | Cululi | |
| 35 | Baramud Waagoo | 66 | 13/04/2014 | Unke | |
| 36 | Foziya Ahmed | 58 | 26/04/2014 | Mine | |
| 37 | Kadir Abdurazak | 62 | 29/04/2014 | Haroo | |
| 38 | Temesgen Hailu | 67 | 07/05/2014 | Soolee | |
| 39 | Teferraa Hassen | 59 | 09/04/2014 | Unke | |
| 40 | Hassen Ali | 58 | 19/04/2014 | Araddaa | |
| 41 | Ibrahim Kadir | 65 | 21/05/2014 | Mine | |

Bibilography

- Alexander Attilo, Kassahun Berhanu, Younas Ketsella; Ethiopia Politics, Policy Making & Rural Development Department of Political Science & International Relations Addis Ababa University.
- Almaz Eshete, Perspectives on gender and development, in Tsehai Berhane- Selassie edr. Proceedings of the first University seminar on gender issues in Ethiopia, (1991), Addis Ababa: institute of Ethiopia studies.
- Andargachew Tiruneh. The Ethiopian Revolution (1974 – 1987), Published for the Center for Intrnational Studies, London School of Economics and Political Science
- Atteh, Oluwayomi David. Indigenous local knowledge as key to local level development: policy and theory, edited by Joseph Desjardins, (1992) 497-502.
- Bahru Zewude. A History of Modern Ethiopia (1855 – 1991), Addis Ababa University Press
- Bernard, Russell H. (1994) Research Methods in Anthropology, Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, London, New Delhi: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Boserup, Ester (1970) Women’s Role in Economic Development, London: Earth Scan Publications LTD.
- Dessalegn Rahmato (1991) rural women in Ethiopia: problems and prospects, in tsehaiberhane selassie (edr), gender issues in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
- FAO (1981), The Peasant’s Character: The Declaration of Principle and Programme of Actions of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, FAO: Rome.
- Federal Cooperative Agency (2006). Annual Magazine Published by Public Relations Section of the Cooperative Agency. Vol. 3 No. 1.
- Freeman, Dena and Pankhurst, Alula, eds (2001) living on the edge, marginalized minorities of craft workers hunters in Southern Ethiopia, published by the department of sociology and social administration, college of social sciences, Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.

- Gebru Wolde 1973 “A study of the attitude of the Gurage towards Fuga (low caste occupational groups)” Senior Essay, School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University.
- Gemeda Guluma. Land , Agriculture and Society in the Gibe Region, South western Ethiopia, c 1850 – 1974, PhD desertations, Michigan University Press
- Habtamu Wondimu, et al (2004) gender and cross-cultural dynamics in Ethiopia: the case of eleven ethnic groups, CERTWID, Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University.
- Hirut Terefe (2002) violence against women from gender and cultural perspectives, in Yonas Admasu (edr.), reflections, documentation of the forum on gender, by panos Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: master printing press.
- Keller E.J. (2002) “Ethnic Federalism Fiscal Reform, Development & Democracy in Ethiopia”, African Journal of Political Science, 7(1): 21-50).
- Levine, Donald 1974 Greater Ethiopia: the evolution of multiethnic society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- London and Toronto: Attfield, Robin. 1999. The ethics of the global environment. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University press.
- Malefijt, Robert D.W. (1968) religion and culture, an introduction to anthropology of religion, New York: the Macmillan company.
- Pearse, A. and Stiefel, M. (1979). Inquiry in to Participation: A Research Approach, Popular Participation Programme, UNRISO/79/C/14, UNRISD Geneva.
- Sachs, Carolyn E. (1996) gendered fields, rural women, agriculture and environment, U.S.A: west view press, Inc.
- Richard Pankhrust. An Introduction to the Economic History of Ethiopia from Early times to 1800, The Journal of African History Vol. 3. No. 1, 1962, Cambridge University Press
- Smith, W.C. (1957) Islam in modern history, London: Oxford University press.

- Solomon Atnafu, Social Transformation Among the Awra-Amba Community (North-Western Ethiopia, Amhara Region, M.Sc. Thesis Addis Ababa University, June 2005.
- Spradley, J.P. (1980) participant observation, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Stan Burkey. (1993) people first: a guide to self-reliant, participatory rural development: zed books Ltd.
- Stenson, Anthony, and Tim Gray (1997). Cultural communities and intellectual environment: Social and legal perspectives, pp. 178-193. Aldershot and Brookfield: Ashgate.
- Taylor, S.J. and Bogdane, R. (1984) introduction to qualitative research methods, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- The professional association of sociologists, social anthropologists and social workers of Ethiopia, published by the Department of Sociology, College of Social Sciences, Addis Ababa University Printing Press.
- The Woreda Rural Development Office and ORDA, Unpublished Materials, 1999.
- Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1993), Labour Proclamation No. 42/1993, NegaritGazeta, No. 27. Addis Ababa.
- Torou Elena¹, Katifori Akrivi¹, Vassilakis Costas², Lepouras Georgios², Halatsis Constantin (2015). capturing the historical research methodology: an experimental approach
- UNESCO (1984) women on the move, contemporary change in Family and society, Paris: imprimerie Floch, Mayenne. HussienJemma (2001), “the debate over rural and tenure policy options in Ethiopia: review of the post –1991 contending views”, Ethiopian journal of development research 23/2.
- Workineh Kelbessa. Oromo indigenous environmental knowledge: implication for development. M.A. Thesis, Institute of Social Studies, 1997.
- World Bank, (1998) World Development Indicators, Washington D.C, World Bank.

Yearly, Steven. Sociology, environmentalism, globalization: Reinventing the globe. London, New Delhi: Sage Publications, (1996)