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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

**THE IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON SMALLER SETTLEMENTS
SURROUNDING BIGGER TOWNS. A CASE OF EPWORTH LOCAL BOARD.**

BY

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**THIS DISSERTATION IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE
MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE STUDIES**

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The undersigned confirms and declares that they have read and made recommendations to the Midlands State University for approval of a research project entitled: **THE IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON SMALLER SETTLEMENTS SURROUNDING BIGGER TOWNS. A CASE OF EPWORTH LOCAL BOARD.** The project was submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the **Master of Science degree in Local Governance studies**

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DEDICATION

It is with great pleasure that I dedicate this research to my dad Konias Moyo who has been a pillar of strength in my studies. Thumps up to my loving mum and wife who I will forever cherish their love and respect

ABSTRACT

Epworth is one of the suburbs that is very close to Zimbabwe's capital city Harare. It is located 15km to the South-east of Harare city. Epworth has a total population of 167 000 people according to the census of 2012. Due to many pull and push factors, humans have been moving to Harare from the rural localities like Goromonzi, Domboshava, Chiweshe among others. However, life has not been easy in the capital city for many of them. Housing demand has been high and unemployment has also increased. Cash crisis has been rampant too resulting in many residents failing to pay rents. Most of the people had sought refuge in the neighbouring smaller settlements to cope with the reality of life. Now pressure has been exerted to Epworth Local Board to provide water and sanitation to a population that is far beyond their reach. Services have been strained as too many people are moving in into Epworth. Epworth is very small in terms of area, but its population is too big. Disease outbreaks and crime are a common feature. The original settlers who came first have accused the late comers to be the ones that have created chaos in Epworth. The late comers that are referred to are the migrants from areas such as Mbare, Mufakose, Mabvuku, Kuwadzana, Dzivarasekwa and many other suburbs in Harare. The research was based on Epworth. The researcher used a sample size of 25 which suited the available resources. Data was collected using questionnaires and interviews to both council officials and the residents. probability (systematic) sampling was used. Central government has not helped Epworth in terms of housing provisions a situation that has seen a sharp rise if informality in Epworth. The research recommended that Epworth Local Board should regularise its settlement to minimise in-migrants. The research found out that people are moving to Epworth due to cheap cost of living. This research, however, seeks to achieve the following aim or objective that is why there is movement from the capital city to the periphery zones. Resolutions and solutions to the effects of migration in Epworth are suggested in this research

Comment [1]: Put in full first then abbreviation as you go

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge the grace of our Lord that has made me to be this far academically.

I am heartily thankful to all my family members for their moral and financial support, may the dear Lord richly bless them. I would like to acknowledge the part played by my close relatives specifically my wife Leonah ,Mickeillah Moyo, Kelly Moyo, Whisper Moyo and my lovely maternal grandmother gogo Manyoni. Words are insufficient to explain their immense contribution and commitment to my life. Ambuya I will simply say your unconditional moral backing and consolation is to a greater extent the reason for my prosperity. May the heavenly father bless you in abundance?

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge Epworth Local Board for granting me permission to undertake this research. I discovered life opportunities in this organisation. Thumbs up to the Epworth Local Board staff and may you continue with that kind of hospitality extended even to others to join you.

DECLARATION

This research study is my own work and has not been published or presented for a degree in any institution. The researcher acknowledged all sources quoted using in text and end text Havard referencing style.

Signature..... Date.....

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
E.L.B	Epworth Local Board
C.S.O	Civil Society Organisations
N.G.O's	Non-Governmental Organisations
P.P.P	Public Private Partnerships
RDC	Rural District Councils
UCA	Urban Councils Act
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-Habitat	United Nations Settlement Program
USAID	United States Agency for Inter- Development
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZIRUP	the Zimbabwe Institute for Regional and Urban Planners
STI's	Sexual transmitted Infections
CBD's	Central Business Districts

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study seeks to assess the impact of rural-urban migration to the smaller settlements surrounding bigger towns. Epworth Local Board is used as a case study. Chapter I includes background to the study, problem area, research questions and study objectives among other things.

According to the United Nations (2012), the rate of urbanisation in the world rose from 30 percent to 50 percent from 1950 to 2010. According to Tibaijuka (2005), 1980 saw the lifting of years of racial restrictions of the right to the cities. Immediately after the attainment of independence, more rural people went to the cities in search of economic prosperity. However, due to high demand in Harare, the cost of living rose forcing many individuals to look for another place as an alternative. This then saw the huge influx of people to Epworth. Later on, the council of Epworth tried to regularize its area and this lured more immigrants hence continued the huge influx of people.

This culminated in an increasing action, which saw the rise of more informality as the immigrants settled the few remaining space. These unrestrained expansions gave birth to areas that are now commonly known as Ma-Gada (illegal areas now settled with the late comers). Regardless of Epworth having attained a local government board status in 1986, Epworth has barely developed beyond its squatter settlement outlook. Apart from the two tarred main feeder roads much of the intricate jig-saw puzzle of hovels called Epworth are linked by makeshift nameless dust roads and paths. Home-owners have no title deeds neither do they have electricity and piped water and the phantom of displacement forever emerges or looms in them.

Currently in Harare there are about 4 million residents (State of the City Address, 2016). The number is too much against the infrastructure present at the moment. The two water plants constantly burst as a result of too much people, the residential stands have gone up in terms of pricing and the general migrants can no longer afford. This has seen mass exodus of these

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people to towns like Epworth to seek refuge. The influx of immigrants to Epworth has been so much that service delivery has been grossly compromised.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Epworth is a small slum town located 15 km south-east of the town of Harare. The area is governed by a Local Board which happens to be the lowest on the ladder of local authorities. This to some extents makes the council to be insignificant or powerless hence illegal activities are at the peak. According to Chirisa (2011), Epworth occupies 3 722 ha of land. The population of Epworth grew from 20 000 in 1980 to 167 000 in 2012 (Muhomba, 2008; Zimstat 2013). Close to 70 per cent of the population has been living in informal settlement but the council has been constantly trying to regularise residential stands since 1990. Generally the settlement lacks basic services like sewerage systems, electricity, disposal facilities and water reticulation systems. Due to the lack of basic services, migrants from rural localities across Zimbabwe have found solace in Epworth since it's very cheap. Useless amount in the capital city can be very useful in Epworth. Rentals range from US\$ 10 TO US\$20 per room whilst in the Harare CBD rooms go for US50 and above. The means of living is very cheap because there is too much of informality. The place favours extended families. Most unemployed and low- earners are found in this area. The employed ones are security guards in Msasa Park and some are primary school teachers in the neighbourhood. The type of toilets available is either pit or Blair. The absence of proper sanitation has led to pathogenic diseases. The clinics are few comparing them with the total population (Sigauke, 2002).

Epworth has seven wards and seven elected councillors. Ward 1 is Muguta, Ward 2 is Makomo, ward 3 is Zinyengere extension, ward 4 and 5 is Chinamano, ward 6 is Overspill and ward 7 is Zvido. Most of the illegal settlers are concentrated in ward 6 and 7. Epworth like any peri-urban settlement is not benefitting from developments in major towns, and in this case Harare (Muhomba 2008). Instead of benefitting from Harare, Epworth is getting in-migrants who would have come from the rural localities to Harare ultimately resulting in them migrating to Epworth due to high demand of services that has fuelled high rise of service cost.

Harare has been overpopulated by migrants from rural areas, this has caused the cost of services to rise and the poor failing to access services. The result has been them moving to

Epworth which has cheap services. However, Epworth lacks basic services which constitutes a town. Many criminal activities have been happening in the area because of people of different origins, background, culture and ideology meeting and staying together in town.

Informality has risen causing real challenges to Epworth Local Board which was established in 1986. People's health has been compromised because of poor sanitation. According to Muhomba (2008), 11 per cent of the households have no access to sanitation and water. The central government in 1987 (immediately after the establishment of ELB) embarked on the regularisation process to upgrade Epworth. The fact that Epworth Local Board by now is regularising its area is adequate proof that in 1987 the central government failed. Both central government and ELB have been trying to create order in Epworth by regularising settlements but they have been failing. 2015 September marked the current regularisation process. There is a lot of progress and this one seems to be promising.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A lot of people are migrating to Epworth coming from the major city Harare. Rural people due to a vast number of reasons migrate to Harare. However, they find life unbearable and end up migrating again to a small settlement. The challenge is within the managers of such small settlements which are unable to provide basic services to cater for these new comers to their area.

1.3 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this study is to assess the impact of in-migration to Epworth. This is achieved through pursuing the following specific objectives:

1. To establish the reasons why people move from core to the peripheral urban centres.
2. To suggest possible solutions for mitigating the negative effects of migration to Epworth.
3. To find out why rural people move to Harare first and later on to Epworth
4. To make recommendations on how to deal with the effects caused by in-migration to Epworth

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How has rural-urban migration strained services in Epworth?
2. Why is it that Epworth is becoming the final destination of migrants
3. What are the challenges being faced by Epworth Local Board in dealing with the migrants.

1.5 ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

Rural-urban migration has negatively affected Epworth.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The research seeks to empower local authorities like Chitungwiza, Ruwa, Epworth and Norton to be effective and efficient in carrying out their mandate. There is need to craft stiff by-laws to suppress any illegal developments within their area of jurisdiction. On a higher note, the study will also be of value to Midlands State University as it succeeded in laying a foundation for further researches towards rural-urban migration impact.

Talk about establishment of research gaps, contribution to the board of knowledge and importance of the study to policy makers.

1.7 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The research was done in ELB area. The research was done as from February 2018 to May 2018. This period allows the researcher to come up with a meaningful research. The researcher used ward 5 and 6 which are on the western side of the town. A sample of 25 informants was used in collecting data in an area of roughly 45 000 people (Zimstat 2012). The researcher was at one point an employee of the same council meaning some information on this paper is based on personal experience which enhances the credibility of the paper.

1.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Time generally affected the research. Council officials rarely had time to assist researchers due to their tight schedules. To counter this problem, appointments were done in time to avoid unnecessary delays. Days elapsed before council granted permission to the researcher to carry out the research. Sometimes the information released was not be relevant and the relevant one sometimes is not disclosed probably for security reasons among other reasons. It

is, however, important that researchers do not inquire of confidential information and only stick to their business of wanting to gain relevant knowledge (Best and Khan 2003). Good

1.9 ASSUMPTIONS

1. The central government is not helping local authorities in housing provisions a situation that has exacerbated mushrooming of illegal settlements.
2. The informants will give the researcher credible information which is not biased.

1.10 DEFINITION OF TERMS

1.10.1 MIGRATION

It is the geographical movement of people across a specific boundary in trying to establish a residence (it can be permanent or semi-permanent). According to Eisenstadt (1953) migration is the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another. This movement leaves a social setting and enters the other which is unique.

Mishra (1981) defines migration as an inflow or outflow of population from a defined region to another region for a permanent or semi-permanent settlement. The above definitions of migration agree that it involves change of place and a boundary is crossed to the next place for settlement.

1.10.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

According to Vosloo (1974), local government is a decentralised, representative institution with general and specific powers, devolved upon it and delegated to it by central or regional government in respect of a restricted geographical area within a nation or state and in the exercise of which it is locally responsible and may to a certain extent act autonomously. In simple terms local governments are fully operational at the lower level. The masses easily recognise them unlike any other governments which are far away from the people. Local government is the administration within a given country and is the lower tier of government. Chakaipa (2010) defines local government as a decentralised level of government which is established democratically and have the service delivery mandate.

1.10.3 URBANISATION

Urbanisation is the change or transformation in the percentage of proportion of people or the population that resides in urban centres (Samson, 2009). Urbanisation as a process is concerned with linkages between city areas and interactions among themselves. The biggest challenge facing the world today is high urbanisation rate. In Africa, the level of urbanisation is still low (37.1%) comparing it with that of the developed nations like Europe which is at 72.7% even North America is at 79.1% (Soubbotina, 2004 and Marshall, 2009).

1.10.4 LOCAL GOVERNANCE

This should come soon after defining local government

This is a process which involves the local residents in the making of administrative and political decisions which have a bearing on their livelihoods. The process should be done transparently and fairly and accommodate everyone regardless of political or social background. This process determines how administrative and political views are made. The thrust is on participation of the grass root masses taking into cognisance diversity in the society.

1.11 SUMMARY

In this chapter, the researcher presented the research topic with regards to the impact of rural-urban migration in Epworth. The researcher hinted on the objectives, questions, significance of the study and also explained on the definition of terms. The following next chapter is review of related literature to the study.

CHAPTER II:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The thrust of this study is on identifying the impact of in-migration to cities particularly those small cities that are surrounding bigger cities. The study goes on to highlight causes of migration and how urban local authorities can ease the situation using modern day technology. This chapter will dwell much on how rural-urban migration has grossly affected day to day running in urban centres and partly deal with the types of migration which amongst others include forced and voluntary migration, national and international migration.

Urbanisation in Africa is being faster than in the first world and may reach 3 to 4% within a year. The reason for this fast rate according to Marshall (2009) is rural-urban migration thus on this line, urbanisation comes as a result of migration.

The sustained speedy growing of urban populations in Zimbabwe is a challenge to the government architects and all stake holders in the 21st century. Harare for instance is already confronted by massive backlog in housing and infrastructure services, battle with gradually congested transportation systems, unmanageable consumption patterns and worsening environmental pollution. Both the Centre and local authorities have very limited ability to cope with this negative change. This has funded the speedy increase in urban poverty, which is exhibited through poor housing settings, insecure land tenure, urban criminality and homelessness. Moreover, poorly managed urban places have adverse impact on environmental conditions.

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is a vision or rather concepts of other researchers on a certain subject topic. These opinions vary depending on how various researchers attack the subject matter. Harvard

University Library stated that literature review is “a valuation of a body of study that addresses a research question”. It recognizes what is previously known about an area of learning and also makes reason for advancing research because different researchers come up with their diverse philosophies on a certain topic.

Haywood and Wragg (1982:2) stresses that "the literature review course proves that the student has studied existing work in the arena with insight". Fink (2009) posits that “literature review is a practice of reading, scrutinizing, assessing and summarizing academic resources about a specific topic”. Fink concedes the fact that analysis is an imperative part of literature review, this is to say literature review is comprehensive as it permits criticism from other individuals and lengthening of topics. A study of any kind is buttressed by views of other scholars otherwise it will be irrelevant since no study takes place in a vacuum. Therefore a research cannot be relevant if it ignores what others think in relation to the subject matter.

2.2 THE CONCEPT OF MIGRATION

According to Hagerstrand (1957) it is the change of residence of an individual from one area to another. However , migration is not only about shifting of individuals, but it is a fundamental factor which helps in understanding the ever-changing “space content” and “space relations” of a region (Gosal, 1961) .therefore, migration is the shifting of people to new areas.

Migration is in two- fold namely external and internal migration and this paper is concentrating with rural-urban migration which cascades under internal migration. Internal migration according to Bose (1974) falls into four categories namely urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to urban and finally rural to rural. However, during the 20th and 21st century, the volume of rural to urban migrants has broadened owing to social economic development between the two localities. Migration naturally tends to be towards towns with huge population and with distance the migration volume decreases.

Sorensen *et al.* (2002) purports that rural –urban migration is influenced by socio-economic imbalances and people end up moving to the urban centres chasing for resources or for greener pastures since resources are believed to be abundant in urban cities. The rural areas have fewer opportunities as compared to towns and cities which have more resources to

accommodate everyone. Coffey (1981) notes that rural-urban migration is created as a spatial practice whose dynamic forces and special significances must form part of any inclusive understanding of the phenomenon.

Bose (1974) is of the notion that there is heavy influx of people from rural to urban due to repulsive forces operating in the rural localities and these forces comprises low wages, unemployment, dilapidated or poor infrastructure lack of education or high illiterate rate and health-care facilities and lastly absolute poverty. All these are deriving forces for migration as they force people to move from rural areas to urban cities to earn a livelihood or looking for better standard of living. On the other side migrants are lured by better employment opportunities offered, enhanced health-care facilities, enhanced educational facilities and good standard of living Davis and Golden (1954). there are various facilities in cities that are not there in rural areas for instance hard infrastructure such as factories, offices, shops, training centres and entertainment (Clarke, 1981).

One of the important concept of migration brought by Trewartha (1969) and Ginn (1988) is the classification of migration into conservative and innovative migration. Conservative migration happens when people vacate their homes and settle in the destination place so as to retain their normal life. This happens due to some changes that may be happening in their settled area. So to have their normal life back, they move to other places to live their life like before. If they were to remain then their way of life would change hence they move. For instance some people may relocate because nature calls like when a dam bursts people migrate to some areas but there they would want to live the same lifestyle they had before.

On the other hand, there is what is known as innovative migration which basically is the movement or shift from one place to another by individuals in order to get a new way of living. When people leave their old way of living and opt for a new place it means the idea is to change the lifestyle

2.3 EMPIRICAL FRAMEWORK

Regardless of the divergences that are there in the rural-urban migration theories, in various African nations the tide is still on.

2.4 NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PERIPHERY BY THE CAPITAL CITY

Zimbabwe has undergone serious economic meltdown since 1997 to 2008. Farming in the rural areas has deteriorated and poverty has been exacerbated by lack of farming equipment as this was due to high corruption rate in the Ministry of Agriculture as the equipment were stored instead of distributing them to their respective owners, till they were discovered outdated and some malfunctioning in 2018 by the incoming new government. The fast track land reform programme as advocated by (Mutema, 2012) has posed a threat to rural livelihoods and it has been difficult staying in the rural localities. Urban life has since lured rural migrants and on this bedrock, there is now high demand of housing as well as employment in the towns (Chenga, 2010). Harare has since experienced population overflow due to rural-urban migration as one of the major cause. Harare currently houses about 2 million people and also about 2 million people in the metropolitan sphere which include Chitungwiza, Epworth, Ruwa and Norton (State of the city address 2016).

Epworth has been there for centuries and is found on the South- Eastern of the capital city. It started as a squatter settlement but now has a population which is around to 170 000 people (Zimstat, 2012). Due to its nearness to Harare the capital city, Epworth according to (DSHZT 2009) has faced adverse externalities of the capital city and has since become a “receiving ground” for the low income and homeless class. The change from the white minority rule to the majority rule in the then Rhodesian witnessed years of racial restrictions to big cities (Tibaijuka, 2005). Rural migrants moved to towns searching for economic opportunities.

2.5 CAUSES OF MIGRATION

There are a variety of explanations for population movement from place to place. Reasons for migrating to urban centres are more intricate. However, the reasons of migration are frequently known as two extensive classes, namely “pushing” and “pulling” factors. For instance, individuals from a particular place might be pressed off by poverty or any other calamity to move towards cities for employment. On the other side, better employment opportunities or the need for a good living in urban places may also attract individuals to different urban parts. In addition, the choice to migrate from one residence to another may also be due to non-economic issues such as the need to link with relatives, the need to be unrestricted from cultural and family control and responsibility and so on. In broad, however, as to the reasons of migration academics conclude that relocation is a response by individuals

to a sequence of economic and non-economic issues (Lewis, 1982; Todaro, 1997). However, currently researchers agreed that rural-urban migration is mostly explained by economic factors than non-economic factors (Todaro, 2003). In Ethiopia for instance, rural-urban migration happens mainly as a response to economic factors and not by non-economic factors. Causes of migration can be diagrammatically presented as follows:

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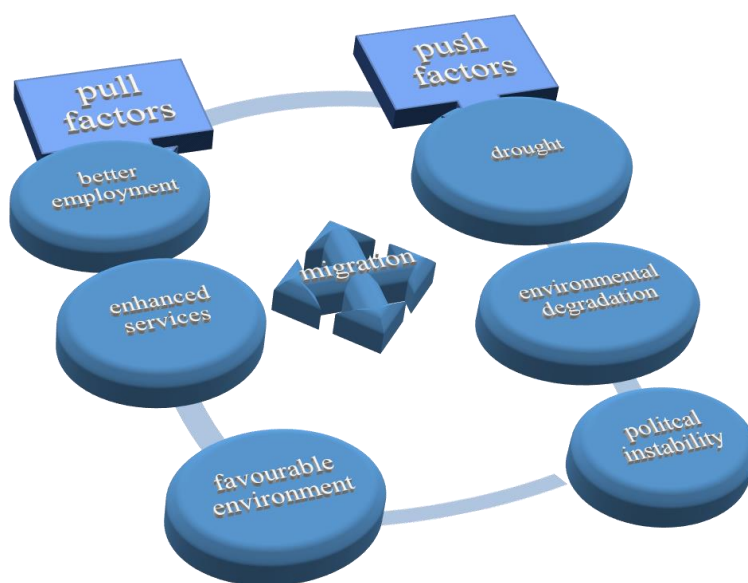


FIG 2.1 CAUSES OF MGRATION

Source: Adapted from Todarro (1997).

2.6 PULL FACTORS

These are factors which lure the migrants to a place. Prospects for better employment, high incomes, amenities, better working environments and attractive services are pull factors of a region

2.6.1 **BETTER EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

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Most industries are located in towns meaning jobs are unavailable in the rural areas. So young people migrate to the towns in search of jobs. However due to the fact that there is unemployment in the rural areas everybody seems to be moving to towns thereby creating an overpopulation scenario and jobs become few due to demand. Todarro (2003). Once this happen, the employers reduce the wages due to the flooding of skills. At the end the cities become no better place and the people end up settling illegally in nearby neighbourhoods like Epworth just to make ends meet.

2.6.2 FAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENT

Basically the city environment is much better than the rural one. The streets in towns were well shining with street lights and the roads would be tarred. Houses were Dura walled with a lot of security and entertainment available whilst there was no entertainment in the rural areas, no infrastructure to enable its residents to earn a living .All this enticed rural people to move to towns. However, the cities have become the basket case itself with infrastructure now dilapidated and obsolete and full of criminological activities that have left the cities being evil cities.

2.6.3 ENHANCED SERVICES

Services in towns are much improved than those found in rural areas. Most of the rural areas are remote and far away thereby making it difficult for the local authorities to cover them thus the services are down in the rural areas. Services seem to be improved in towns with street lights, garbage being collected and houses being inspected as they are constructed among other things. This attracts people from other remote places where services are down. However, in towns, what the residents expect to see is no longer provided for due to the population increase and the services are slowly but surely dwindling.

2.7 PUSH FACTORS

These are factors that induce a person, due to diverse reasons, to leave an area and go to some other place. The most common push factors are poor production, redundancy and underdevelopment, liquidity crisis, lack of chances for progression, collapse of natural resources and natural catastrophes.

2.7.1 POLITICAL FACTORS

At times even political factors inspire or discourage migration from one region to another. In 2008 there was widespread political violence especially in the rural localities of Zimbabwe which made the populace to vacate the communal lands in fear of their lives. Even now, it is reported that the militia has been deployed in the communal lands prior the 2018 much contested elections and the citizens are moving away from their homes going to towns where they believe is much safer.

2.7.2 NATURAL DISASTERS

Zimbabwe has been adversely affected by natural disasters over the years especially in the rural districts. There has been floods around Muzarabani area and also in Masvingo Tokwe-Mukosi disaster after the dam busted, this led influx of migrants to move from that area since it was now risky to safe places like Epworth where there is cheap livelihood. There has been a severe drought recorded in Zimbabwe since 2007 which has left the rural localities with fewer people after they had migrated to towns. Some rural places have proved to be no better places and people have vacated such creating a scenario where towns become congested by the rural migrants.

Regardless of the confusion surrounding causes of migration, migration is categorised into push and pull factors. The pull and push factors encompasses political, natural, social demographic and economic factors. Pull factors are reasons for being lured to a recipient place due to something pleasant found there like better employment, enhanced services and improved health facilities just to mention but a few. Most of the rural –urban migration in Asia and Latin America are motivated by improved education system in towns. The situation is also the same in the Tropical African countries like Ghana where people migrate to towns in search of greener pastures, better education institutions and facilities.

Clarke (1986) purported that the decision to migrate from one place to another lies with an individual. However, women and children in most cases do not make such decisions.

Additionally, Bilsborrow et al (1984) noted that migration decision comes from a number of factors. The perpetual coming in of migrants in towns has generated interest in the study of such factors. This is in conjunction with UN (1984) which propounds that migration occurs in a various types and in a multiplicity of contexts (development).

The other reason for migration is for economic benefit. Byerlee (1974) postulated that the difference in rural-urban income is one of the factors which perpetuate migration. Is this a paragraph with one line?

Information plays a fundamental role in facilitating rural-urban migration. Knife (2003) purported that when individuals in the urban locality inform their relatives in rural areas about the goodies found in urban centres and this will lure them and migration takes place. Is this a paragraph? It may suggest cutting and pasting.

Push factors deals with the situation or condition and land degradation in the area of origin. Flooding, pests, unemployment, wars, environmental degradation amongst the push factors that forces individuals to vacate their rural homes in search of better living in urban cities. In rural places, deforestation and land degradation have damaged productivity and living conditions. A research conducted by Ezra (2001) showed that in Ethiopia, migration to urban was due to the push factors and not the pull factors per se.

2.8 RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN ETHIOPIA

Economic improvement of any locality is the main cause of Africa's migration (Adepoju 1999). In Africa, migration is not an individual choice but a family affair. When a family member vacates home to work somewhere, the chances of maximising survival are broadened through diversity in sources of income (Stark and Bloom, 1985). According to Caldwell (1969), crop failure and hunger in Ethiopia resulted from poor equipment and poor cultivation and this caused many to vacate the rural areas going to towns searching for better standard of living. Research on Ethiopia's rural-urban migration is not fully detailed. Attempts have been made linking it to rural settlements in 1970s by Mesfin (1970). Ethiopia has been stuck with drought for many years the most severe one being of 1984-85 where more than one million people were reported dead Kidane *et al.* (1989). The Derg regime set in motion a massive resettlement program in a bid to return dispersed farmers in rural areas from famine prone areas (North) to East of Ethiopia. According to Kloos (1990) approximately 600 000 individuals were resettled during the 1984-85 program.

Comment [6]: You mix "and" and "&". Be consistant

Ethiopia has undergone real changes from central planned to market oriented economy since the coming in of a new government into power in 1991. Due to such changes internal migration seems to have played a huge and increasing role to both the economy and the demography of places (Kiros and White 2004)

Urban growth has been exacerbated by the movement of people from the rural to the urban centres. Taye (1990) noted that the development in cities was due to the cost of the rural places. Many have vacated their rural homes. Is this a paragraph?

Research has it that poor land tenure concept, lack of basic services, natural disasters and rural employment among others have fuelled rural out migration (Ezra *et al.*, 2001).

2.9 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

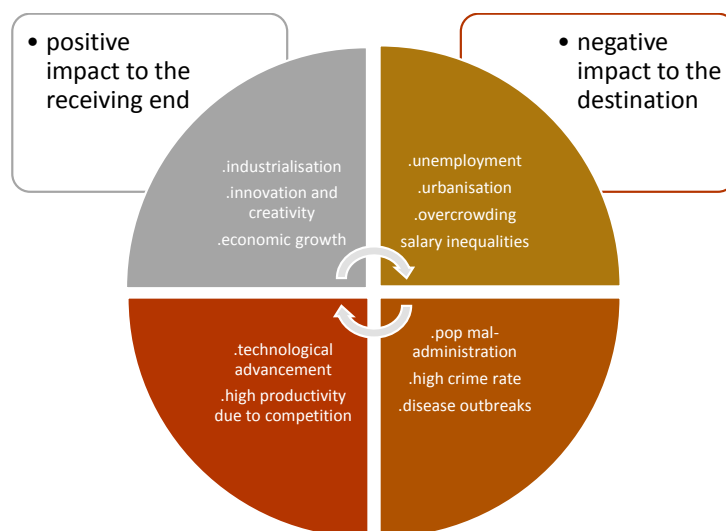


Fig 1.1 IMPACT OF MIGRATION

Source: Adapted from Lewis (1982).

The impact of migration is multi-dimensional and plays a pivotal role in this research. Migration has positive and negative impact on both the source and the origin but this study is focusing on the effects of migration to the receiving towns be it positive or negative though the anchor of this research is inclined towards negative effects felt in the destination places.

Migration increases pressure of the population and employment opportunities in towns are shortened.

The impacts of migration can be categorised into two categories that is, it can impact positively or negatively. This is reflected by the fact that migration can lead to urbanisation, salary inequalities, population mal-administration and high unemployment rate, high crime rate, rampant disease outbreaks such as epidemic diseases. Whilst on the other side, migration can impact positively thereby bringing in new creative and innovative ideas from the migrants such as new technological advancement, also can lead to industrialisation, economic growth and enhanced income distribution as purported by (Lewis 1982). Generally ,rural-urban migration possess socio-economic, cultural , demographic and mental consequences on both the sending and receiving places as it is highlighted in the following explanation.

2.9.1 ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

Economic gain has been a significant objective of migration. Economic profit that rural migrants acquire from towns can be valuable assets (knowledge, goods and technology) so that they can develop their places of origin (rural areas). This concurs with the view by Sethurman (1976) that most of the migrants live a better life after migration and their success history increases as they sojourn in towns.

Migration can not only impact negatively but there are also positive issues around it especially in the places of origin. This is reflected by the fact that migrants send home money (remittances). In most scenarios, moving away of a family member from rural areas to cities is an income diversification in which they will be expecting more income (Lall et al, 2006). Also these migrants who moved from rural areas to cities are contributing immensely to the development of cities as they partake in dangerous and filthy jobs that ordinary town residents denigrate as a way of earning a livelihood, this concurs with what Ma and Xiang (1998) postulated that migrants are everywhere in towns, some doing dirty and dangerous jobs.

2.9.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES

Rural-urban migration according to Standing (1984) has an influence on population of both the receiving and sending region. This type of migration reduces rural population and the population pressure becomes sex and age selective. The population structure in towns is rejuvenated as a result. This is so because migrants will be of the younger age than the entire resident population. Researches done demonstrates that rural-urban migration age selective nature supplies towns with energetic youths who increases crude birth rates in towns (UNFPA 1996)

2.9.3 EFFECTS ON INFRASTRUCTURE IN URBAN CENTRES

Rural- urban migration impacts urban basic facilities negatively. Migration has numerous effects on destination places like Epworth in this case. The effects as the case with Epworth include poor quality of water and air, high prostitution rate, rampant diseases outbreaks, rise in food costs, straining in basic services and commodities, overcrowding and high crime rate among others (Adepoju 1991). The population of Epworth has grown rapidly since 1980 due to migration and this has facilitated the issue of informal settlement in Epworth as there are now many people chasing insufficient resources in order to earn a living (Todarro, 2003). This is all triggered by the fact that many people who vacates rural areas in search of greener pastures in big cities like Harare end up resorting to small areas like Epworth due to high costs of basic commodities and housing facilities, and also due to regulations that scare away migrants from bigger cities to outskirts where there are no proper services (Zhao, 1999).

2.10 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Over the years, a multiplicity of approaches have tried to examine and understand the migration phenomenon. Many empirical and theoretical studies have been done focusing on the impact of migration and internal levels.

2.10.1 HARRIS TODARRO MODEL OF MIGRATION

Early 1950's economists diverted their focus to the challenge of economic development and population growth in Less Developed Countries. In 1960's, poverty and inequality persisted regardless of the fact that there was growth in Gross National Product. This problem has led

to an orthodox, where rural-urban type of migration in less developed countries is seen as a contributing factor to underdevelopment. Assuming migrants respond to urban jobs opportunities and viewing rural-urban migration as an economic phenomenon, the model of Harris Todarro shows that a rise in urban employment may lead to high unemployment levels in the cities.

The Harris migration model purports that migrants make decisions basing with the assumptions that there is employment in urban localities. Migrants expect better jobs and wages to compensate previous loses in the long run (Todarro, 2003). Brown & Neuberger as cited in Kasahun (2000) is of the notion that individuals are pushed out of a locality by unpleasant conditions that would have made staying there to be undesirable. However, some are forced to migrate to towns by lucrative conditions in some places. According to Bekure (1984), migration takes place of origin becomes intolerable whilst there are lured to the destination by attractive facilities. In the context of the study, many rural people are lured to towns by employment opportunities and come to Harare only to find out that life is difficult and thereby opting for Epworth instead.

2.10.2 LEE'S THEORY OF MIGRATION

Lee examined push and pull factors of migration in 1996. He came up with his push factors which are linked with the place of origin and the pull factors associated with the destination place. According to Lee (1996) , both the receiving and the place of origin have positive forces which keep individuals within a place or pull some to it, adverse forces push individuals from the place. Lee (1996) is of the notion that the place of origin's condition is significant than the destination place. He further purports that factors linked with the place of origin and destinations are governed by individual or personal factors which impacts individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration. The model by Lee has intervening obstacles in relation to the place of origin or destination.

Lee summarised the characteristics of migrants as follows:

- ❖ Migrants who are pulled to destination areas are positively selected for example the highly learned or the literate group.
- ❖ Migrants are not a sample of the population of origin.
- ❖ The volume of migration within an area vary with the level of diversity of places included in that territory.

- ❖ The level of migration is related to the challenge of overcoming intervening obstacles.
- ❖ Migration takes place well in defined streams (rural-urban).
- ❖ A counter stream develops in every major stream.

2.10.3 RAVENSTEIN'S LAW OF MIGRATION 1880'S

This theory was considered as the first work of migration field. According to Rhoda (1979), Ravenstein came up with laws of migration about characteristics of the migrants, reasons and trends. Ravenstein propounded that as the distance increases the number of migrants' fall. Most of the migrants travel short distances migration has stages or steps, firstly it will be to surrounding areas then to growing towns and then to faraway places.

Therefore, in a nutshell his basic laws have been expanded by many researchers, the significance of the economic motive in deciding whether to migrate, adverse effect of distance and the step-migration process has been strongly supported by strong evidence.

2.10.4 SJAASTAD'S HUMAN INVESTMENT THEORY

Sjaastad (1962) propounded a theory of migration which views the decision to move to other places (migration) as an investment decision which involves a person's expected returns and costs over time. To him, costs encompassed transportation costs, property disposal costs and training costs for the new job whilst returns was characterised by both non-monetary and monetary components. There is also psychological costs associated with leaving areas which one is familiar with, change in the dietary life and change of social life. However, these are hard and "impossible to measure and imperial tests have been limited to income and some quantifiable variables. Sjaastad year noted that individuals had passion to increase their incomes over their productive lifestyle and can compute their income streams where they are settled.

2.10.5 MIGRATION AND THE DUAL SECTOR MODEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dual sector model by Lewis has two components that are:

- (i) Urban component which has labour demand which is high and also the income that people earn is high as compared to the rural localities and
- (ii) Rural sector which has poor production. Most of the labour force in the rural was assumed to be surplus in nature and contributing nothing in terms of results.

According to McCathy (2004) the urban sector was advanced in terms of technology with high rise of investment being operational in urban localities. There is too much labour in the rural areas in as far as agriculture in concerned. McCathy (2004) is of the notion that due to surplus labour in rural places, individuals migrate to the urban setup which is highly industrialised when compared with the agricultural sector or rural. Migrants are attracted due to availability of jobs and enhanced or better wages. Todarro (1976) purports that even though migrants know that towns and cities have been overcrowded they still migrate to towns. He further propounded that migrants do not mind to receive low wages in towns than they would receive in the rural localities because to them being in a city is an achievement.

1.11 SUMMARY OF THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theories of migration discussed above were from a vast number of disciplines. Various disciplines approach migration in a multiplicity ways. Viljoen (2005) is in conjunction with the fact that migration is approached in different ways by purporting that there is no theory that has come up with a finalised explanation for migration phenomena. The theories of migration outlined above were considered to be economic and social in nature.

2.12 SURVIVAL STRATEGIES IN EPWORTH

Poverty depths and severity are high in Epworth. The Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Social Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET) of 2013- 2018 seem to have failed to empower and transform the lives of people in Epworth as it was meant to. According to the report by Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights (ZADHR) and Epworth

Comment [7]: Do not be too judgemental. Put facts in scientific writing

Residents Development Association (ERDA), the population of Epworth is growing at a faster rate but the development of the area is not corresponding to the population increase.

Most of the residents in Epworth are in the informal sector and the government of Zimbabwe has not done anything to promote or upgrade but has completely neglected the sector. According to Chiripanhura and Makwavarara (2003), Zimbabwe's economy has an underdeveloped and neglected informal sector which has close to four fifths of the whole population. The 1990 structural adjustments lessened chances of being formally employed and this led increased levels of rural-urban migration and retrenchments from work which led to the dependence on the informal sector.

Currently, formal employment in Epworth and Zimbabwe at large has become a nightmare with vast number of the residents including university graduates turning to the informal sector for survival. There are high levels of unemployment in Epworth which if unchecked will become a national disaster soon.

The visible element on the issue of employment is the perpetual collapse of the economy and the reduction in the labour market. The residents of Epworth have sought employment outside Epworth, however, it is not everyone who manages to work outside Epworth like in Msasa industries due to its farness from Epworth. This has, however, led to the mushrooming of vendors and small illegal businesses in Epworth to at least ease hunger. Informal trade has become the order of the day in Epworth.

Lack of formal employment has affected Zimbabweans especially those on the peri phery regions of major towns and this has led to the mushrooming of the informal sector. There are no industries in Epworth, the only nearby industries are in Msasa which is 15km away from Epworth and there is competition there due to the flooding of skills by Epworth residents. Many Epworth residents who were employed in Msasa industries have been retrenched from work over the years owing to the economic situation in the country.

According to Jahan (2005) employment is a missing connection between economic development and poverty reduction. The economic situation in the country for the past decades has increased the informal sector with the youths and the retrenched residents. The rural population has dismally failed to sustain themselves and this has resulted in rural to urban migration. The rapid urbanisation has caused a lot of economic and social problems in

Epworth. E.L.B is unable to provide adequate services like education, employment and health services (Chikanza, 2002).

Harare for instance is failing to provide services to its residents let alone to those in Epworth. This has been the reason why there is so much suffering in Epworth. The tapped water that E.L.B provide comes from Harare City Council (HCC) and since the sunshine city cannot provide for itself it's even worse for those on the margins like Epworth, Ruwa, Chitungwiza and Norton which depend upon HCC.

The structures found in Epworth are built from bricks and mud. This is so due to poverty and the population seems to be in transit therefore they cannot invest in permanent buildings. Epworth is situated away from the metropolis business centre thereby making creation of employment a nightmare. Due to the fact that the majority of Epworth residents are unemployed, informal trade has since became their source of survival through selling any goods that will be on demand on that particular time. Ant trade that runs on such kind mainly has high and lowly variable returns thus the income realised is inadequate for survival for an ordinary family.

2.13 GAPS IN LITERATURE

Most of the concern of rural urban migration was on the cities. So much has been written on the effects of migration to cities like Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare for instance but these writers did not cover or write about the implications of migrations on the periphery zones which end up being affected ultimately. As a result the researcher took most of his time focusing on these peripheral zones or areas and highlighted on critical issues that end up affecting serving delivery using a case of Epworth Local Board

2.14 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter has been focusing on the impact of rural urban migration using scholarly works done by other researchers on the particular field. The purpose of this chapter was to help the researcher realise the gaps left in literature. The chapter used examples and drawing case studies from countries such as Ethiopia and Tanzania and juxtaposed what was happening there with what happened or what is happening in Zimbabwe. The next chapter will be focusing on the methods used in getting and analysing data.

CHAPTER III:

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter III deals with the tools and methods used in gathering information for the research. It elucidates how the research was undertaken, explaining how the events unfolded. Interviews and questionnaires were used in the research as data collection methods. Pros and cons of the two were also analysed. This section outlines the research design, targeted population, sampling techniques, research instruments among others.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

There are a multiplicity different designs which amongst many include cross sectional, experimental, longitudinal, case study and comparative research design. According to Peterson (1982) a research design is a formally written set of stipulations and processes for controlling and conducting a research.

Tramp and Combo (2008) defines a research design as a process of arriving at dependable solutions in the problem solving through systematic collection, interpretation and analysis of data. Oppenheim is if the notion that research design is a strategy used by the researcher. According to Sekeran (2000) a research design involves the planning of the actual study, dealing with aspects such as selection of sample, the collection of data, location of the study and how to make an analysis of the data.

Several scholars have defined a research design in a variety of ways. This is for instance Bhattacherjee (2012) defines it as a plan for practical explanation which its main purpose is to respond to the study questions. In simpler terms, a research design is a collection which is organised in such a way to give o an aid to the collection of information aimed to respond to the study questions. The three were used by the researcher as research design as advocated by Bhattacherjee (2012) and these are sampling process, data collection processes and the instrument development process.

The reason of the research design according to Oppenheim et al (1992) is to execute and structure the concerned research in a way that validates the findings. Both the qualitative and

quantitative methodologies were used by the researcher in coming up with a detailed research.

3.3 QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Scates (1994) is of the notion that qualitative research method is a technique that offers specialised techniques for retaining about what humans feel, think or do. The researcher is enabled to get an insight into beliefs, motives and attitude of the targeted population. Swelnam (2000) notes that qualitative research brings expected reactions and also humanizes the whole process by the way of raising the respondents' role they play to be equal with that of the researcher. The qualitative way of collecting data does not use numerical way of acquiring information. The reason why qualitative methods are used frequently due to its richness and it further on fills gap left by quantitative methods. The researcher physically went and canvassed (interacted) with the residents targeting key informants. Migration is a complex issue and the researcher used qualitative design to make a holistic analysis.

3.3.1 ASSUMPTIONS OF QUALITATIVE DESIGNS

- (1) Researchers using qualitative research design are primarily concerned with the process and not the outcomes.
- (2) The interest of qualitative researchers is on the meaning (that is, the way humans make sense of their lives).
- (3) A researcher who uses qualitative design is a primary instrument for information collection and analysis.
- (4) There is fieldwork in qualitative research (meaning the researcher physically goes to the ground).
- (5) Qualitative researchers are descriptive, the researcher will be interested in the meaning and understanding acquired through words and pictures.
- (6) Qualitative research process is inductive (there is building of concepts and theories by the researcher).

3.3.2 ADVANTAGES OF QUALITATIVE STYLE IN RESEARCH

- ❖ Information based on the participant's categories of meaning.
- ❖ Very vital when researching on a limited number of issues
- ❖ Vital when describing complex issues
- ❖ It brings about personal case information
- ❖ Makes an analysis and can even conduct comparisons
- ❖ There is understanding of participant's personal life and experiences
- ❖ It is rich in detail.
- ❖ Dynamic processes can be studied by the researcher.
- ❖ The information is gathered in naturalistic setting.

3.3.3 WEAKNESSES OF THE QUALITATIVE DESIGN

- ❖ The knowledge or information produced may not be generalised to other settings or humans
- ❖ Quantitative predictions are difficult to make.
- ❖ Theories and hypothesis are difficult to test.
- ❖ Data collection takes more time comparing it with quantitative research.
- ❖ Analysing data takes more time.
- ❖ There is a lot of bias through interviews and questionnaires.
- ❖ Sometimes it has low credibility.

3.4 QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

This technique is significant to the researcher since he is enabled to make an analysis to a vast number of issues statistically. According to Judd (1991), quantitative research adds precision measurement and presents numerical data. Quantitative data falls under two categories that are namely continuous and discrete data. Quantitative data is said to be discrete if it takes specific values, for instance the number of migrants who are vagrant in Epworth. Quantitative research is believed to be continuous if the observation takes any value in an interval for example total number of migrants that are caught as criminals in Epworth.

In retrospective of the above, quantitative research is a way of obtaining numerical data systematically. The researchers who use quantitative research are more concerned with measurement, causality, generalisation and replication.

3.4.1 RELIABILITY IN QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

It is concerned with the consistency of a measure of a factor. If considering whether a particular measure is reliable, three things come into play.

- (i) Stability- this has to do with time to see if the measure will be over the time
- (ii) Internal validity – this is to determine if the respondent’s score on any indicator to be of relevancy or related to their scores on other indicators
- (iii) Inter-observer consistency which is applied if subjective judgement is required from a pool of observers where there is a possibility of consistency lacking (Bryman, 2008).

3.4.2 VALIDITY OF QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Validity refers to the integrity in relation to the conclusions that are drawn from the research.

3.4.3 STRENGTHS OF QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

- ❖ Research findings can be generalised especially when replicated on different people
- ❖ It is vital when acquiring data that allows quantitative predictions to be made
- ❖ Data collection is quick when using quantitative methods
- ❖ Precise numerical data is provided by quantitative research
- ❖ It takes less time in analysing data using quantitative methods
- ❖ Very vital when researching on a huge population.

3.4.4 WEAKNESSES OF THE QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

- ❖ Information extracted may be abstract and general to the local situations
- ❖ Too much focus on theory may lead the researcher astray and amiss thereby missing some phenomenon

3.5 TARGET POPULATION

Bhattacharjee (2012) notes that a population is composed of individuals with elements that are of concern to the researcher. Sekeran (2000) is of the notion that a target population is the totality of issues that conform to designated specifications which defines elements of the targeted group and some that are not to be included. In simpler terms target population is the collection of persons or items that are of importance to his research in this case wards 5 and

6. The study here used E.L.B as a case study. The council governs roughly about 167 000 residents (census 2012). The council employees are close to 200 and due to this, a multiplicity of techniques were used in coming up with the research. Due to the resources available, the sample size used was 25 including council staff and residents. Interviews and questionnaires shall be used to acquire information from the respondents.

3.6 SAMPLING

Allison *et al.* (2001) is of the opinion that a sample is a group of people from which the researcher got or collected information from. Therefore, a sample is the part of the population that is under investigation. The process of sampling involves the selection of a certain number of units from a particular population and by using only a sample it is possible to generalise the characteristics of the whole population. A sample of 25 was randomly selected from the council and some were ordinary residents of Epworth.

3.7 SAMPLING SIZE

The researcher used a sample size of 25 respondents. The researcher used this number due to the resources available. The sample size is determined by Ad hoc method or statistical techniques. Kumar (2005) notes that Ad hoc techniques are used when an individual has an experience on the sample size to use or when the resources are inadequate. In general, sample size is determined by the resources such as time and money needed to undertake a research. Many scholars query on the issue of sample size is there a standard sample size is there a standard sample size? According to Kumar (2005), a sample size should be at least 10% of the whole population under study.

3.8 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Most of the researchers according to Kumar (2005) are limited to a sample of the population under study and not the entire population. Sampling techniques are classified into two categories that are namely probability sampling and non-probability sampling. In this research, both sampling techniques were used and these shall be elucidated on the next paragraphs.

3.9 PROBABILITY AND NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Sampling techniques generally fall under two categories and that is probability and non-probability sampling. Random, interval, stratified and cluster all fall under probability sampling. Accidental, quota and purposive all fall under non-probability category. Generally in probability sampling there is less bias and it also accepts estimation of magnitude of errors in sampling. However, probability requires one to have a complete list of sample elements. More time is consumed and it is also expensive.

Non-probability sampling is more flexible than probability sampling and it is less costly and less time consuming. However, there is greater risk of bias and might not be possible to generalise everything to the targeted respondents.

In this research both probability and non-probability were used by the researcher.

3.10 PROBABILITY SAMPLING

3.10.1 SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING

There is equal selection of elements at regular and equal intervals. However, the 1st selection is chosen randomly on a list. Systematic involves the regular selection of elements like the every 5th element being selected from the list. Below is the formula for systematic sampling:

Systematic sampling is more qualitative in nature. The respondents were selected systematically and bias was shunned. According to Ballack (2008), systematic sampling is a technique that involves the selection of the respondents from a laid down framework. When using systematic sampling, time is managed effectively. Also the advantages of using systematic sampling are its simplicity which allows the researcher to add a degree of system or process into the random selection of subjects and gives an assurance that the population will be evenly sampled.

3.10.2 STRATIFIED RANDOM

In this technique, random samples are identified and taken from subgroups or strata. This technique ensures that groups (specific groups) are represented for instance gender. However, this criteria requires more effort than ordinary random techniques and it is more complicated.

3.11 NON –PROBABILITY SAMPLING

3.11.1 PURPOSIVE SAMPLING

Subjects are handpicked by the researcher on the basis of specific individuals and characteristics. Group sizes are maintained when other groups are to be selected though the sample is not defensible easily as representative of populations as a result of subjectivity of the researcher.

3.11.2 MULTI-STAGE SAMPLING

This is a combination of randomly selected clusters. The technique is somehow complex though it can make up probability samples.

3.12 SOURCES OF DATA

Primary and secondary sources of data were used by the researcher. Questionnaires and interviews were used as a part of primary data collection whilst views of other scholars were taken into consideration as part of secondary data. Both open and closed ended questionnaires were used by the researcher in acquiring data from the subjects.

3.12.1 PRIMARY DATA

Wegner (2008) propounded that primary data is the information which is found on the spot. In general terms, these are elements that the researcher collects through observation and interviews. The researcher got information from the council staff and residents that he interviewed.

3.12.2 SECONDARY DATA

It is the information that would have been assembled previously. This is the information which formally survives. This incorporates the usage of critical information that was used before by other scholars. However, the demerits with secondary data is that the information may be archaic and irrelevant. The researcher used other researchers' work to buttress his work

3.13 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

Data collection is a process of gathering information from both the primary and secondary sources. Kumar (2011) is of the notion that, primary sources provide information specifically for the research whilst secondary sources are used in the research to buttress your work. A vast number of newspaper articles, relevant council minutes, records and reports were used in order to produce a fruitful research.

3.13.1 METHODS OF PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

(1) QUESTIONNAIRES

This is a form with questions that are in relation to a particular study interest. Questionnaires can be self-administered or it can be administered through interviews.

SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaires are left in the hands of the respondents believing that they will respond. The questions have to be clear so that when the respondents are alone they understand what they are asked.

ADVANTAGES

- ❖ respondents have more time to respond
- ❖ answers are well-thought
- ❖ personal questions are answered
- ❖ shyness of respondents is eliminated
- ❖ it reduces data collection costs
- ❖ bias of the interviewer is limited
- ❖ it covers a huge place (geographical area)
- ❖ Anonymity is ensured.

DISADVANTAGES

- ❖ There is no room for probing
- ❖ Respondents may not respond
- ❖ Data accuracy level is low
- ❖ Certain questions may not be answered

3.14 INTERVIEWS

An interview is a direct and immediate experience between respondents and the researcher. Interviews are used often in social science research and is one of the most used data collection technique when undertaking a research. There are two types of interviews that is personal and telephone interviews. The researcher used personal interviews.

3.14.1 PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

These are face to face interviews that were undertaken by the researcher in order for him to produce a fruitful piece of work as it enhance good communication skills. Both the interviewer and the interviewee will be together on the ground. The place needs to be conducive in order for the interview to proceed smoothly without inconvenience and prejudice. This type of interview maybe affected by external influences and it is the duty of the researcher to avoid such instances. The interviewee should be notified in time so that he or she will be well-prepared for the interview not to take them by surprise as this will put pressure and confusion to him or her thereby ending up giving the interviewer unfruitful ideas.

3.14.2 TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

Interviews can also be conducted over the phones thus indirect communication and this is more common nowadays due to the introduction of Information communication technology in Zimbabwe and other countries especially in local authorities. The researcher also interviewed some respondents indirectly over the phone for instance the council officials in acquiring the needed information.

3.15 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

According to Blanks (2007), data presentation and analysis is a method of creating sense from crude information. Presentation of data in this research was presented in form of graphs, pie charts and tables. The researcher took his special time in analysing data collected through

interviews and questionnaires focusing on the impact of rural-urban migration. The information acquired through instruments was edited for exactness. Mistakes were minimised as the researcher focused on genuine recording so as to come up with an authenticated research.

3.16 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethics refers to the wrongness or rightness of any act. Research subjects must be protected from physical or psychological harm. Safety of respondents should be guaranteed during and after the research. Sieber (1998) noted, the researcher should guarantee maximum protection as from legal, economic, social, physical and psychological harm to respondents in a research. It is the obligation of the researcher to take into notice the needs of the side-lined and those at the periphery, prisoners, patients, sick individuals and the minors. Ban (2003) noted that informed consent provide respondents with clear information of events covered under the study. Participants are not to be forced to be part and parcel of the research and they are free to leave at any time they feel so. The researcher ensured ethics by waiting for permission to be granted and he took notice of the psychological harm by asking what was pertinent to the study only.

The process that the researcher followed in collecting information pertinent to the study is as follows:

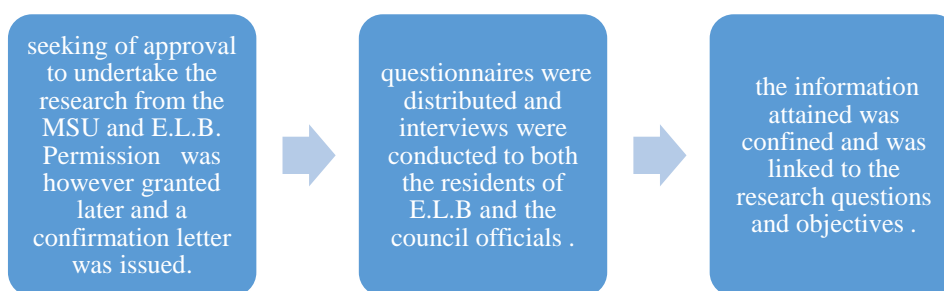


FIG 3.1 DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Comment [8]: With the above diagram under ethics mention that you did seek ethical clearance from ELB and your university too.

Source: field data 2018

3.16.1 CONFIDENTIALITY

The information extracted from the informants should be used only for research purposes any other besides that is considered to be unethical. The information must and should not be unveiled to any other individual or organisation, no matter what the circumstance informants' identity must be protected. The researcher should ensure that informants' identity is not traceable. If the identity of the respondents is not disclosed then the informants are willing to give relevant information without fear. Leonardo (2004) is of the notion that if the information from the respondents is released recklessly it will result in informants losing confidence thereby affecting participation. The information released must be respected with confidence and not at any point shall be used against the informants.

3.17 PRETESTING

This is a preparatory stage so as to ensure sustainability of the research. Pretesting was done to decide on the validity of the instruments that the researcher used. The instruments were approved by the supervisor prior pretesting to give the student time to identify gaps. A small number of informants from the whole population was identified and a sample was taken from that population. A pre-test of the information collection technics proved to be vital due to how to improve on the designing of questionnaires.

3.18 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Chapter 3 identified research methodology that the researcher opted in his study. The research methodology incorporated the research design and instruments that the researcher used. Chapter 3 further on highlighted on the sampling techniques that the researcher used in collecting and gathering information from the informants and these includes random, purposive and systematic sampling. A variety of data collection methods were discussed lengthily in the study including their pros and cons. The data collected on the field shall be analysed and processed on the next chapter using graphs, tables and pictures.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the dissertation contains the research results or findings that came out from Epworth Local Board. The information obtained from E.L.B was analysed by the researcher and the attention was on the analysis part of the data that was obtained through questionnaires and interviews. The findings on chapter 4 were linked to the study objectives of this research to check whether they have been achieved or not (objectives). The information was presented in the form of tables, graphs, pictures and charts. This part of the study is of paramount importance because it is the backbone of the study research and contains the findings that buttress or makes the study to be vivid and fruitful.

4.2 DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Relevant information was gathered from both the residents and council officials at Epworth through interviews and questionnaires. The researcher used a sample size of 25 respondents due to the available resources and timeframe.

Comment [9]: Why 25? Support this figure

4.3 RESPONSE RATE

The significance of the study can be judged by the response rate. The response rate was at 100% showing the researcher's ability in the collection and administration of instruments. On this note, the researcher will analyse and interpret the information that he collected. Also show being honest by mentioning that the data was generally small and manageable.

4.4 RESPONSE RATE FOR QUESTIONNAIRES

The researcher crafted two sets of questionnaires to respondents. The first one was for the council officials and the second questionnaires were for the residents of Epworth. Below is a diagram showing responses from the respondents.

TABLE 4.1 RESPONSE RATE FOR QUESTIONNAIRES

Comment [10]: Tables are labelled at the top of figures below diagrams

Targeted group	Administered questionnaires	Answered questionnaires	Unanswered questionnaires	Response rate%
councillors	4	4	-	100
Executive staff	4	4	-	100
Ordinary residents	12	12	-	100
Total	20	20	-	100

SOURCE: FIELD DATA 2018.

The above diagram shows 20 questionnaires that were administered and well answered giving the researcher a 100% response rate. Any response rate less than 50% is viewed as terrible since it represents a smaller share. At least 60% response rate is according to Saunders (2003) way better in representing the whole population and anything below this is regarded as low and is biased. So in this research, attaining or reaching a 100% response rate actually reinforced the research and made it more real.

4.5 RESPONSE RATE FOR INTERVIEWS

Interviews were conducted by the researcher in Epworth. Interviews were primarily focused on the impact of in-migrants to Epworth. The response rate is tabulated below:

TABLE 4.2 RESPONSE FOR INTERVIEWS

Targeted group	Administered questionnaires	Answered questionnaires	Unanswered questionnaires	Response rate%
E.L.B executive	2	2	-	100

Councillors	1	1	-	100
Ordinary residents	2	2	-	100

Source: field data 2018

The participation by the respondents was so high to an extent that it gave a 100% representation. Questions were analytically tackled by both the council staff and residents making the research to be more realistic. Out of 5 interviews conducted, all the respondents responded well without hustles thereby producing a 100% response rate. The 100% response rate can be justified by the small number the researcher chose to interview, if the researcher had used a bigger sample, the response rate would never been around 100% but due to the fact that the researcher used a much smaller number, it was then possible to score 100% response rate. A 100% response rate according to Ballack (2007) is a meaningful percentage for making conclusions and recommendations of the study.

4.6 RESPONSE RATE FOR INTERVIEWS AND QUESTIONNAIRES (OVERALL)

The total sample used in this research was 25 including the executive and non-executive staff of the council and the residents. From all the respondents, the researcher got a 100% response rate. The total response rate from both questionnaires and interviews showed a 100% response rate.

4.7 AGE PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

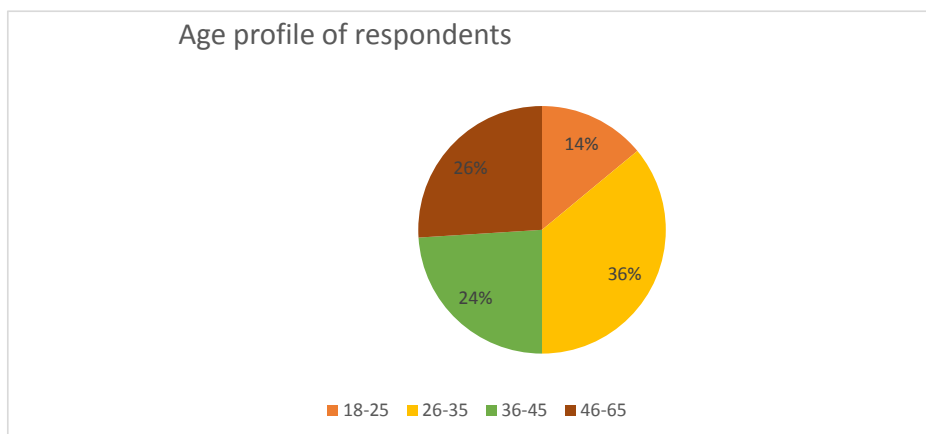


Figure 4.2 RESEARCH PROCESS

The pie chart above shows only 14% constituting the youths (those between the ages of 18 to 25) who moved from rural areas searching for greener pastures and better education facilities in the lower densities of Harare but they ended up moving to Epworth due to the fact that city life was expensive and due to high cost of educational facilities in order for them to earn a livelihood. Also the above pie chart clearly shows that 36% constitutes those that are from the ages of 26 to 35 and it comprises of some of the council officials who are the victims of migration as it is affecting them in the areas of their jurisdiction, for instance the councillor of ward 5 where informal settlement is increasing daily. Also it comprises of women as they are the most vulnerable group and most affected by migration. The researcher noticed that migration is affecting women the most in Epworth as they lack decent accommodation, water and sanitation. In essence, most questionnaires were answered by women who live in health threatening places characterised with overpopulation and scarce resources and a place where there are few resources against many people. (Global Report on Human settlements 2007; 32) article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The minority range from the age of 36 to 45 and these ones they have moved into Epworth due to high costs of housing in the cities, so they have seen it better to move for them to earn a living. These are the active groups who moved from rural areas to cities looking for employment to support their families in rural areas financially. This creates a population gap or it leads to reduction in population in rural areas and will lead to unproductivity as those who can work are moving to cities searching for greener pastures. Finally, the last group constitutes those at the ages of 46 to 65 and these migrants have moved into Epworth a long time back and they have all their family members and some stay in Epworth because they are using it as a hideout for them, they have committed crimes and some moved there because of segregation.

4.8 SEX DEMOGRAPHICS IN EPWORTH

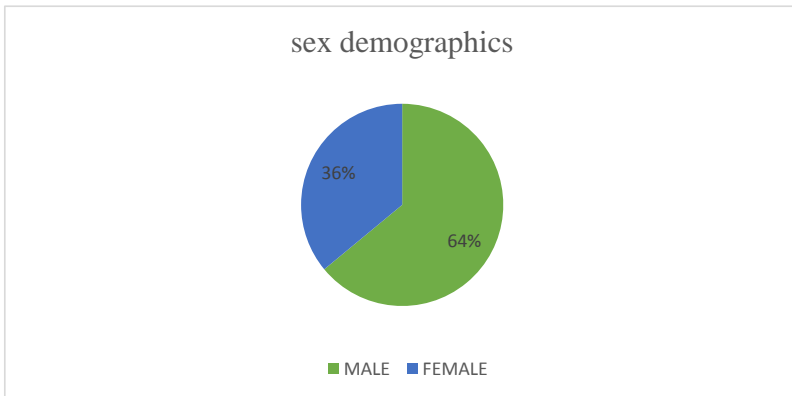


FIG 4.3 SEX DEMOGRAPHIES IN EPWORTH

Source field data 2018

Most of the respondents were males who comprised 64% of the respondents and females were only 36%. The male number was high both at the resident side and from the council officials. The reason why males dominated at the council is because men are still dominant and patriarchy is still existing where men will take a leading role in the public sector thus their number as respondents is far more than that of women.

4.9 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR THE EXECUTIVE STAFF

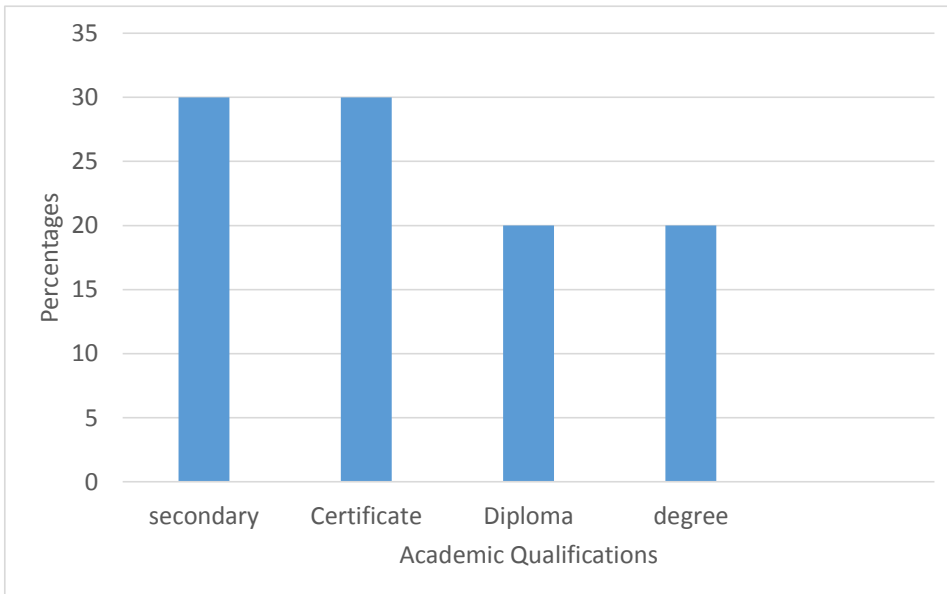


FIG 4.4 educational levels for council staff

Source: field data 2018

The researcher noticed that 30% of the council staff are secondary school leavers. Most of them got employed long back and have not upgraded their education. 30% of the council staff are holders of certificates and the other group consists of 20%, who upgraded to diplomas and the remaining 20% are also degree holders. The question that remains is whether all these different officials will add value to E.L.B considering their qualifications.

4.10 WHY PEOPLE ARE MOVING IN TO EPWORTH

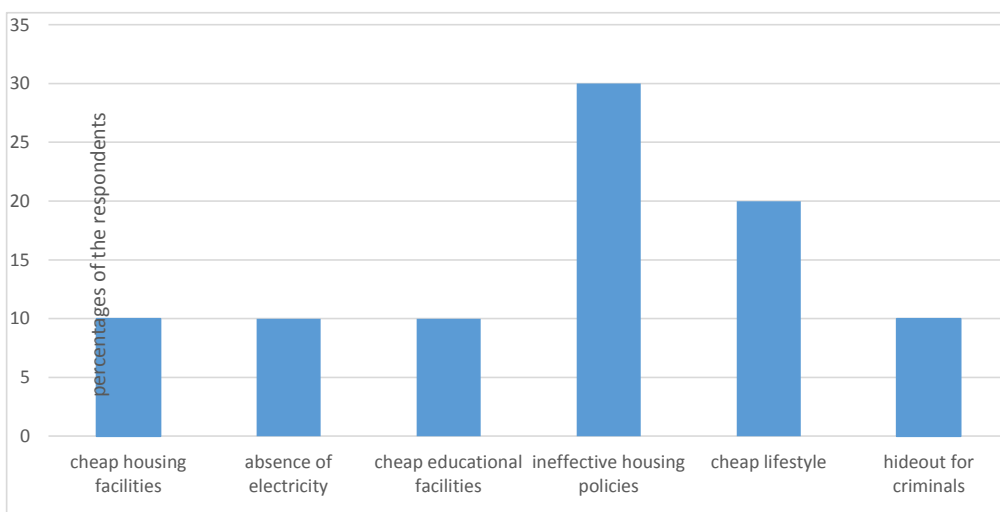


FIG 4.5 WHY PEOPLE ARE MOVING INTO EPWORTH

Source: Field data 2018

The majority of the respondents (75%) were of the notion that informality in Epworth is the one that has caused mushrooming or mass exodus of people into Epworth. There are limited basic services which have attracted a vast number of people since life is cheap.

4.10.1 INEFFECTIVE HOUSING POLICIES

The reason behind why people are moving into Epworth varied among a variety of respondents. As shown on the above diagram, 30% of the respondents were of the notion that people are moving into Epworth due to the fact that the council is still developing and the policies are still ineffective as some of the areas are now formal but the other places informal settlement is increasing due to lassitude of the council officials and poor planning. The council is still in the process of regularising Epworth and the process is very low due to lack of the required manpower and well-drilled personnel such as the planning authorities , there is need to hire private players for the job and need to purchase more machinery for regularisation process in wards 5 and 6. Also there are not involving all the stakeholders who know better the exact problems to be dealt with when implementing their policies.

4.10.2 CHEAP LIFESTYLE

10% of the informants said the movement of people into Epworth is due to the fact that earning a living in Epworth is cheap since there is lack of formality, for example for cooking residents use firewood or cow dung and they cycle to work which is most 15 to 20 kilometres every day.

4.10.3 CHEAP HOUSING FACILITIES

This is the other reason why migrants move into Epworth, 10% of the informants highlighted that the mass exodus of vast number of people moving into Epworth is due to the need of cheap housing facilities as compared to the housing costs in the city of Harare which can be as little as \$50 monthly. This is due to the fact that there is too much informality in Epworth, and it is leading many people to be lured or attracted by the lifestyle in Epworth. Also to some of the formal houses in Epworth, the rates are very cheap from as little as \$US10 up to \$US30 per month.

4.10.4 CHEAP EDUCATION FACILITIES

Basically school fees in Epworth is relatively cheaper than the neighbouring schools in city. Another 10% of the informants were of the notion that the movement of people into Epworth is because of the search of cheap education. Epworth is one of the locations that has schools that charges as little as \$US25 per term. This therefore, will led so many migrants from the rural areas who would have found solace in Harare ultimately move to Epworth where education is relatively cheaper.

4.10.5 HIDEOUTS FOR CRIMINALS

This is a serious issue affecting Epworth because many people in this area are criminals and they are using it as a hideout place. Some of the informants postulated that there are many murderers who killed people at Chiadzwa Diamond Mining and some who escaped while caught stealing diamond as it was prohibited to mine without the consent of the government. These constitutes 10% , and these people some of them are from Shurugwi but there have moved to Epworth where they cannot be traced as the houses does not have physical addresses because of informal settlement.

4.11 Effects of migration in smaller settlements surrounding bigger towns' situation at Epworth

Informal settlements or poor housing facilities in ward 6



Fig 4.1 EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

Source: Field data 2018

Migration has caused the sprawling informal settlements in Epworth as depicted by the above picture. Migration has caused negative impacts in smaller towns surrounding bigger cities as depicted on the above picture, it has triggered the existence of squatter camps or informal settlements in Epworth. This is mainly caused by lack of low cost housing in cities as many people are moving from rural areas in search of greener pastures in cities but due to the fact that the costs of housing facilities are high, migrants are forced to move to smaller towns. They opted for Epworth where the lifestyle seems to be cheaper characterised by houses that are built from green bricks that are greatly affected in the raining season and where informal settlement still exists. The researcher during his research process noticed that informal settlements are increasing in Epworth as many people are moving from rural areas to smaller settlements in order for them to earn a livelihood.

High diseases outbreak

Plate 1(Swamp gravel roads) plate 2(unprotected well) plate 3(sub-standard toilets)



Figure 4.2 WATER AND SANITATION DEFICIENCY IN EPWORTH

The researcher noticed that the state of sanitation, water and environment in Epworth is not health and conducive for people to be staying in some of the places. the researcher observed that wards 5 and 6 which are the areas understudy are characterised by poor swamp gravel roads, sub- standards toilets that are constructed using grass, reed with timber frames and most of them have no roofs and unprotected wells where the residents get water to drink. This will result in the spread of airborne and water diseases such as typhoid and cholera because these wells were too close about five meters to their toilets posing a health hazard through underground seepages and flooding (Nhapi and Manase et al 2009). Also it leads to the spread of epidemic diseases such as malaria and this will affect the people and lead to high mortality rate as many of them cannot afford hospital bills due to the fact that they live below the poverty datum line (Todarro 2003).

Plate (Congestion in one drilled borehole at Solani in ward 5)



Fig. 4.3: congestion in ward 5

Source: Field data 2018.

Migration is a driving force to the outbreak of diseases and shortage of water in Epworth ward 5 as there are now many people chasing few resources and assets. This is shown on the above plate as there is congestion in one drilled borehole. The researcher observed that people will die of thirsty due to long queues and congestion. The other resident of ward 5 postulated that during summer season, the borehole will dry up thereby leading people to travel long distances in search of water to drink and they end up collecting water from unprotected wells and the water sometimes will not be enough for all the residents in ward 6 only a few and those that have power will get water especially men, they will overpower women as depicted above. This is all facilitated by overpopulation in smaller settlements.

4.12 Overcrowding or overpopulation in ward 6



Fig. 4.4: OVERCROWDING IN WARD 6

Source: Pindula.co.zw

This is a serious issue caused by migration in Epworth. This is reflected by the fact that many migrants are moving from cities to smaller towns because they cannot afford city life which is associated with high housing costs and basic commodities. The stands are very small for instance two different families may be residing in a 200 square metres stand in ward 6 UN-HABITAT (2003). People are haphazardly settled with no physical addresses. Therefore, this will lead to overpopulation as there will be many people chasing few resources. This concurs with what the developing countries argued at the Bucharest Conference of 1974 ,that people are many because they are poor not people are poor because they are many. Malthusian view argued that poverty exists due to population growth as people will continue to give birth with the intention of being supported by the children. There are many people chasing few resources in Epworth thereby leading to the negative effects of migration and the council is experiencing an insurmountable challenges in areas of their jurisdiction especially in executing their functions for instance the housing department is suffering from the existence of informal settlements and sectors in these wards. A lot of people cannot afford to purchase houses and they end up living in squatter houses and this is affecting E.L.B because the population is growing faster against few resources such as water, sanitation to mention but a few.

4.13 CHALLENGES FACED BY EPWORTH LOCAL BOARD DUE TO IN-MIGRATION

4.13.1 PUSH FACTORS FOR MIGRATION

Poor housing policies by the big cities

This a major factor exacerbated in-migration in Epworth. The researcher when he was undertaking his research noticed that a lot of people have moved in Epworth from the city due to harsh policies by the central government .an indication from the research showed that poor housing policies by the city of Harare has a great impact on the smaller towns around it, this is for instance other respondents whom the researcher interviewed were from Porta Farm and Hatcliffe Extension where squatter settlements were destroyed by the Central government during the Garikai Operation restore order (Murambatsvina) in 2005. This policy left a lot of families vagrant and helpless since most of the people were leaving in squatter houses and this forced some of the migrants to opt for Epworth rather than going back to rural areas. The respondents in ward 5 postulated that they moved in to Epworth because it seemed Epworth was the only informal settlement which the government tolerated and thought that the government will never demolish their houses and will never disturb their peace. Payne (1994) is of the notion that the process of migration is associated with housing problems, stiff competition for jobs between the locals and the migrants, therefore the central government should at least implement policies that accommodate all and the housing costs should be favourable and affordable.

4.14 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM THE RESPONDENTS ON HOW TO GRAPPLE IN-MIGRATION

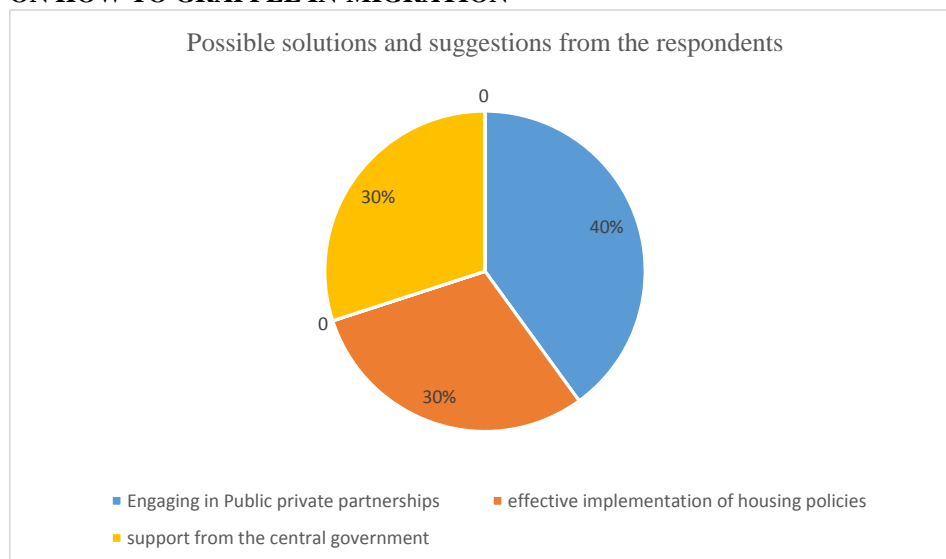


Fig 4.6 HOW TO DEAL WITH MIGRATION

Source: Field data 2018

4.14.1 ENGAGING IN PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

This constitutes 40% and the respondents who responded mostly were women as they are the most vulnerable group and affected by the consequences caused by in-migration. They responded through questionnaires and they highlighted all the burning issues affecting them and how the council can assist them. They were of the opinion that the council should engage the private players in housing programs such as donors and non-governmental organisation who can support them financially and bring in innovative ideas. The residents in Epworth ward 6 were of the notion that if the council involves the private players like Plan International and World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF can help in the establishing hospitals and provide drugs to purify their unclean water and rehabilitate and drill some more boreholes for them as a way of addressing shortage of water and congestion in the present boreholes. They also postulated that the council should partner with private players such as the Group 5 or banks such as CABS who can establish houses for them and they will pay back the money a bit by bit. As stipulated by Chisango (2014) that the local authorities should train its manpower on housing planning as a way of improving its performance in the organisation by hiring well-drilled manpower from private players.

4.14.2 EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSING POLICIES

This constitutes 30% of the respondents', who proposed that the local authority as a board that operates at the grass root level should at least implement housing policies that are favourable and that can accommodate everyone for instance housing costs should be affordable so that everyone can have a formal house at a reasonable price. One of the respondent in ward 6 propounded that in order for E.L.B to grapple migration it should involve all the stakeholders in its planning and formulation of policies as this will reduce the restraining forces for change that is it will reduce resistance for development as it gives room for the people to air out their views (Chakaipa 2010). Also the local authority should implement housing policies that will not put other people at a disadvantage like what the central government do through the Operation Garikai restore order in 2005. This instead of solving housing problems, it worsened the situation as it led to overpopulation in smaller towns. Also they should regularise all the informal settlements after creating a conducive environment for people such as land to put their structures at an affordable prices and engage in housing schemes.

4.14.3 SUPPORT FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government should give full support to the local authorities financially since they are the ones operating at the grass root level and they know better the issues affecting the local people. This constitutes 30% of the respondents who were of the notion that instead of the central government intervening too much and limiting the autonomy of the local authorities by imposing harsh policies on them such as the 49/51% policy that scares away private players and the Operation restore order (Murambatsvina) , it should have a full support by providing land to E.L.B for regularisation so that people can move to those places and should also engage in donor funding projects where funds for building can be financed and through that people can get employment

3.15 4.15 SUMMARY

This section dealt with the findings of the research. The major focus was on the data presentation and analysis. Data was presented in different forms which include tables, pie charts, graphs and pictures. The next chapter will look at the summary and recommendations of the researcher.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The research was focused on the impact of migration on Epworth as a result of pressures in Harare like high housing costs and in general high standard of living. Recommendations are drawn as to how E.L.B should govern its territory so that they are not at the receiving side of migration.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The thrust of this research was to grapple the adverse effects of in-migration in Epworth since it has seen high crime rate, diseases outbreaks, and overpopulation most notably being the 2008 cholera outbreak area. The preliminary chapters, chapter 1 in particular introduced the significance of the research, research questions, statement of the problem and background of the study among others. The statement of the problem noted that there is high crime rate in Epworth which has affected the neighbouring places as well like Ruwa, Mabvuku and Goromonzi to mention but a few. Murder cases among others are reported quite often and the research has proved that it is not the “originals “as the 1st occupants of Epworth call themselves but the late comers who happen to be the migrants that the research is focused on. The same chapter also looked at the limitations of the study where time was limited as the council officials who had to be interviewed had been busy with their daily routine and others out for meetings. A vast number of days were taken before the research was granted permission. On the same vain, the informants were not eager to divulge all the necessary information thereby making the research somehow difficult to accomplish.

The next chapter was chapter 2, and the researcher was focusing on the literature or on the works of the other scholars. The viewing of other researcher’s work was done in connection with the dictates of this research. Migration is globally and it affects the society mainly adversely. There are a plethora of the causes of migration which evolve around push and pull factors as highlighted on this research. The chapter looked at the impact of in-migration to Epworth which included high crime rate, diseases outbreaks, increased unemployment among

other things. It was evident that migration was everywhere but the ways of dealing with it was different.

The next chapter which is chapter 111 contains qualitative and quantitative designs. Questionnaires and interviews were used in gathering information. The researcher looked at the advantages and disadvantages of the interviews and questionnaires. The researcher got secondary data from the scholars in the study. 25 was used as a sample size and this percentage came as a result of the sample that was small.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The causes of in-migration to Epworth was established by the researcher. The study focused on Epworth which as it stands has an estimated population of 167 000. The space is very small but has accommodated unbelievable figures and is the 5th largest in the country in relation to population. The late comers to Epworth who would have come to start city life in Harare find life being difficult due to high cost of living and try Epworth as an alternative where rentals are going for as little as \$US10 per month. Cheap lifestyle in Epworth as a result of the informal sector and informal settlement has lured a vast number of people into the area. This has led a vast number of people founding solace in Epworth. The environment has, however been strained as evidenced by E.L.B failing to deliver its mandate effectively. The very few water pipes are bursting frequently and the council has been failing to regularise the settlement because there are too much people in the area to do in-situ upgrading.

The council has been trying to regularise Epworth but failing due to the population. Diseases and crimes are rampant. Deaths are the order of the day due to murder cases and cholera outbreaks. The respondents have noted with concern that the council has failed to enact favourable policies to monitor movement into their area.

The current regulations at E.L.B are the one to be blamed since they have permitted the large influx of people into the area. Now managing these people has been the challenge and Epworth has been topping in crimes, bad behaviour, diseases outbreaks especially cholera and even STI's due to prostitution.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The summary drawn on this research has led the researcher to come up with recommendations and solutions to the proposed challenges that in-migration to Epworth has caused. The following are the researcher's recommendations:

- ❖ E.L.B should recruit housing staff as there are few staff in the housing department and this to some extent has exacerbated the growth of informal settlement in Epworth.
- ❖ The residents should be incorporated in the council affairs so that ideas are shared and so that they can bring in new innovative ideas since there are the ones who knows the burning issues affecting them, and also it saves resources as they are directed to the right need.
- ❖ The central government should support the local authorities financially so that they can develop the areas of their jurisdiction since there are the one operating locally at the grass root level and they know better the needs of the people. Land is needed for E.L.B probably if the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing gives E.L.B land since inadequacy of land as a result of large influx of people into the area is the major thrust.
- ❖ Everyone in the society should deal with the land barrows a situation that has increased the population of Epworth.
- ❖ The council should regularise its settlement to mitigate in-migration

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Comment [12]: You are not consistent. At times you slip lines after one source and at times not.

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Introductory Letter



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Department of Local Governance Studies
Faculty of Faculty of Social Sciences

Introductory Letter

To whom it may concern

RE: RESEARCH BY MARX KONIAS MOYO

My name is Marx Konias Moyo, a master's final year student at Midlands State University undertaking Masters in Local Governance Studies. I am undertaking a research on

“The impact of rural-urban migration to smaller towns surrounding bigger towns”. A case of Epworth Local Board concentrating mainly on ward 1 and 2 in Epworth.

I hereby kindly request for your full support in the field research of the above topic. Your views and comments are greatly appreciated and it will assist the Local Board and other stakeholders in grappling migration in Epworth and also the nation at large.

This research is going to base on your responses for validity and views and comments will be used only for academic purposes only. Therefore your confidentiality needs will be upheld and respected and kindly ask you to participate in this research to enrich the study.

For more information you may contact the Department of Local Governance Studies on the above mentioned address. My contact detail are +263777947911 or +263717129349.

Your assistance will be greatly appreciated

Yours faithfully

Marx Konias Moyo

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EPWORTH LOCAL BOARD OFFICIALS ON THE
IMPACT OF IN-MIGRATION TO EPWORTH**

Kindly note that your names and signature are not required on this paper

Tick appropriately

Gender indication

male	<input type="checkbox"/>
female	<input type="checkbox"/>

Age range of the official

18- 25 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
26-35 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
36-45 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
46-65 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
66 years and above	<input type="checkbox"/>

Level of education indication

Primary level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Certificate level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diploma level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Degree level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Masters level	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>

As a council, has in migration affected you?

Yes no

If yes, how

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

In your own view what has caused overpopulation in Epworth?

	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of policy implementation					
International migration					
Rural urban migration					
None of the above					

What are the challenges that you are facing in grappling rural-urban migration?

challenges	
Human resource deficiency	
Lack of policy clarification	
politics	
Resource constants	

As a local authority how far have you gone in terms of dealing with rural urban migration

Already there	
About to reach	
Already reaching	
Still far	

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENTS IN EPWORTH ON THE IMPACT OF IN-MIGRATION TO EPWORTH

No names should be provided on this paper for confidentiality

Gender indication

male	<input type="checkbox"/>
female	<input type="checkbox"/>

Age range of the official

18- 25 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
26-35 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
36-45 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
46-65 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
66 years and above	<input type="checkbox"/>

Level of education indication

Primary level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Certificate level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diploma level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Degree level	<input type="checkbox"/>
Masters level	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>

For how long have you been a resident of Epworth?.....

What are the implications that you have felt as a result of in-migration?

Please rate

	1	2	3	4	5
High crime rate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High disease outbreaks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased housing demand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shortage of commodities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Why do people move to Epworth?

Tick where appropriate

- i. There is too much informality that has lured poor people
- ii. Availability of affordable housing
- iii. Its proximity to the city centre (Harare)
- iv. Its their hideout for those with crimes

Why are services in Epworth strained?

There are too much people					
The council is not doing its work					
There is too much influx of in-migrants					

APPENDIX C

INTERVIEW GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR EPWORTH LOCAL BOARD ON THE IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN EPWORTH

- 1) What do you understand by the term migration?
- 2) Is in- migration affecting you as a council?
- 3) What challenges are you encountering as a council in the execution of your functions due to rural-urban migration?
- 4) What do you think are the pushing factors to rural-urban migration?
- 5) What do you think are the possible solutions to the challenges brought about by in-migration?

APPENDIX D

MAP OF EPWORTH

