

**THE IMPACT OF THE UNDOCUMENTED
IMMIGRANTS ON THE PROVISION OF HOUSING, JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND
HEALTH FACILITIES IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE: A CASE STUDY OF
POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY**

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DECLARATION

I, **MAPITSI STEPHEN MOKOELE**, hereby declare that **“THE IMPACTS OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS ON THE PROVISION OF HOUSING, JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HEALTH IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE: A CASE STUDY OF POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY”**, is my original work in design and execution, and that all sources cited have been duly acknowledged.

(Signature)

(Date)

ABSTRACT

The focus of the study was on the impacts of undocuments on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health in Limpopo Province: A case study of Polokwane Municipality and the measures taken by the government to deal with illegal immigrants. The study was qualitative in nature and concentrated on illegal Zimbabweans and South Africans residing in Western burg(RDP side),Greenside,Lethuli Park,buite and bok streets, Department of health and Social welfare, Department of Labour and the Department of Housing. The area of study was Polokwane Municipality under the Capricorn district.

The research findings confirmed that illegal immigrants have negative impacts on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities in Limpopo Province as many respondents indicated that illegal immigrants were residing in RDP houses, all of them have access to health facilities and most of them were employed but only pay tax through the purchasing of goods and commodities for use and resale in the country and back in Zimbabwe.

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my beloved wife, Moloko and children, Mogola and Tlholo Mokoelé, my father, Pitsi Hendrick Mokwele and my late mother, Nnana Lettie Mokwele.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACHIB-African Chamber of Hawkers and Informal Business

COSATU-Congress of South African Trade Union

FAWU- Food and Allied Workers Union

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

RDP-Reconstruction and Development Programme

SADC-Southern African Development Community

SADF-South African Defense Force

SAPS-South African Police Service

USA-United States of America

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, immigration to South Africa has been a white phenomenon. Since the Dutch fleet landed in the Cape in 1652, South Africa has constantly been built through immigration. White immigration was constantly encouraged through virtually free access to the country. In the twentieth century, the government introduced the immigration **regulation** Act No 7 of 1913 to make it more explicit. The act gave immigration officers the right in terms of section 4 (1) (a) to prohibit the entry of any person or to class persons deemed by the minister on economic ground or on account of standards or habit of life to be suited to the requirements of the Union. People who were unable to read and write European languages were excluded. Section 4 (1) (a) was also used to stem the immigration of the Jews fleeing Eastern Europe in the 1920s and 1930s (Morris and Bouillon, 1990:9-10).

During the apartheid era heralded by the coming into power of the National Party in 1948, there was ambivalence about white immigration. Besides the concern about immigration of the Jews, the Afrikaans dominated National party was concerned that its monopoly of power would be eroded by the influx of English speaking Europeans. The ambivalence ended in the early 1960s in the wake of the Sharpeville massacre. Immigration of the black people from the Southern and Central African people region was allowed to South Africa in the 20th century but with strict conditions. Those black people were allowed in if they had employment contract and had to return home after their employment contract had ended. They were not allowed to bring their families with them. Many foreign migrant workers were employed in the heyday of gold-mining industry (Morris and Bouillon, 1990:9-10).

Professionals from other African countries relocated to South Africa in the mid 1980s with the disintegration of the white monopoly on immigration. In those years, they were located in the so called homelands but in the 1990s, more and more settled in urban areas, mainly in Johannesburg. The disintegration of apartheid in the 1990s was accompanied by the

scrapping of the white's only immigration policy and thousands of Africans from the region and countries further north moved to South Africa (Morris and Bouillon, 1990:9-10).

South Africa started to experience the problem of the influx of the poor, desperate and dispossessed people dreaming of a new life after April 1994 when the government of the African National Congress took over from the National party. It declared, through the freedom charter, that the country belongs to all who live in it, thus establishing a normative framework for ensuring inclusive citizenship in what Benedict Anderson would call an imagined community or nation (Zondi, 2008:26). In the beginning, these foreigners were welcomed and South Africa even prided itself as a country of 'ubuntu'-Zulu for hospitality to strangers. As a result, Archbishop Desmond Tutu often referred to South Africa as a rainbow nation. The country's revered cleric and Nobel laureate, to describe the country's heritage as a land of diverse cultures (Onah, 2005:261).

This means that in the beginning, immigration to South Africa had a positive impact on the development of the South African communities as it is evidenced by Biekpe, (2008), when he said that several studies have revealed that, rather than taking jobs from citizens, foreigners are net creators of jobs and wealth for the local communities as it is the case in UK, France, US and other countries with properly managed immigration policies. The Somalis in the Western Cape are much disciplined entrepreneurs who left Somalia for other countries around the world during the country's civil war. They are well-trained and very efficient business people. On their arrival in South Africa, they supported each other in their communities to set up corner shops. Most of them financed their businesses from loans provided by families and community leaders as most banks in South Africa declined to provide them with seed capital. They employ the South Africans and also pay taxes to the South African Revenue Services (Biekpe, 2008).

The influx of poor, desperate and dispossessed people has negative impact on the development of the South African communities. Zondi (2008:28) confirmed this statement when he said that during the 1994-97 and 2002-3, the Zimbabwean crisis led to more immigration and increased competition for scarce resources in poor areas. This problem resulted in xenophobic attacks and violence which were aggravated by the prevailing unemployment in South Africa. The unemployment was also aggravated by the government of African National Congress that has

been unable to address the legacy of colonial rule and apartheid. The black majority has as a result continued to be disempowered. This disempowerment has been much more in the area of technical jobs and other jobs requiring high level skills (Onah,2005:261).Hence, the introduction of the Accelerated and shared growth initiative –South Africa(ASGISA) and the Joint Initiative for priority skills Acquisition (JIPSA) which aim at addressing skills problems by employing immigrants with knowledge or experience in these skills. Retired people with knowledge and experience in these skills are also employed (The Presidency, RSA).The study will focus much on the negative impacts of the undocumented or illegal immigrants on the overall development of the communities of Polokwane Municipality in the Limpopo Province with special reference to housing, job opportunity and health.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

South Africa is a developing country. Presently, it is experiencing an influx of undocumented immigrants from the neighbouring countries. This impact negatively on South Africa's developmental agenda, such as provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities to its residents.

1.3. AIM OF THE STUDY.

The aim of the study is to investigate the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities.

1.3.1. The objectives of the study.

- (a) To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on housing in the Polokwane municipality.
- (b) To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on health facilities in the Polokwane municipality.
- (c) To determine the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on job opportunities in the Polokwane municipality.
- (d) To find out the possible strategies that will help to reduce or address the problem.

- (e) To recommend the possible solutions towards alleviating or solving the problem of the impacts of undocumented immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

The study will attempt to answer the following six research questions:

- (a) What are the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on the provision of housing in Polokwane municipality?
- (b) In what ways do the undocumented immigrants negatively impacts the health facilities in the Polokwane municipality?
- (c) How do undocumented immigrants negatively impact the job opportunities in the Polokwane municipality?
- (d) Which possible strategies can be used by the Polokwane municipality to reduce those negative impacts?
- (e) What are the possible solutions towards alleviating or reducing the problem?

1.5. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Impact: refers to how frequent Polokwane municipality uses its resources to meet the needs of the undocumented immigrants.

Undocumented immigration: refers to people who come to South Africa to work and live there without documents allowing them to do so. (Collins Cobuild).

Development: means the involvement of literally millions of individuals who are materially and spiritually in distress, measured against the standards of all development situations of individual people. An example are the millions of Southern Africans who live in absolute or extreme poverty, making up the immensely high features of unemployment and underemployment and experiencing total inequality as far as access to effective political power is concerned. These numerous individuals must anew be made the focus of development thought (Coetzee, 1992:2). In that way, it would be called good change.

Development is a positive word that in everyday parlance is synonymous with progress (Allen and Thomas, 2000:50).

Communities: refers to the Polokwane municipality community.

Xenophobia: refers to the strong feeling of dislike or fear of people from other countries. It is the citizen's disapproval of foreigners living in one's own country or earning a living in one's own country (Onah, 2008:261).

1.6. RESEARCH DESIGN

The study will use qualitative research design because it often relies on interpretive or critical social science. It applies logic in practice and follows non-linear research path. It speaks a language of cases and contexts. It deals with the problem as gestalt or whole. It uses language as a tool to record social reality (Newman, 2006:15). It uses induction rather than deduction. This means that it forms general theories from specific observations (Babbie, 1995). It is also interested in the depth of the problem or how deep the problem is. It has labels rather than numbers as assigned to their respective categories (Bailey, 1987). It involves documenting, real events, recording what people say (with words, gestures and tones) observing specific behaviour, studying written documents or examining visual images (Neuman, 1994).

1.7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.7.1. Study Area

The study will be conducted in the Polokwane municipality which is located in Limpopo Province. Polokwane municipality is home to approximately 561 770 people (2007 community survey). With a provincial population of approximately 5, 2 million people, it surmises that Polokwane houses over 10% of the province's population on 3% of the province's surface area. This is significant and reiterates the city's capital status and shows that it is an area of confluence. The city has a much higher settlement density than the rest of the province, albeit such is to be expected, given the vast rural areas which make up the province.

Population growth in Polokwane has been significant. Growth figures from 1996 to 2001 showed that municipal population increased by about 16, 39% which means an annual average population growth rate of 3, 2%. Much of this growth is ascribed to an influx of people from other more rural municipal areas into Polokwane where the perception of more employment and greater economic wealth exists. Since 2001, the population has increased from 508 280 to 561 770 (1, 7% growth per annum).

The number of households has also increased from 124 980 to (2001 census) to 130 360 in (2007). This means an additional 5 380 households that the municipality must provide with new services. What is further clear, as per the listing below, is that the urban areas within the municipality have experienced a higher population growth than rural areas. Ward 19 (Westernburg, Nirvana and Ivy dale areas) had 69, 33% increase in the population since 1996. Ward 21 (Flora park, Fauna park areas) had 95, 56% increase in the population. Ward 25 (Mankweng areas) had 154, 58% increase in the population. Ward 17 (Luthuli park areas) had 88, 39% increase in the population. Ward 1 (the rural areas at Chuene) decreased by 7, 45%. Ward 30 (the Leshoane rural areas) decreased by 9, 36 % (City of Polokwane, 2008-2011). The black Africans accounts for about 94,1% of the municipal population, followed by the white population with 4,8%. The coloured and Indian population with together account for 1% of the total municipal population.

The level of education has improved slightly from 2001 to 2007. Though there is slight improvement in terms of education, only 24% of the total population has grade 12 and only 5, 7% achieved tertiary education qualifications. This is problematic and places the economy in a difficult position. There is a mismatch in terms of economic growth per market sector and available skills base to be employed in those growing sectors.

1.7.2. POPULATION

According to Welman *et al* (2005:52), population is the object, consisting of individual, group, household, organization (Companies, Government, Department, Schools and churches) human products (houses, articles and events (e.g. elections, court cases). It encompasses total collection of all units of analysis about which the researcher wishes to make conclusions. It is defined as the full set of cases from which a sample is taken. Since it

is difficult to get the exact number of undocumented immigrants, the study will be conducted in Buite and in Bok streets, Luthuli Park and Westernburg (RDP side) as they have high concentration of illegal/undocumented immigrants and department of labour, housing and health and social development. A sample of twenty (20) people will be selected from each place.

1.7.3. SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION

The study will use purposive sampling in which government institutions in the Polokwane municipality will be selected. Purposive sampling will be selected because government institutions to be selected are typical of the population under investigation (Strydom et al, 2002).

1.9. DATA COLLECTION

Data will be collected in the form of interviews and observations.

1.9.1. Structured- Interview Questionnaires

Interviews will be used to collect data from the respondents. It involves direct personal contact with the participants who are asked to answer the questions relating to the research problem. Structured interviews will be used which means a list of issues for investigation will be drawn up prior to the interview. The list will contain some precise questions and their sub-questions depending on the answers to main questions. Respondents will not be confronted with already stated definitions or possible answers (Kane, and Reilly-de-Brun, 2001:199).

1.9.2. Observation

The activities of the above mentioned respondents will be observed by the researcher for the purpose of the study. The researcher will take down some responses which will later be analyzed when drawing up some conclusions

1.10. DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

According to Stacey, (1969:108), there are many forms of analyzing data that can be used. Which ones are relevant depends partly on the kind of data and partly on what is wanted out of it. According to Rose and Sullivan, (1993:6), data analysis is the means by which we test our theories about social world and attempt to specify the relationship between the observations our theories allow us to make. To put it slightly more technically, it is concerned with explaining variances where there is variability in some characteristics in a population or sample which is of theoretical or importance to social researches. A table and graphs have been used to analyze the data.

1.11. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The researcher must ascertain that ethical issues or considerations are complied for the protection of both the researcher and the respondents.

1.11.1. Voluntary participation

The respondents will not be tricked into participating in the study but will be made aware that his/her participation in the study is not compulsory. Voluntary consent will be sought either verbally or in a written form and the purpose of the study will be clearly explained to the respondent. All this will be done to show that participants take part in the study freely.

1.11.2. Protection from harm

Precautionary measures will be taken to protect the respondents from any other psychological harm. Protection from harm will be ensured by asking the respondents to stop the interview at any stage should they feel uncomfortable with it.

1.11.3. Privacy/Confidentiality/Anonymity

The rights of respondents to privacy, confidentiality and anonymity will be respected. The respondents' names, video cameras, tape recorders, one way mirror and micro-phones will not be utilized in the study.

1.12. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- The packaged solutions and recommendations will be forwarded to the Regional, Provincial and National Government. It will come up with solutions and recommendations that will equip the Regional, Provincial and National Government to develop broader communities of South Africa.
- The study will also encourage the Provincial and National Government to develop the rural areas to employ the local communities. It will reveal the negative impacts of illegal Immigrants on Regional, Provincial and National Government and that will result in it employing the South African communities.
- The study will help researchers with content knowledge. This research document will be made accessible to researchers especially in school libraries, community libraries and the University of Limpopo main campus. The future generation will benefit because it will have information available in the libraries.
- The research will serve as reservoir of knowledge for the broader communities of South Africa since it will be made available in the community libraries. It will also help to eradicate the problem of xenophobic attack that is experienced by the Country.
- The study will also offer guidelines for authorities in terms of rethinking strategies and Policies in managing undocumented immigrants in South Africa. It will also equip the South African government with strategies and policies of managing illegal immigrants.

1.13. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The outline of the study will be as follows:

Chapter One (1): Introduction and Background.

It has outlined the background, rational for the study which has formed the basis for the understanding of the proposed research. The statement of the problem has been followed and an indication of the research questions has been outlined with objectives of the study.

Chapter Two (2): Literature Review

The existing literature will be reviewed and basic presentation of the most authoritative scholarship on the research problem that the researcher identifies with and which is relevant to the topic under study.

Chapter Three (3): Research Design and Methodology.

The research design and methodology that have been followed in the research process to investigate the problem identified in chapter one have been outlined. The target group, sampling method and size of the population and finally the research techniques, will also be outlined in this chapter.

Chapter Four (4): Data analysis.

This chapter has discussed how the data has been analyzed. The research has determined and selected from the data, set exactly the data that is helpful in unpacking the impact of undocumented immigrants on the development of the communities of Polokwane municipality in Limpopo Province.

Chapter Five (5): Conclusion and Recommendations.

The study has summarized all the discussions above, linking the aims and the objectives of the study to the data, and integrating the reviewed literature. The chapter will also draw the main conclusions and make recommendations against the issues raised. Issues for further research will be identified.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

An illegal immigrant is a person entering a country of which he/she is not a citizen without demonstrating at the port of entry that he/she possesses legal document, justifying such entry; it is the illegal movement across the national borders. It occurs in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destination country. In effect, illegal immigration constitutes a criminal offence for which, if apprehended, could carry the full penalty of the immigration Act.

Not surprisingly, in countries where criminal behavior is dealt with very seriously, persons accused of attempting or making illegal entry may be treated harshly. While illegal immigrants are generally perceived to be people who crossed the country's border without the required documents, a substantial number of such persons enter the country with appropriate documents. Students previously, employed persons whose members do constitute sources of illegal immigration (Campbell, 2003:4).

Illegal immigration is a world-wide problem. One in every one hundred and fourteen people is displaced today. In almost every world capital, population movements are viewed with alarm. In Paris, Bonn, Berny and Vienna and Brussels the large refugee/illegal immigrant influx from Eastern Europe and the Third World is a cause for great concern. In Washington, D.C, there is disquiet over Haitian, Chinese and Cuban boat people. In Japan, the key concerns revolve around the illegal influx from China and South Asia. USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have experienced a large-scale immigration from new source areas, particularly from Asia, as well as from Latin America in the case of USA (Castles and Miller, 1998:6).

These concerns are not only confined to developed countries; in Islamabad, the Pakistani government is desperately seeking ways to induce Afghan refugees to return home. India, meanwhile, is burdened by the growing numbers of undocumented Bangladesh in Assam and Delhi's while Dhaka is concerned that India may expel them. The Thai government is concerned with the illegal influx of hundreds of thousands of Burmese (Solomon, 1996:1).

Mexicans in the United States of America (USA) constitutes a classic case of the problem. In 2003, the gross per capita income (GNI) of the United States of America was six times higher than that of Mexico (World Bank, 2004). Hansen and Spilimbergo (1996) observed a correlation between decrease in real wages in Mexico and apprehension of Mexicans at the Mexico-USA border. Though the economic gap between Mexico and the USA has declined since 1980, it still serves as an incentive for illegal movements of Mexicans into USA (Campbell, 2007:2).

Southern Africa has been the most targeted region in Sub-Saharan Africa due to its relatively high level of economic and social development. South Africa, Botswana and Namibia are the most attractive countries in the region. Economic factors are not the sole motivator of illegal immigration but they are dominant ones. The increasing outflows of Zimbabweans illegal labour migrants to Botswana and South Africa is partly in response to the downturn of Zimbabwean economy in the 1990s. Ghana also had economic problems that contributed to large-scale illegal movement of Ghanaians to Nigeria between 1980s and 1983. Since 1994, the South African government has invested considerable time, money and human resource in the preparation of an immigration policy which was recently adopted by parliament (Campbell, 2003: 2).

The purpose of this chapter is to understand the magnitude of the problem of global migration crisis in specific context of illegal immigration into South Africa, the causes of illegal immigration into South Africa, the impacts/effects of hosting illegal immigrants' population in South Africa on health, job opportunities and housing and managing mass migration: towards strategic perspectives.

2.2. The magnitude of the problem of global migration crisis in the specific context of illegal

Immigration into South Africa.

The number of foreign nationals living in South Africa is one of the most contentious issues in the immigration debate in South Africa. Statistics South Africa (SSA) contains the official figures on legal border crossing. The number of illegal immigrants living in the country is unknown. However; there are estimates of such numbers. The Human Sciences Research council has estimated between 2, 5-4, 1 million people. Some police estimates have gone as high as 12 million. All of these numbers are suspect methodologically and probably grossly exaggerated. The statistics South Africa has recently reduced the number to below 500 000. Another recent

study estimates the number at between 500 000 and 1 million. The truth is that there is no reliable methodology available to determine the actual number of non-citizens in South Africa. The dimensions are simply unknown and perhaps unknowable (Macdonald, 2000:168).

The large discrepancies in estimates of illegal immigrants residing within South Africa expose the central problem faced by any study of illegal immigration; the illegal and clandestine nature of this form of population movement provides an inadequate basis for quantification.

The South African Police services (SAPS) and the Department of Home affairs are primarily responsible for this estimated numbers. However, the question arises as to how these two agencies arrive at these estimates. George Orr, Director of Admissions in the Department of Home affairs, says his Department's estimates are based on taking the number of people who have entered the country legally but temporarily, but of whose departure there is no record, and extrapolating this in terms of a complicated formula. Reitze notes that the calculation and the formula it produces, seems largely speculative.

Another method which is used to arrive at these 'guesstimates' is by means of extrapolating them from repatriation figures. Once again, the formula used and its effectiveness are unclear. There seems to be an additional reason to doubt this approach, namely the fact that repatriation figures do not indicate cases where a single individual has been deported several times. In one particular case, an illegal immigrant was arrested and deported 28 times in the course of six months.

Whether illegal immigrants number two or eight million or twelve million, it can be convincingly argued that they have large negative impact on South African state and on the lives of ordinary South African. The pressing issue needing clarity is the identification of reasons for this large population influx into South Africa (Solomon, 1996:1).

2.3. The causes of migration into South Africa: A comparative perspective.

There are eight factors which may account for the spatial movement of people and those factors are as follows: Socio-cultural factors, Communications and technology, Geographical, proximity, Precedent, Demographic factors /Population growth, Environmental factors, Local and increasingly global factors and Political factors.

2.3.1. Socio-cultural factors

It may act as a push –catalyst in the area of origin and pull determinant in the place.

(a) Push factor

Political, economical and social discrimination pushed the early Indians to relocate to Natal and attempted to build a brighter future because they recognized that they could not improve their lot in any significant way in their homeland. It is also testified by Bosnia, Rwanda, Burundi, Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda and Burundi, Bosnian, Muslims, Serbs and Croats in the former Yugoslavia.

(b) Pull factors

The history of human species has been the history of migration. Ever since the first appearance of Homo sapiens in the region, 125 000 years ago, their subsequent evolution has been marked by constant population movement. This trend was reinforced by the arrival of Dutch colonists in 1652. The early nineteenth century witnessed the rise of militarist Zulu kingdom under Shaka. It was accompanied by a period of tremendous upheavals known by the Sotho word *lifaqane* conveying the notion of forced removal. Thus, the rise of Shaka's kingdom saw fleeing of other tribes away from the militarist regional hegemony: Xhosa, Rolong, Pedi, Kora, Ndebele, Tlokwa, Hlubi, Mpondo, Swazi, Ngoni, Griqua, Sotho, and Tswana were all part of these great population movements. These centrifugal pressures were further strengthened by the 'great Trek': When thousands of boere families decided from 1930s to leave their British colonial masters in the Cape colony and trek into the interior to establish their own Afrikaner homelands. For instance, cultural factor is part of the reason for large concentrations of Mozambicans in the former South Africa homeland of Gazankulu (Solomon, 1996:1).

2.3.2. Communications and technology

The communication and technology revolution, epitomized by the micro-chip, has acted as tremendous spur for population movement. It provides people with information so that they can be able to make informed decisions with regard to the feasibility to migrate. Some scholars, such as Loescher believe that television programmes, in particular, bring home to those people living in the Third world states and the former Eastern bloc, their own poverty and lack of democracy.

This, they argue, further strengthens the impulse to immigrate and must be seen as one of the contributing factors to the east-west, south-north and increasingly, south-south migration.

In Southern Africa, one can postulate that communication revolution has not played a significant role as it had in east-west migration. This does not necessarily mean that communication did not play significant role in understanding population movement in Southern Africa but rather it has followed the more traditional pathways of word of mouth. This has been reinforced by migrant contract labour system, underscoring the interconnected of the region. For example, in Lesotho and Mozambique, people sing in rural village about the wealth of South Africa (Solomon, 1996:1).

2.3.3. Geographic proximity

According to Gome III, foreign populations originate primarily from the same geographic area. One of the reasons for this is that migrants retain a certain locality to their country of origin. Consequently, they may wish to visit their loved ones or if they are refugees, they may wish to go to their land of birth once the circumstances stabilize. This is borne in a survey of Mozambican refugees who reside in South Africa. 83, 7 per cent expressed their desire to return to their homes should circumstances stabilize in their country.

Gome III believed that geographic proximity was one of the reasons for France to experience waves of migrants from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. These findings are echoed by Heisbourg 13 who concludes that “..... The Maghreb with its fragile economies will increasingly become for Europe the functional equivalent Mexico is for the United States.

In Southern Africa these findings were confirmed in the early 1990s by the spread of Mozambique's 1,7 million displaced people outside its borders, 1,1 million in Malawi, 230 000 in Zimbabwe, 240 000 in Zambia 25 000 in Swaziland ,72 000 in Tanzania and 250 00 in South Africa. Gome's argument is not applicable to professionals or skilled labour (Solomon, 1996:1).

2.3.4. Precedent

Some experts believe that precedent plays an important role in migration. A pioneer group that migrates smoothly acts as a magnet for further migration. Korner also confirms this statement when he said that once migration has been routine, as it has been in most countries concerned

(i.e. traditionally receiving countries) relevant information is more or less common knowledge. The fact that migration paths and procedures have been 'run in' also makes the risk less daunting. Migration may then become a mass phenomenon.

Gomel's eighteen works further elaborates these viewpoints by pointing towards a tendency in migration flows to be directed towards an area in which there already is an initial nucleus of immigrants from a given country. This makes the relocation of subsequent arrivals less costly. For example, most foreigners in Germany are from Turkey (34 per cent) and the former Yugoslavia (13 per cent). It also seems to be the case in South Africa. George, a Mozambican residing illegally in South Africa, admitted that his cousin's successful negotiation of the obstacles to emigrate –including an electric fence and South African defence force (SANDF) patrols –gave him the necessary incentive to emigrate as well. He also knows that upon arrival his cousin and friends would provide him with food and shelter while he sought employment.

2.3.5. Demographic factors/Population growth

Population growth alone does not necessarily constitute a factor urging people to cross international borders. Population growth, coupled with economic decline induces migrants to cross borders to search for better life. This results simply from fewer employment opportunities, greater stress on the social and welfare services of the state and ultimately, social and political documents.

Maghreb also experiences the same problem. The country is yearly losing more than one million youths who join the Maghreb workplace as the population increases at an annual rate of three per cent. Faced with declining economic performance and fewer employment opportunities, they choose to emigrate to the more prosperous economies of Western Europe. Population pressure is also seen as a major factor spurring further emigration from Mexico to the United States (Solomon, 1996:1).

Southern Africa also has the same problem of the population growing at a rate of between 2, 5 and 3, 5 per cent annually, regardless of the fact that living standards throughout the region have declined. For example, Angola's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had been fallen to seventy per cent of its 1973 level, while Mozambique's Gross Domestic Product declined by fifteen per cent between 1982 and 1987. To complicate the picture further, Baynham notes that the population of

Southern Africa has youthful profile, resulting in a built in demographic momentum. This means that while the employment opportunities are decreasing or else remaining constant, the potential labour force is expanding at an alarming rate.

2.3.6. Environmental factors

Policy-makers are increasingly aware that deepening ecological damage can also foster major population movement. These environmental migrants, results from two categories of catastrophe: namely. • Those without anthropogenic cause, arising from volcanic eruption, earthquakes, whirlwind, hurricanes, drought, landslides, avalanches, floods and forest fires and • Those with anthropogenic cause, including the destruction of arable and grazing land, sustained heavy flooding and increased hurricanes, whirlwind, hailstorms, landslides, avalanches and forest fires as the direct or indirect result of human activities.

Woehlcke (2002:4) believes that most environmental migrant result directly from anthropogenic destruction especially those linked with degradation of soil. The causal link between environmental decline and mass migration has been demonstrated in various studies. For example, population movements from Eastern Europe to the prosperous west have been largely provoked by environmental prospects. This is also confirmed by the flow of roughly one million Haitians who have fled poverty caused by among others, soil erosion and deforestation.

In Southern Africa, natural disaster with anthropogenic components also provides a stimulus for human movements. For example, agricultural farming policies were not always applicable to Southern African conditions, act were the prevailing types of peasant farming production. Alfredo concludes that, Mozambican information, the peasant in his village did not engage in crop rotation, and that resulted in lower crop yielded and degradation of the soil. Southern Africa's population movements have been sparked by natural disasters without an anthropogenic component. For example, the 1992 drought which is regarded by analysts as the worst to affect the region in eighty years. Not surprisingly, Angolans moved from the worst affected provinces towards the country's borders and from there to neighbouring states.

Until 1990, the Southern African Development co-ordination conference (now known as the Southern African Development community (SADC) was producing enough food to feed its population of more than 85 million people. But from 1991 to 1992, the region experienced a food

deficit of 2, 8 million tones. People living in those areas migrates to other areas within their own country and ultimately, crossed borders to countries where the drought was not severe as it was in the country as a result prospect of starvation (Solomon,1996:1).

2.3.7. Economic factors

According to Larrabee (1996:6) the majority of migrants in the 1996s were motivated by economic considerations. This is the primary cause of the westward movement of people from former Eastern bloc countries, as well as the main cause of the movements of Haitians, Mexicans and EI Salvadorans into the United States, and the movement of North Africans into Western Europe. The desire for an improvement in life's chances also seems to be prime motive for migration in Africa. For example, between 1986 and 1990, countries in central Africa lost between two and five per cent of their populations to Eastern and Southern Africa.

Within Southern Africa, economic variables also play a role in the migration of people from countries such as Mozambique, Lesotho, Angola, and Zimbabwe, to countries such as South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. South Africa, particularly, serves as a magnet to those seeking employment, a higher living standard and brighter economic prospects. The size of the South African economy makes the allure of the country almost overwhelming to many in the region.

The discovery of diamonds in the Orange Free State in the 1960s and the subsequent discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 gave rise to massive population movements in the nineteenth century Southern Africa. The diamonds of the mining industry resulted in the creation of the migrant contract labour system criss-crossed the whole of Southern Africa. Neighbouring States became labour reservoirs to feed the hungry demand of the South African mining magnets for cheap, unskilled black labour. Increasingly, the economies of South Africa's neighbours became dependent on the migrant contract labour system for foreign exchange. For instance, a survey in 1991 illustrated that almost forty per cent of rural households in Lesotho were dependent on the remittances of migrants working in the mines of the Witwatersrand (Solomon, 1996:1).

The latter half of the twentieth century has seen some significant changes in the South African economy. These changes have included an emphasis on the recruitment of skilled labour and the expulsion and reduced employment of unskilled labour. In 1991, nearly 200 Zimbabweans

doctors settled in South Africa. Conversely, the number of foreign workers employed on South Africa's mines fell from 606 000 persons in 1951 to 587 000 in 1960, to 490 000 in 1970. The downward spiral continued through much of the 1980s and 1990s. For instance, the number of foreign workers in South African mines stood at 211 247 in 1986 and by 1995, this figures stood at 165 825. In addition to, a further 100 000 were employed in South Arica's agricultural sector. Moreover, this downward trend shows every indication of continuing, especially if Pretoria's position on employing more of potential consequences for states likes Lesotho depending extensively on remittances of their migrant's labour force (Solomon, 1996:1).

2.3.8. Political factors

Turmoil resulting from political rivalry, ethnic strife, socio-economic inequities or regional imbalances, tend to promote South-South migration. Its roots take various forms: persecution of certain groups, denial of political rights, mass expulsion, coups or civil war.

The organic link between political instability and mass movement for time immemorial. More recently, the two or three million Iraq Kurds who escaped persecution and repression by sheltering in neighbouring Iran and Turkey are testimony of this phenomenon. Another recent case is the former Yugoslavia where disintegration, civil war and redrawing of boundaries are creating internal hemorrhaging and are resulting in the release of large numbers of refugees to both Hungary and Germany.

In Southern Africa, civic strife in both Angola and Mozambique has displaced thousands of people. This also underlines the central role which political factors play in the movement of the region's people. For example, in 1990, it was estimated that between 600 000 and 100 000 people died in Mozambique and that three million had been dislodged. In 1992, a United Nations' report revealed that beside those killed in the civil war ,an additional 4,1 million population are suffering material loss, in the form of destruction of crops and homesteads and the loss of employment opportunities, and personal loss , in the form of deaths of family and friends, as a direct result of the civil war. The report also reveal that 4, 7 million Mozambicans out of total of 15, 7 million population suffer the effects of civil war, all becoming potential emigrants.

2.4. The impacts /effects of hosting illegal immigrants' population in South Africa on health, Job opportunities and housing

2.4.1. Health

Literature reveals that illegal immigration has a negative impact on the development of the South Africa communities in terms of health. Illegal immigrants bring with them diseases with epidemic potential that can be attributed to poverty. The vast majority of these illegal immigrants arrives in poor health and is severely malnourished. The malnourished bodies have little resistance to illness and disease. Thus, aliens are excessively susceptible to diseases such as yellow fever, cholera, tuberculosis and Aids. For instance, cases of malaria in the Northern Transvaal and other cases of chloriquine resistance have been associated with the movement of migrants from Mozambique.

HIV/Aids is South Africa's biggest socio-economic problem. South Africa has more people with HIV/Aids than any other country in terms of absolute numbers. It is estimated that HIV/Aids could be responsible for five million deaths in South Africa by 2021. This disease will particularly impact the population growth levels of the black and coloured groups in the next seven years. This will in turn impact negatively on economy of the country as HIV/Aids is mostly contracted by economically active people because they are sexually active (Mbeki, 2004:275-276).

HIV/Aids impacts negatively on many aspects of lives of South Africans, South African firms and the national economy. Reduced growth could fuel a vicious circle: Reduced savings and disposable income as a result of illness, higher expenditure on healthcare and premature death, reduced foreign investment, redirection of national needs such as education and infrastructure towards increased spending on healthcare, depletion of the major economic base of a community, increased mortality rates of the worker and consumer populations aged 25 to 45 – typically a nation's economic engine. , prospective revenues for businesses are jeopardized as the consumer base dwindles and becomes increasingly impoverished as a result of illness, death and migration, changes in family expenditure priorities, lower individual and family purchasing power and reduced potential for accumulating savings, increased number of orphans and socially dependent groups. In Africa, a rapidly increasing number of children grows up as

orphans as a result of HIV/Aids. This growing pool of orphans is greater than average risk of criminal activity. In South Africa, where the total number of aids orphans is projected to grow from less than half-a-million in 2002 to over two million in 2010, the situation has been described as “a ticking bomb.” Education-both in terms of supply and demand. Infectious disease erodes the national stock of experienced teachers and correlates negatively with school enrolment rates. In South Africa, the death of teachers due to HIV/Aids rocketed by more than 40 per cent between June 2000 and May 2001, disease works with other factors to promote instability in vulnerable societies health problems exacerbate political instability by provoking political and social fragmentation, economic decay and political polarization (Mbeki et al,2004:276).

Van Dyk (2005:348) also confirms these statements when he said that HIV/Aids epidemic affect every workplace with prolonged staff illness, absenteeism and death, impacting on productivity, employee benefits, occupational health and safety, production costs and workplace morale.

Mbeki et al, (2004:278) further stresses that researchers anticipate that HIV/Aids will have severe demographic, economic humanitarian and social impacts during the next two decades. We should not underestimate the impact on: future population size outcomes; human capital realization; labour and skills availability in the labour market; household income and expenditure patterns, Gross Domestic Product growth rates, government revenues and expenditures, levels of foreign direct investment, and international competitiveness.

The relationship between illegal immigration and epidemics is borne out in the Nxanje district of Malawi, fifteen kilometers from Mozambican border. Illegal immigrants place strains on the health services of this country. For example, clinics in KaNgwane and Gazankulu established to serve the South African citizens are overstretched due to demands placed on them by thousands of illegal Mozambicans residing in the area. Since aliens are mostly destitute or come from strife-ravaged areas, they usually need much more attention than local people. This care comes at the expense of South Africa’s own citizens. (Maharaj, 2004:13 and Solomon, 1996:1).

It is argued that illegal immigrants increased the pressure and burden on health, welfare and other social service, safety and security and correctional services and justice. Illegal immigrants

overburden the hospital staff. Thousands of Zimbabweans were denied access to health care due to overburdened hospital staff (Magamdela, 2009:1).

South Africa spends a lot on illegal immigration. Maharaj (2004) supports this statement by saying that in 1994, it was estimated that illegal immigrants cost the state 221 million rands (one tenth of the RDP budget), and that it will increase to 941 million rands by the end of the century. It is also said that in 1995 South African government will spend 12 million rands to repatriate 150,000 illegal. This means that the South African government has already spent a total of approximately 1162 million rands on illegal immigrants and it will spend a total of approximately 2336 million in future on illegal immigrants which is supposed to be used to develop South African communities.

2.4.2. Job Opportunities

According to literature, illegal immigration also impacts negatively on the development of South Africa communities in terms of job opportunities. Most of the companies often fly by night ones, sub-contractors, hotel and restaurant, construction and domestic and farmers prefer to employ or hire them because of their cheap labour. That is, they are prepared to accept whatever wages that are offered to them. The majority of illegal immigrants are detected in hotel and restaurant, construction and domestic sector. Their labour is preferred because they accept very low wages and are resistant to join unionization. Their employment disadvantages the South African citizens because they do not get employment. This statement is supported by Maharaj (2004) when he said that it is easy for the illegal immigrants to find job once they are in the country because they are prepared to accept whatever wages that is offered to them. Some of them are paid as little as R 300-00 monthly, while others are unpaid. In support of this statement, Solomon (1996) said that food and Allied workers Union (FAWU) organizers have noted the presence of large numbers of aliens working on farms in the Eastern Transvaal and on the sugar plantations of the Northern Kwazulu Natal. FAWU Claim that farmers employ them because of their cheap labour. It was also reported that the owner of café Zurich in Hillbrow dismissed twenty South Africans and replaced them by twenty Zairian waiters who worked for charity. African chamber of hawkers and informal business (ACHIB) argue that aliens engaged in hawking sell their goods at far cheaper prices and that results in local hawkers losing their only source of livelihoods. This argument led to xenophobic attacks. Dilley, et al, (2009:193) confirms that illegal immigrants

impacts negatively on job opportunities by saying that local people are often resentful towards them as they claim that they are stealing jobs and houses from the South Africans.

2.4.3. Housing

Literature further confirms that illegal immigrants also have negative impacts on the development of the communities in terms of housing. They face enormous difficulties in getting access to housing. As a result, they promote corruption i.e. the misuse of public property or funds for private gain or benefit. Although corruption is as old as the government itself, it is exasperated by the illegal immigrants because they do not have identity documents. It is easy to exploit them because they arrive in South Africa destitute, jobless and homeless. For example, in ancient China, officials were given an extra allowance called yang-lien –meaning to nourish incorruptibility. In India some 2500 years ago, the Brahman prime minister of Chandragupta listed some forty ways of embezzling money from the government. Corruption is so intense that Pluto would warn that one should do no service for present, while Aristotle would encourage people to become just by going just acts (Sangweni and Balia, 1999:8).

Corruption usually involves two parties.i.e the corrupter band the corruptee. Illegal immigrants are the corrupters because they buy RDP houses from the corruptees (South African government officials who are in charge of Reconstruction and Development programme housing (RDP). They reside in those houses while the South African are homeless. This means that they benefit at the expense of the South Africans. This defeat the South African aim of firmly committed to coming down harshly on all forms of corruption including bribery and abuse of public trust (Sangweni and Balia, 1999:8).The corruption of buying RDP houses from the officials led to the shortage of three million houses in South Africa.Maharaj (2004) also confirm this when he said that in 1997 the minister of housing, Sankie Mthembu- Mahanyele, attributed the escalating housing shortage to the increasing number of foreigners.

The South African policy on housing is unclear on access to housing by non-citizens in South Africa. There are policy documents, constitutional clauses and international agreements committing the South African government in various ways to ensure that access to adequate housing for all persons living in the country but these commitments are often inconsistent with one another and even contradicting when coming to defining who is entitled to housing.

The increasing influx of illegal immigrants also contributes to unlawful squatting in South Africa. Most of illegal immigrants arrive in South Africa destitute, jobless and homeless. The result is that the vast majority find their way in squatter areas. It is estimated that eighty percent of illegal immigrants are residing in informal settlements and squatter camps.

PLANACT (a service organization that undertakes, among others, social studies) has found that twenty percent of hostel dwellers and inhabitants of informal settlements in Gauteng are Zimbabweans and Mozambicans. This does not only indicate the extent of migration into South Africa, but it also reveals a further burden on RDP. The government is not only attempting to provide services and upgrade facilities in squatter areas but it is also trying to provide houses for all South Africans. It is extremely difficult to distinguish between the aliens and citizens in a squatter community. Thus, illegal immigrants are benefitting from the facilities and houses of provided under RDP, at the cost of the South African taxpayer (Solomon, 1996:1).

2.5. Managing mass migration

The above illustration clearly indicates that illegal immigration places a tremendous burden on the South African government and people in terms of health, job opportunities and housing. Therefore, it is imperative for the country to curb the influx of illegal aliens into it. The necessity of curbing it has been realized by the South African government itself.

The government of African National Congress has attempted to curb this problem through the Department of Home Affairs but unfortunately in vain. Pretoria's response has generally been reactive, ad hoc, short term policy measures. These have ranged from control measures, such as, enforced repatriation, greater presence of police and personnel on the borders, etc to accommodation, such as, the recent cabinet decision to legalize the presence of illegal immigrants who have resided in the country for longer than five years, who have been gainfully employed, with no criminal record, or who are married to a South African spouse.

These measures, however, have failed to stem the tide of illegal immigrants who are said to enter the republic at a rate of one every ten minutes. In recognition of this failure, Mr Phanel Maduna, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, was recently quoted as having said these words: "History has shown us time and time again that hunger and fear are driving forces which are

stronger than even the most sophisticated aliens control. South Africa has become the country of survival for many. South Africa is seen as a country of milk and honey to the illegal immigrants.

Realizing that the above measures have failed, it translated the provisions of the white paper into immigration Bill. However, this process had controversy and drama, not the least being a 2 June 2002 Constitutional court deadline for a new immigration law to replace the aliens control Act. The immigration Bill was adopted by the National Assembly of parliament at the end of May 2002.

Its summary was as follows: “The immigration Bill represents a curious mix of typographical errors and theories of migration. This Bill was also in danger of being a series of short term to medium term, and ad hoc intervention rather than a coherent and holistic engagement with migration debate. Clearly, parliament and executive branch do not yet share vision on the proper role of migration within the national transformation process. Rather than making the promise leap of faith into the 21st century to tackle the challenges of globalization, the bill appear to want to drive the foreign barbarians from the immigration gates.

The immigration Bill limited the primary function of the Department of Home Affairs to enforcement, detecting, apprehending and deporting illegal immigrants. For example, it allowed for creation of an inspectorate or special agency within the Department of Home affairs to implement immigration laws. The inspectorate would be empowered to conduct raids in communities and workplaces in search of illegal immigrants without warrants of arrest. The individuals who failed to provide for their legal status in South Africa could be arrested and detained for up to forty-eight hours without reviews. Such draconian powers were compared with the repressive influx control legislation of the apartheid era, and were likely to conflict with the new South African Constitution (Maharaj, 2004:1).

Given the tension, contradictions and controversies leading up to the passing of immigration Bill, the government was open to revision. President Thabo Mbeki emphasized this in parliament when he said that South Africa has to know the kind of immigrants it needs so that it can be able to face the challenges it faces. Immigration Bill may not address all these matters that South Africans need. The country has to look carefully at what it has been agreed upon and correct any element contrary to what the country said.

A major issue was permits and quotas for foreign workers. Initially the Bill prolonged a free market approach whereby companies hiring foreign labour had to pay a levy to the government and complex bureaucratic procedures would be averted. African National Congress introduced the amendment deeming that the minister of Home Affairs would decide annually the job types for which quotas would be required, after consultation with the Departments of Trade, Industry and Labour. The minister would also determine the size of quotas.

The actual mechanics of this process was unclear. Beyond the designated quotas, general work permits would be provided to the Department of Home Affairs, if there is proof that locals could not fill the position. A chartered accountant will have to certify that the foreign incumbent was being employed in terms of the same conditions of service as locals. The problems experienced in obtaining such permits have been elevated to the level of urban mythology.

The African National Congress could not reach a consensus about the quota system. The minister of Trade and Industry, Alec Ervin was concerned that the quota system would adversely affect the import skilled labour. He pointed out that in a modern world where skills and categories of change too fast, it would be pointless to try to identify them. According to Director General of Trade and Industry, Alistair Ruiters, the major obstacle to economic growth in South Africa was a shortage of skilled labour. He believed that the challenge of unemployment could be addressed by addressing the problem or question of skills. South Africa has a problem of people who are unemployable as economists said that there is a vacancy levels in high skill areas of up to 500 000 (Maharaj,2004:1).

The congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) believed that the quota system gave almost total discretion to an old style Department still retaining many of its apartheid era characteristics and is still influenced by xenophobic and racial mindsets and is recipe for problems. Notwithstanding the many flaws, the Bill was passed to avert a constitutional crisis, and the South African immigration Act was signed in 2002.

In 2003, the migration specialist, Jonathan Crush aptly summarized the migrations status quo as follows: "South's Africa transition to a new post-apartheid immigration policy has been slow and torturous and is currently characterized by deep uncertainty. Though less than a year old, the new legislation is already caught up in legal and constitutional challenges. This suggests that the local

struggle to shape a new South African immigration management regime will continue into foreseeable future (Crush, 2003:5).

Immigration Bill Act was amended in 2004 by the minister of Home Affairs, Nosiviwe Mapisa Nqakula, after the April 2004 general elections. Her intention was to attract skilled people as well as investors to South Africa as she wanted to improve the economy of the country. She ultimately wanted to have South Africa's immigration legislation totally rewritten.

The above discussions means that South Africa has failed to come up with the policy that adequately addresses the problem of illegal immigration into the country.

2.6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, illegal immigration overburdens the South African resources. This is clearly evidenced by Mattes; (1999:1) when he said that the National surveys have revealed that most South Africans believed that illegal immigrants have a negative impact on the country. Also, there was very little differentiation between illegal immigrants and refugees. Almost sixty percent stated that immigrants weakened the economy and undermined South African resources, respectively.

He further said that national survey on South African attitudes towards migration revealed that twenty five per cent wanted a total ban on immigration; forty-five per cent wanted this process to be rigidly controlled. Only seventeen per cent was in favour of a liberal, flexible approach which was related to the availability of jobs. Yet only four per cent of South African respondents actually had regular direct contracts with migrants suggesting that these stereotypes may be the product of second-hand (mis) information.

Reitzes, (1994:4) also agrees that illegal immigration into the country is a problem when he said that chief Buthelezi, Minister of Home Affairs, stated that the employment of illegal immigrants is unpatriotic because it deprives South Africans jobs and that the rising level of immigrants has awesome implication for the RDP as they will be absorbing unacceptable proportion of housing subsidies and adding to the difficulties we will be experiencing in health care.

Exploitation of migrant workers was also quite common. In addition to lower wages, they were also deprived of benefits like pensions and medical aid. They did not belong to trade unions;

hence, they received no protection from exploitation and were often summarily dismissed. In confirming this argument, Reitzes, (1994:9) describes the aliens as a marginalized underclass who are easily open to abuse. Devoid of state protection, and denied any rights and entitlements, aliens look for jobs for survival. Their illegal status force them to accept employment regardless of whether poor or bad payment, risk, physical demand or working conditions. Exploitation of migrant labour carries the risk of social decay, with decreasing wages and deteriorating working conditions. The creation of such a rightless class also pushes many of them into the criminal underworld, either as a mere attractive options or a means of survival.

All these, suggest that unless something is done to address the problem of illegal immigration adequately, crime, corruption and xenophobic attacks will continue thrive because the South Africans will use them to commit all forms of crime because they are hungry. They will also buy South African identity documents as they are prepared to take whatever money given to them by South Africans. The South Africans will keep on demanding their immediate eviction because of the high rate of unemployment found in the country i.e. 4 274 000 made up of 1 955 000 men (21.6%) and 2319 000 women (30, 3%) (Dilley, et al, 2009:171). Since this problem is mainly caused by political instability which gives rise to weakened economy and extreme poverty, I recommend the following intervention strategies that helped Europe to mitigate the problem of mass immigration: Encouragement of Political pluralism which is generally seen in terms of liberal democracy, multi-party system, free and fair and frequent elections in the third world countries. It will help to stem political conflicts and civil war, and reduce refugee flows.

Economic development within these states from which these movements arise because poverty or lack of economic opportunities is often the root cause of population movement. This is often done through special trade agreement, investments programmes and educational schemes. A programme of this kind has been proposed by Italy and Spain with regard to North America.

Restructuring of the international economy will help to reduce south – north and south- south flows.

These recommendations will address the problem of illegal immigration into the country as they will keep these immigrants in their home countries and as such, the country will be stress free from illegal immigration problem.

CHAPTER: THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides information about the research design that was used in the study, a detailed report of the study area, population and sample selection method. The method used to collect data and synopsis of how the data interpreted, analysed and presented, will also be outlined.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is the programme guiding the investigator or researcher in the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting observations or observed facts (Mouton, 1998). It is a logical model of proof allowing the researcher or investigator to draw inferences concerning causal relation among the variables under investigation. It defines the domain of generalizability, that is, whether the obtained interpretation can be generalized to a larger population or different situations (Frankfort et al, 1992). It is a precondition for any study. It addresses the planning of scientific inquiry (Babbie, 1998). Hence, very often it is described as research management or planning (Bless and Higson S, 1995). The study utilized a qualitative research design because it required facts from the respondents and not statistics. Empirical research uses induction rather than deduction. This means that it forms general theories from specific observations (Babbie, 1995). It is also interested in the depth of the problem or how deep is the problem. It has label rather than numbers as assigned to their respective categories (Bailey, 1987). It involves documenting, real events, recording what people say (with words, gestures and tones) observing specific behaviour, studying written documents or examining visual images (Neuman, 1994). The emphasis is placed on collecting individual, detailed and depth information. The study aims at understanding how people around Polokwane perceive the impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities: A case study of Polokwane municipality.

3.3. STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in Polokwane municipality which is located in South Africa's Limpopo province, in the city of Polokwane under Capricorn district. The province shares international borders and districts with Zimbabwe's Matebeleland South and Masvingo provinces to the north and east respectively (Wikipedia,2008:1).It has five municipal districts which are Capricorn,Mopani,Sekhukhune, Vhembe and Waterberg. The municipality is a home to approximately 561 770 people (2007 community survey). With a South African population of approximately 5, 2 million people, it surmises that Polokwane houses over 10% of the province's population on 3% of the province's surface area. This significant and reiterates the city's capital status and shows that it is an area of confluence. Illegal immigrants are concentrated in the various sections of Polokwane municipality. Other illegal immigrants are scattered in villages that are around the municipality. Those in the city are at Westernburg (RDP Side), Greenside, (extension 44) new Pietersburg (diseteneng), Lethuli park, Bok and buite street.

3.4. POPULATION

According to Welman *et al*, (2005:52), population is the object, consisting of individual, group, household, organization (companies, government, Department, school and churches) and human products (houses, articles and events (elections, court cases). It encompasses total collection of all units of analysis about which researcher /investigator wishes to make conclusions. The targeted population for the study were illegal immigrants, a sample of six people from each of the following areas of Polokwane Municipality: Westernburg (RDP Side) ,Greenside, New Pietersburg (Diseteneng).Luthuli Park,Bok and Buite streets, Department of housing, Health and social development and Department of Labour.

3.5. SAMPLE SELECTION METHOD AND SIZE

Sampling is part of our everyday life. We continually gather information from specific instances and generalize to new ones on the basis of their belonging to a common population of instances. Sampling in everyday life is reliable, that is, it represents the population from which it is selected. Scientific sampling aims at avoiding the pitfalls of biased and unsystematic sampling (Mouton, 1998).

Purposive sampling was adopted in which government institutions and a sample of six respondents from each of the following areas of Polokwane Municipality :Westernburg (RDP side), (Greenside).Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets and illegal Zimbabweans immigrants residing in new Pietersburg were selected. Purposive sampling was selected because the government institutions and samples from the selected sections of Polokwane municipality were typical of the population under investigation (Strydom, et al, 2002).

Simple random sampling was employed in the study. Sample expresses the idea of the chance of being the only criterion for selection. Thus, the selection of an element from the population is called random when each element of the population has the same chance or likelihood or probability of being chosen for the sample.

Simple random sampling is a sampling procedure providing equal opportunity of selection for each element in a population (Bless and Smith, 1995). Six people from each of the following areas of Polokwane Municipality which are Westernburg (RDP side), Greenside, Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets, and ten illegal immigrants selected randomly and one official from the Departments of housing, health and labour were selected. It was a bid difficult to interview the illegal immigrants because they did not trust me. Illegal immigrants made it tough for to interview them as they thought I was the municipal official wanting to have them repatriated.

3.6. DATA COLLECTION METHODS.

The study used the following data collection methods to collect data from the primary sources. namely, structured interview questionnaires and observations.

3.6.1. STRUCTURED INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRES

Structured interview questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents residing in Western burg, (Greenside), Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets, illegal Zimbabwean immigrants residing in new Pietersburg and managers of the Departments of Housing, Health and Social development and Labour. The method of collecting data is characterised by a set of predetermined questions on an interview questions, in which the order of questions may vary, some of the questions may not be posed depending on the organisational context. Additional questions may be added for more clarity and the nature of the questions may be altered to suit the

educational level and backgrounds of the respondents (De Vos *et al*, 2005). The rationale for using structured interview questionnaires for managers in government Departments was that they normally had hectic schedules.

3.6.2. OBSERVATIONS

The activities of the interviewees were observed by me as the researcher or investigator for the purpose of the study. I, as the researcher or investigator, took down some responses which would later be analysed when drawing up some conclusions.

3.7. DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

The data collected from the respondents was sorted, coded, organized and indexed in such a way that it would be easier for the investigator or researcher to interpret, analyse and present. The text was summarized by checking key themes, phrases or passages used in a more detailed analysis. The process was guided by the original aim of the study (Mason, 1996:106-109).

3.8. CONCLUSION

Empirical information was presented in this chapter to justify the significance of the study. That is, the type of study, sampling methods, data collection, analysis and interpretation of the data. The study was conducted in Polokwane municipality in Limpopo province under Capricorn district. It targeted illegal immigrants in new Pietersburg, South Africans residing in Western burg, (Greenside), Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite Street and managers of the Departments of Housing, Health and Social development and Labour.

Chapter four will provide information on research findings, analysis and interpretations. The responses from the illegal immigrants, managers of the Department of Housing, Health and Social Development and Labour and South Africans residing in Western burg (RDP Side), Greenside, Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite Streets will also be presented, analyzed and interpreted.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is the presentation of the research findings, analysis and interpretation of the results. The aim of the research was to investigate the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities in the Polokwane municipality and the measures taken by the municipality to address the problem. The presentation of the results will be in threefolds. Namely, those obtained from the illegal immigrants residing in new Pietersburg, those from the South Africans residing in Westernburg, Greenside, Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite Streets of the municipality and those from the managers of Department of Housing, Department of Health and Social Development and Department of Labour.

4.2. PRESENTATIONS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Thirty (30) structured interviews with the South African citizens residing in Westernburg, Greenside, Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets, 10 illegal Zimbabwean immigrants and one respondent per Department, from the Department of Labour, Department of Housing and Department of health and Social Development, were conducted in Polokwane, city of Limpopo Province under the Capricorn district. Structured interview questionnaire for illegal Zimbabwean immigrants and South Africans residing in Westernburg (RDP side), Greenside, Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite Streets and Departments of Housing, Health and Social development, were constructed. The first section was on biographical information and the second section consisted of eight questions investigating the impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, health and job opportunities in the Polokwane Municipality.

Structured interview questionnaires for the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants consisted of three sections. The first section consisted of biographical information. The second section consisted of three questions investigating the causes of illegal migration in South Africa and the third section consisted of eight questions investigating the negative impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities in Limpopo province.

The structured interview questionnaires for the South Africans consisted of nine questions investigating the problem of illegal immigrants in South Africa in terms of provision of housing, health and job opportunities.

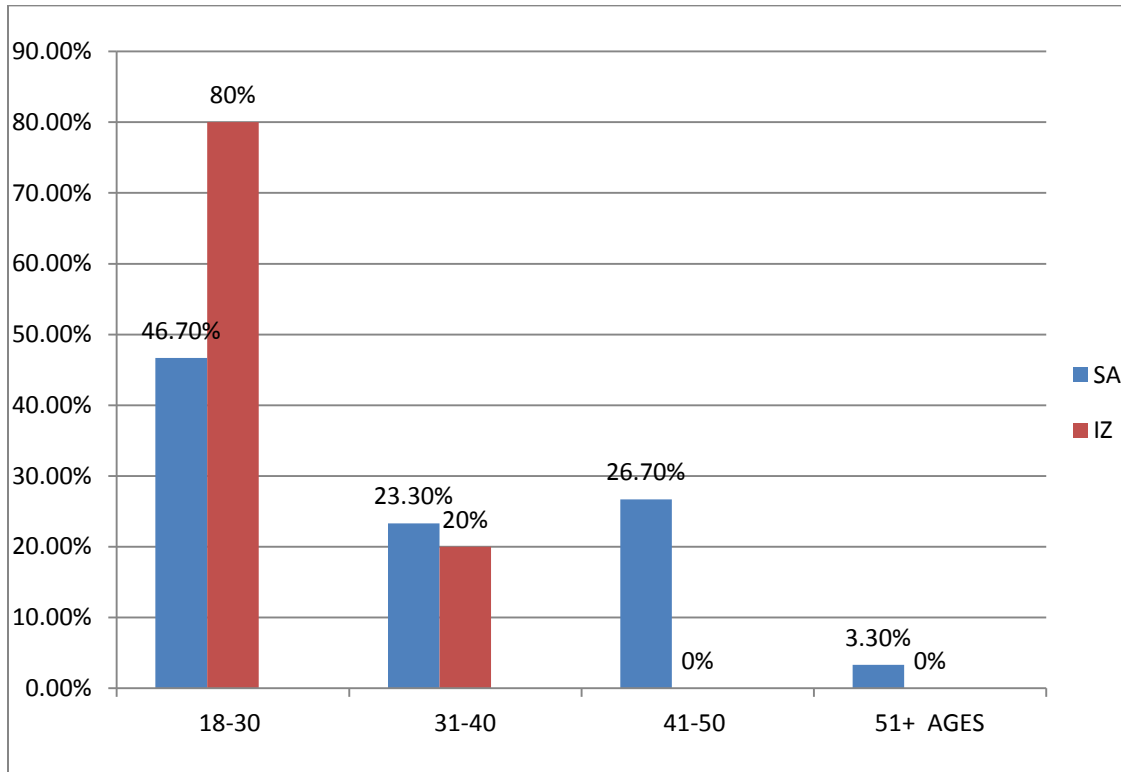
4.2.1. Biographical information

The section presents and analyses the age, sex, level of education and number of years spent by illegal Zimbabwean immigrants and South Africans in those areas of Polokwane municipality. The rationale behind the age of South African residents was to obtain views from respondents of different age groups and the rationale behind checking the age of illegal Zimbabwean immigrants was to find out the age group that is more likely to migrate illegally into South Africa. The reasons for the gender of South African was to obtain views from respondents of different sexes and the one for the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants was to determine the sex group that is more likely to migrate illegally into South Africa. The rationale behind the educational level of both South African residents and illegal Zimbabwean immigrants was to view or information from respondents of different levels of education. The aim of probing for the number of years in those areas or sections of Polokwane municipality in terms of both the South Africans and illegal Zimbabwean immigrants was to obtain views from respondents of various experiences.

4.2.1.1. Age

Histogram was used to present this information for both South Africans and illegal immigrants. It was as follows:

Figure 4.2.1. Age of respondents

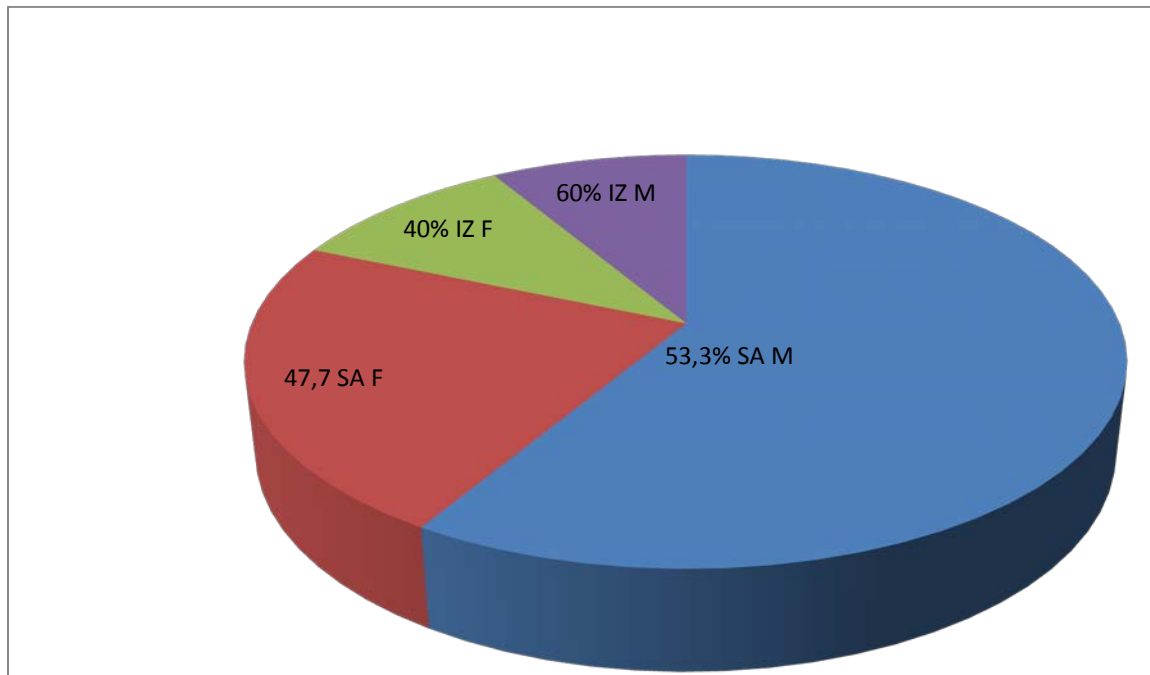


The research findings indicate that a large proportion of South Africans and illegal Zimbabwean immigrants interviewed fell between 18-30 years and 31-40 years (78%) and a small proportion of South African respondents interviewed fell between 41-50 and 51+ (30%). This depicts that young people are more active, employable and eager to find work or employment as they have families or families in the making to provide food and clothes with and old people are less active and less employable. Hence, low percentage of them.

4.2.1.2. Gender

This information was presented and analysed by means of pie chart. It was represented as follows:

Figure 4.2.2: Gender of respondents

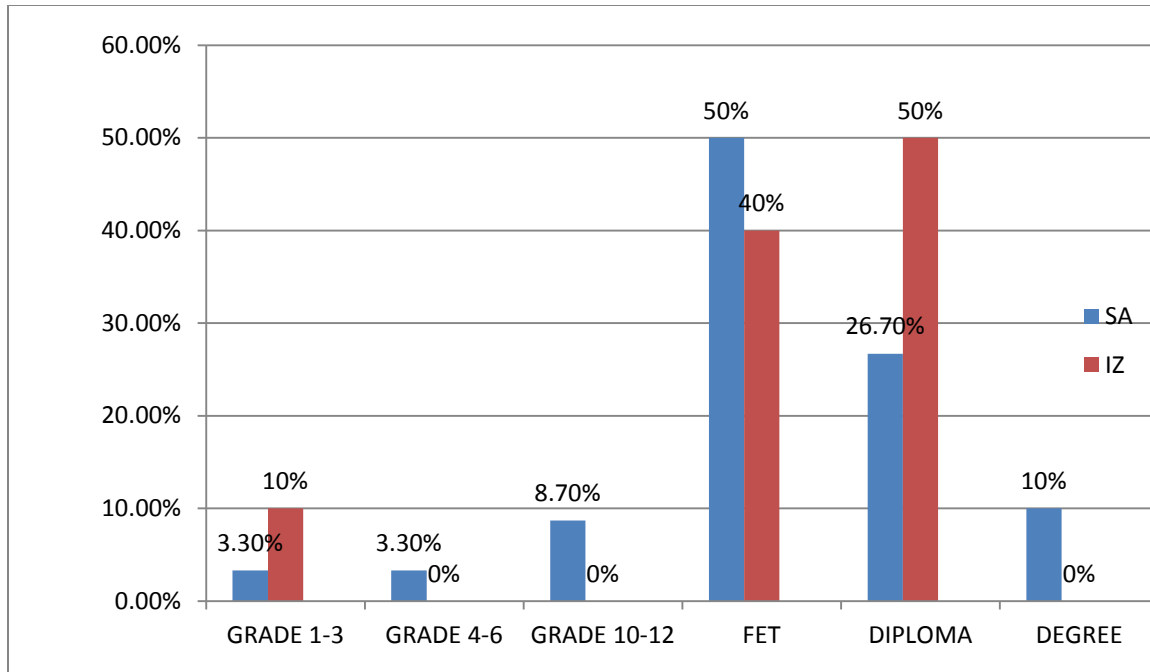


The research findings indicated that a large proportion of South Africans and illegal Zimbabwean immigrants were interviewed. The reason for high percentage of male participation in the study may be due to the fact that females had closer ties to children and easily influenced one another against participating in the study than males. Another reason may be due to the fact that males are more likely to migrate to urban areas because they have families of in the making to provide food with.

4.2.1.3. Level of education

The main reason for probing educational level was to obtain information or views from people of different educational background so that a broader picture of the impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities can be obtained.

Figure 4.2.3: Educational Level



The graph indicated that most of the people who were interviewed were young respondents who were in FET band and diploma. This might be because they are still young and want to prepare a bright future and also want to make a living. Ten percent of the respondents with degree qualifications, were also interviewed. This means that South Africans were gradually starting to value their education and that would lead to development in the municipality that would in turn develop the economy of the municipality.

4.2.1.4. Number of years in South Africa

The reason for using this variable was to probe the period of the stay of the respondents in those sections of the municipality and to obtain views from people of different experiences in terms of the impacts of the illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities. The table was used to illustrate the information.

Figure 4.2.4: Number of years in those areas of Polokwane Municipality

Number of years in the Areas	South Africans	Illegal Zimbabwean immigrants
1. Less than one year	5 (10, 7%)	3 (30,0)
2. One – two years	3 (10,0)	4 (40,0)
3. Three- four years	6 (20,0)	1 (10,0)
4. Five-years and above	16 (53,3)	2 (20,0)
TOTAL	30 (100%)	10 (100%)

The research findings indicated that the majority of respondents from South Africans and illegal Zimbabwean immigrants themselves were in those areas for many years. That is, 83, 0% and 70, 0% respectively. This means that the information was collected from people who are full of experience in terms of Polokwane Municipality. That is, People with a long experience in terms of the problem which means that the results will be genuine.

4.2.2. Research findings from the South African residents and Illegal Zimbabwean

Immigrants.

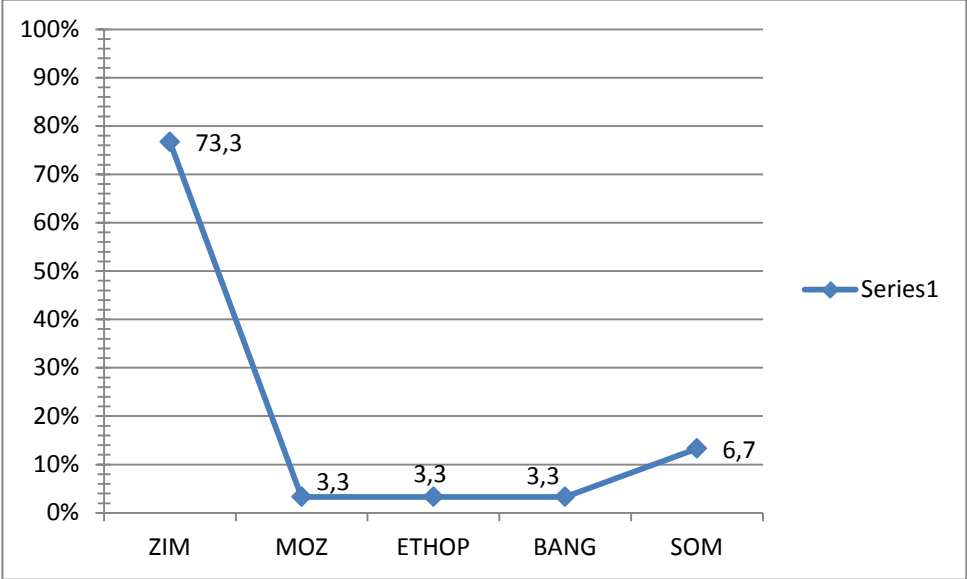
To determine the impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, health and job opportunities, the respondents were asked three questions. Namely ,the country of origin from which most of illegal immigrants come, the impacts of those illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, health and job opportunities and measures to be put in place to address or curb those challenges.

4.2.2.1. Places and countries of origin

Line graph was used to present and analyse this information. It was as follows:

Figure 4.2.5: Places and Countries of Origin

LINE GRAPH



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

KEYS

ZIM= Zimbabwe

MOZ= Mozambique

ETHOP= Ethiopia

BANG=Bangladesh

SOM= Somalia

The research findings indicated that the majority (73, 3%) of the illegal immigrants came from Zimbabwe, followed by Somalia with 6, 7% and Mozambique, Ethiopia and Bangladesh with 3, 3% respectively. This indicates that Zimbabwe has a very serious problem that needs to be attended to as soon as possible. Her problem might be political instability that negatively affects economic development because it has resulted in the reluctance of foreign countries to invest in it. Unless the problem of Zimbabwe is addressed, South Africa will always complain of the Zimbabwean migrating illegally into as they do not have monies to pay for Visas. Somalia, Mozambique and Ethiopia have minor problems.

4.2.2.2. Impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing

The research findings indicated that 23,3% of the illegal immigrants own RDP Houses and shacks,70% of them rented RDP houses and shacks and 6,7 % were homeless. This means that illegal immigrants promote corruption.i.e the use of public property for self-enrichment because they do not have the required documents allowing them to have access to RDP houses and shacks. Owning RDP houses implies that they might have bought them from the government officials responsible for them and owning shacks implies that they might have stolen the materials used for them. Renting RDP houses implies that the South Africans unqualifying for RDP houses might have bought them from the government officials for renting purposes. Owning and renting RDP houses implies that the illegal immigrants might have stolen money from South African businesses knowing that it would be difficult for the South African police to arrest as they do not have identity documents.

The illegal immigrants without homes make our environment to be dirty because they relieve themselves anywhere and that leaves the municipality filthy and stinking. The South Africans will contract diseases that will result in their high death rate (Department of Health and Social Development).

4.2.2.3. The impacts of illegal immigrants on health facilities

The research findings indicated that illegal immigrants use the health facilities that are reserved for the South Africans and that disadvantages them. Some of the illegal immigrants are said to be selling medicines in their home country for cash because they are desperately in need of money and that retards the development of the Municipality as it will spend a lot of funds on medicines that are in turn sold. Sometimes when South Africans go for consultation, they find that there is a serious shortage of medicines and that is associated with the illegal immigrants. This will result in the Municipality having high mortality rate as its medical facilities benefit the illegal immigrants instead of them. Department of Health and Social Environment)

4.2.2.4. The impacts of illegal immigrants on job opportunities

The research findings indicated that the majority of the illegal immigrants were employed because they were preferred by South African employers because of their cheap labour. Some of them are exploited by their employer as they know that they will never report them. Their employment disadvantages the natives of the municipality and they will continue to be jobless which will in turn result in South Africa remaining a developing country. The salaries and wages they earn do not benefit the municipality because they do not pay tax.

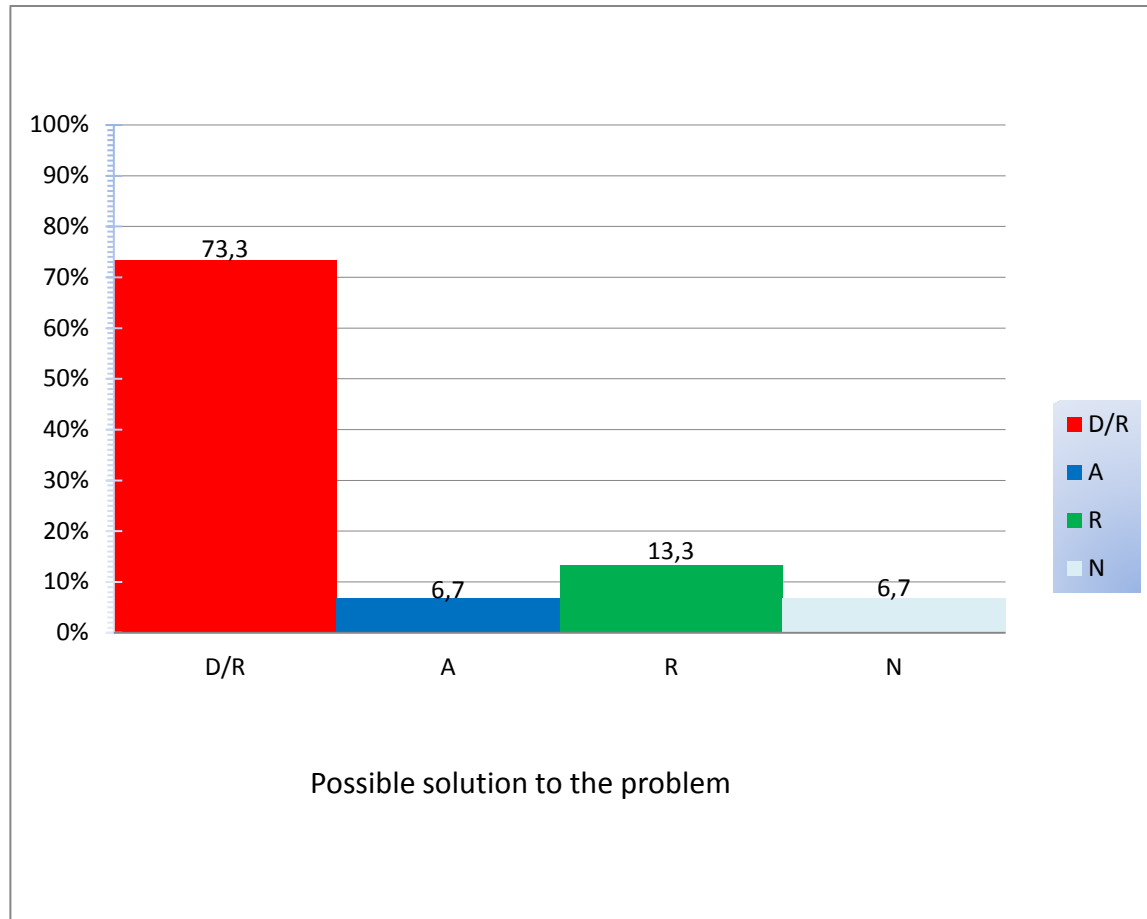
The findings also indicated that 23, 3% of the illegal immigrants were unemployed who implies that they might be engaged in criminal activities such as theft, murder and rape because they do not have any source of income and that it will be difficult for them to be traced. It is also easy for the South Africans to exploit them in committing crime because they are stranded. The municipality will have high rate of xenophobic attacks if this problem is not attended to, as soon as possible.

4.2.2.5. Measures in place to address the problem

Histogram was used to present the information on measures in place to address the problem of illegal immigration in the Municipality.

FIGURE 4.2.6. MEASURES IN PLACE

HISTROGRAM



Keys

D/R =Deportation or Repatriation

A=Assistance of their countries of origin

R= Reinforcement of registration

N= None

The majority (73, 3, %) of the South Africans believed that illegal immigrants had to be repatriated or deported. 6, 7% believed that countries with serious problems have to be assisted,13,3% believed that reinforcement of registration could help to address the problem while 6,7% believed that there was nothing that could be done to address the problem t. All these responses indicate that the South Africans are sick and tired of the problem as their resources are limited and overstretched. Responses from all South Africans indicated that something had to be done to address the problem.

4.3. Research findings from the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants

A table was used to present and analyse the data. It was as follows:

Figure 4.3.1. Causes of immigration

VARIABLES	NUMBER	PERCENTAGES
1. CAUSES		
1.1.Emigration		
1.1.1. Economic crisis	9	81,8
1.1.2. Political instability	1	9,1
1.1.3. Poor life	1	9,1
1.2.Immigration		
1.2.1. Economic reasons	9	81,8
1.2.2. Political stability	1	9,1
1.2.3. Better life	1	9,1
2. IMPACTS ON		
2.1.Housing		
2.1.1. Renting RDP house and shacks	7	70,0
2.1.2. Owning RDP houses and shacks	2	20,0
2.1.3. Homeless	1	10,0
2.2.Health	10	100
2.3.Job opportunities		
2.3.1. Employed	9	90,0
2.3.2. Unemployed	1	10,0
3. TREATMENT		
3.1. Labour system		
3.1.1. Fair	7	70,0
3.1.2. unfair	3	30,0
3.2.Employers		
3.2.1. Fair	4	40,0
3.2.2. unfair	6	60,0
4. SOUTH AFRICAN PERCEPTION		
4.1.Good	7	53,8
4.2.Bad	6	42,2

4.3.1. CAUSES OF EMIGRATION

The research findings from the illegal immigrants indicated that the cause of emigration from their country is political instability which resulted in economic crisis. Economic crisis resulted in poverty. That is, their inability to command the available resources to satisfy their basic needs such as food, shelter and water. This means that the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants were in the municipality for money so that they can be able to provide basic needs to their families at their home country.

4.3.2. CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION

According to Solomon (1996:5), socio economic factors may act as a push-catalyst in the area of origin and Pull determinant in the place. Most of the illegal immigrants found in South Africa have been pushed and pulled by the socio –economic factors such as unemployment, poverty, crime and corruption. Solomon (1996:5) also indicated that the majority of illegal immigrants found in the country were Zimbabweans because it is the country that is better as compared to Zimbabwe in terms of employment, poverty, crime and corruption. The reason for having that causes of immigration is that I wanted to confirm that which Solomon has indicated.

The findings indicated that South Africa has political stability that resulted in economic viability. Political stability has attracted investors from within and external to invest in the municipality in the form of businesses. Jobs were created for the South Africans and that made life in the country to be better. Hence, the country is regarded as *the country of milk and honey*.

4.3.3. THE IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON THE PROVISION OF THE HOUSING, JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HEALTH FACILITIES.

A table was used to present and analyse the data. The table was as follows:

4.3.3.1.Housing

Figure 4.3.2. Causes of immigration

VARIABLES	NUMBER	PERCENTAGES
1. CAUSES		
1.1.Emigration		
1.1.1. Economic crisis	9	81,8
1.1.2. Political instability	1	9,1
1.1.3. Poor life	1	9,1
1.2.Immigration		
1.2.1. Economic reasons	9	81,8
1.2.2. Political stability	1	9,1
1.2.3. Better life	1	9,1
2. IMPACTS ON		
2.1.Housing		
2.1.1. Renting RDP house and shacks	7	70,0
2.1.2. Owning RDP houses and shacks	2	20,0
2.1.3. Homeless	1	10,0
2.2.Health	10	100
2.3.Job opportunities		
2.3.1. Employed	9	90,0
2.3.2. Unemployed	1	10,0
3. TREATMENT		
3.1. Labour system		
3.1.1. Fair	7	70,0
3.1.2. unfair	3	30,0
3.2.Employers		
3.2.1. Fair	4	40,0
3.2.2. unfair	6	60,0
4. SOUTH AFRICAN PERCEPTION		
4.1.Good	7	53,8
4.2.Bad	6	42,2

The research findings have indicated that the majority (70%) of the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants was renting RDP houses and shacks and the minority (20%) owned RDP houses and shacks and 10% was homeless (Figure 4.3.1). That is, they were staying on the streets. This means that the presence of illegal immigrants promote corruption.i.e. the use of public goods and services for self-enrichment as they do not have the necessary documents allowing them to reside in South Africa. The majority of the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants might have rented them from South Africans who do not qualify to own RDP houses for self-enrichment and that left the qualifying South Africans homeless. The ten percent owning RDP houses might have either bought their identity documents from the government officials for self-enrichment and that gave them access to those houses or they might have bought those houses from the government officials responsible for allocating them and that in turn left the South Africans homeless. All these disadvantage the South Africans. (Figure 4.3.1)

The homeless illegal Zimbabwean immigrants do not have the basic facilities such as houses, toilets, water and sanitation. This means that they make the municipality to be filthy as they relieve themselves anywhere and that result in diseases that affect fellow South Africans negatively. The very same illegal immigrants also engage themselves in criminal activities such as theft, murder and rape because they do not have any source of income and that also retards the development of the municipality as it has to restore those stolen goods and also use the resources it has to do postmortem and that is a waste of municipal resources. These criminal activities are practiced simply because they know that it will be difficult for the police to arrest them as they do not have passports. They can also be exploited by the South Africans to commit crimes in the form of theft, murder and etc and that will make it difficult for the municipality to control crime.

4.3.3.2. Health

The research findings indicated that all of them do access health services.i.e. Clinics and hospital, without problems and the clinic (especially buite community one) did not ask for identity document before offering medical treatment. Generally, they were impressed by the fact that health services were free as compared to the ones in their country of origin. This indicate that the illegal immigrants have negative impacts on health facilities as the nurses are serving people on the basis of first come first serve. The illegal immigrants are always the first to arrive and the South Africans usually arrive late and sometimes when they arrive they find that medicines have been used up by the immigrants and that disadvantages the South Africans. It is also reported that some of the illegal immigrants sell them in their country of origin for income.

4.3.3.3. Job opportunities

The research findings indicated that the majority (90%) of the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants are employed. They also indicated that they are underpaid by their employers. They are preferred by the South African employers because of their cheap labour and sometimes they are no paid knowing that will not report them to Council for conciliation, mediation and arbitration as they do not have the necessary documents qualifying them to do so. Their employment in South Africa deprives the South Africans of their job. That is why the South Africans complain that they are taking away their jobs. The residents of Polokwane municipality will remain poor and development will be barred and it will continue to give them social grants that in turn retard the development of the municipality. There will be high rate of unemployment. The problem of xenophobic attack which is condemned by the municipality will be exasperated.

High rate of unemployment will lead to poverty which will in turn result in high crime rate in the municipality as the people are without income and will at the same time discourage the investors form investing in the municipality and the economy will be negatively affected. Businesses will also be negatively affected as the jobless people will steal from their businesses and that will result in less profit. The rate of unemployment will increase as the business people will resort to retrenchment as one of the defensive strategy to curb the

problem of guarding against the bankruptcy of them. Crime cripples the development of the municipality as the stolen goods and services have to be replaced and tight security has to be installed. More money will be given to security companies.

4.3.3.4. Treatment by employer and labour system

The research findings indicated that the majority (70, 0%) of the respondents were treated fairly by both the labour system and employer and that they are satisfied with that treatment by both the labour system and employers.

4.3.3.5. Perception of South Africans about the illegal immigrants

The research findings indicated that the South African perception of illegal immigrants is both good and bad. Some indicated that they were being respected by South African while others see them as people who have come to steal their jobs. The respondents also indicated that some of the illegal immigrants were hated because of their evil deeds such as theft, rape, house-breakings and so on.

4.3.3.6. Access to social grants

When asked whether the illegal immigrants should access social grants, all of them indicated that they thought that they should not access them as they have come to earn a living. They also indicated that social grants would make them relax and forget that they have families to provide food with.

4.4. RESEARCH FINDINGS FROM THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The data, on the impacts of the development of the Polokwane Municipality, was also collected from the Department of health and Social Development, Housing and Labour.

4.4.1. Department of Health and Social Development

The data collected from the Department of health and Social Development indicated that most of the illegal immigrants came from Zimbabwe. In contrast to the data collected from the South Africans residing in Western burg (RDP side), Greenside, Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets of the Polokwane Municipality, Mozambique is the second in terms of statistics.

The Department also agrees that these immigrants have been pulled out of their country by political stability that resulted in economic viability which has been brought about by investors from within and external. Economic viability has resulted in free health services, housing, education and social grants. The Department also indicated that illegal immigrants impacts negatively on health as it results in shortages of medicines. When South Africans need treatment, they are told that there is a shortage of medication and that disadvantages the South Africans because some of them do die of those diseases resulting in high death rate. They have also reported that some of these medicines are sold to their country of origin because they do not have sources of income.

The Department has indicated that it has come up with the following measures to curb the problem: Deportation or repatriation of the illegal immigrants and enforcement of registration as refugees but those measures were less effective and efficient as most of them were still in farms, unregistered and engaged in cheap labour.

4.4.2. Department of Housing

The information collected from the above mentioned Department also indicated that most of the illegal immigrants came from Zimbabwe and it is followed by Nigeria in terms of statistics. This means that Zimbabwe has a serious problem that needs to be attended to as soon as possible. The Department further indicated that the illegal immigrants were pulled out of their country by political stability which made the country to be economically viable. Economic viability which has attracted investors, from within the municipality and outside, *has resulted in the South Africa as a country of milk and honey as Archbishop Desmond Tutu has indicated.*

According to the Department, there are immigrants who stay in the Reconstruction and Development house illegally and disadvantage the natives of the municipality.

The Department has also come up with enforcement of registration so that the illegal Zimbabwean immigrants could be able to open account for tax registration but the measures in place to address the problem were less effective and efficient as the problem was still continuing. The deported immigrants returned soon after deportation and that exasperated the problem. The official likened deportation of illegal Zimbabwean immigrants to pouring water into tin full of holes.

4.4.3. Department of Labour

The data collected from the Department of Labour, indicated that most of the illegal immigrants come from Zimbabwe. The data confirmed the ones collected from South Africans residing at Western burg, Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets and illegal Zimbabwean immigrants themselves. The data also indicated that the illegal immigrants were pulled out of their country of origin by political instability which resulted in the economic viability of the country that in turn resulted in access to employment opportunities such as employment, social amenities and livelihoods as they had a problem of political instability in their country of origin.

The data further indicated that the illegal immigrants impact negatively on job opportunities because they are preferred by the South African employers who exploit them due to their lack of identity documents. That is, they are being paid meager salaries and wages and sometimes unpaid and that disadvantages the South Africans because that left them jobless.

The Department also indicated that it employed only the ones with rare skills and left out the ones without skills to improve the economy of the municipality. It further indicated that it allocated resources to approved areas of the municipality and relocated the undocumented and documented immigrants to them. It also indicated that it established a monitoring system through the Department of safety to monitor the remaining sections of the municipality to prevent more illegal immigrants from moving into them.

The Department indicated that the measures taken to curb the problem of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities were very effective and efficient because there was improvement in terms of crime and xenophobic attacks.

4.5. CONCLUSION

The chapter presented and analyzed the data collected from the respondents. The data has been collected from thirty (30) South Africans residing in Western burg, Lethuli Pack, Bok and buite streets, ten from illegal Zimbabwean immigrants residing in new Pietersburg (Diseteneng), just five kilometers away from the city of Polokwane on the way to Seshego and one each from the Departments of Housing, Labour and health and Social Development. The main aim has been to investigate the impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities and the measures taken by the municipality to address illegal immigration.

Chapter five will focus draw conclusions from the research findings, together with literature review outlined in chapter two. Recommendations will also be made.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

The chapter has focused on discussion, drawing of conclusion based on the research findings, and literature review on the impacts of illegal immigration on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities: A case study of Polokwane Municipality. Recommendations based on the research findings and literature review will also be made in this chapter.

5.2. SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

The research has been meant to determine the socio-economic impacts of immigration on the development of Polokwane Municipality on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities. The study was conducted in the city of Polokwane under the Capricorn district. To achieve the objectives, the research outlined the chapters as follows:

Chapter One: The chapter indicated the nature of the research problem, aims and objectives of the study, the research questions, definitions of concepts, the significance of the study and the research design.

Chapter Two: The chapter outlined the definition of illegal immigration in international context, illegal immigration into South Africa, the causes of illegal immigration into South Africa and the impacts of hosting illegal immigrants' population in South Africa on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities.

Chapter Three: The chapter dealt with the research methodology, giving explicit analysis of the design used, study area, the population of the study, sample selection method and size, data collection methods and analysis. The study was qualitative in nature.

The study was conducted in South Africa's Limpopo Province in the city of Polokwane Municipality under Capricorn district. The study targeted the South Africans, residing in Polokwane Municipality, illegal immigrants' population and government Departments of Health and Social Development, Housing and Labour. It utilized different types of sampling

methods. That is, Snowball and accidental (used for illegal Zimbabwean immigrants and South Africans) and purposive for the (government officials). A structured interview questionnaire was used to collect data from South African ,residing in the municipality, Illegal immigrants and government officials. It was difficult to find the illegal immigrants due to clandestine nature of migration. Most of them refused to participate in the study because they thought I was sent by the municipality.

Chapter Four: The chapter dealt with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data. The responses were gathered through the structured interview questionnaires which were sorted, coded, organized and indexed and then analyzed and interpreted. The study used a sample of thirty (30) South Africans, residing in Polokwane Municipality, ten (10) illegal Zimbabwean immigrants and one government official, per Department, from the Department of Housing, Health and Social Development and Labour. The aim was to obtain views from respondents on the impacts of illegal immigration on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities and what could be done to curb the problem.

Chapter Five: The chapter presented the discussion; drawn conclusion from research based on literature review and the findings of the study and made recommendations to the municipality.

5.3. DISCUSSION

The study investigated the problem of negative impacts of illegal immigrants on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities: A case study of Polokwane Municipality.

5.3.1. Housing

The data collected from the South African residing in Western burg (RDP side), Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets of the Municipality, illegal Zimbabwean immigrants and Departments of Housing, Labour and Health and Social Development have clearly indicated that hosting illegal immigrants impacts negatively on the housing as they have indicated that there are illegal immigrants were renting Reconstruction and Development programme houses and shacks ,those who were owning them and those who were homeless. The RDP houses that are rented and owned by the illegal immigrants are meant for the South Africans and that is disadvantage to them. Hosting illegal immigrants in the municipality brought about corruption because the RDP Houses owned by the illegal immigrants might have been bought from the government officials responsible for them and those that are rented might have been sold to the South Africans who do not qualify for them and as such disadvantages the Natives qualifying for them. Sangweni and Balia(1999:8) confirmed this statement when they indicated that the corruption of having illegal immigrants stay in RDP houses while South Africans are suffering has led to the shortage of three million houses in South Africa. Maharaj (2004) also confirmed the statement when he mentioned that in 1997, the minister of housing, Sankie Mthembu Mahanyele, attributed the escalating shortage of housing to the increasing number of foreigners. The illegal immigrants themselves are corruptees and the South African government officials responsible for RDP Houses are the corrupters. They are urging the South African government officials to commit corruption which in turn retards the progress of the municipality in terms of development. Maponya (Sowetan, 2010:6) also confirmed this statement when he indicated that the Limpopo woman and her son were allegedly issuing birth and marriage certificates, passports and identifying documents illegally to foreigners. He further reported that the woman was believed to have been involved in a scam dating back to 2006 when several Pakistan nationals were allegedly issued with South African documents.

The illegal immigrants that are homeless impact negatively on the development of the Municipality because they contaminate the environment and that will result in South Africans contracting diseases which will further compel the Municipality to spend a lot of money on medication.

The data also indicated that illegal immigrants contribute to unlawful squatting in the Municipality. Solomon (1996) confirmed this when he mentioned that most of the illegal immigrants arrive in South Africa, destitute, jobless and homeless. He also mentioned that eighty percent of illegal aliens reside in informal settlements squatter camps and this promote crime in the Municipality as it is difficult to trace them due to lack of South African identity documents. Crime also retards the development of the municipality as businesses will be bankrupt and retrench employees which will result in the increase in unemployment rate. The illegal immigrants are prepared to commit whatever form of crime because they need money.

5.3.2. Health facilities

The data collected from the respondents residing in Western burg (RDP side), Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets, illegal immigrants themselves and the Department of Labour, Health and Social Development and Housing indicated that hosting illegal immigrants in the Municipality has negatively impacted on the Polokwane Municipality in terms of health. The respondents indicated that illegal immigrants have access to health services. They indicated that when they visit the South African clinics and hospitals, they were being offered services without asking them to produce identity document before and the natives are deprived off of their health facilities. They have also indicated that some of the illegal immigrants sell medication in their home country for income.

Some of the respondents indicated that some of the illegal immigrants were engaged in prostitution. This implies that the high rate of HIV/AIDS people might be the result of hosting illegal immigrants in the municipality. HIV/AIDS impacts negatively on the development of the municipality because it has to spend lots of monies on ARVs that are needed by HIV/AIDS positive people. It affects the economy of the municipality negatively because it is contracted by economically active people. Khumalo et al, (2004:275-276)

mentioned that it is estimated that that HIV/AIDS could be responsible for five million deaths in South Africa in 2021.

HIV/AIDS, which is associated with hosting illegal immigrants in the Municipality, impacts negatively on many aspects of life in South Africans, South African firms and the national economy. Reduced growth fuel a vicious circle: reduced savings and disposable income as a result of illness, higher expenditure on health-care and premature deaths, reduced foreign investments, redistribution of national needs such as education and infrastructure towards increased spending on health-care, depletion of the major economic base of the community, increased mortality rate of the worker and consumer population aged 25 to 45 typically a nation's economic engine, prospective revenues for businesses are jeopardized as consumer base dwindles and becomes increasingly impoverished as a result of illness, death and migration, changes in family expenditures, priorities, lower individual and family purchasing power and reduced potential for accumulating savings, increased number of orphan and socially dependent groups (Khumalo *et al*, 2004:276).

5.3.3. Job opportunities

The data collected from the respondents residing in Western burg (RDP side), Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets, illegal immigrants themselves and government officials for the Departments of Housing, Health and Social Development and Labour, have indicated that the majority of the illegal immigrants were employed temporarily and permanently because of the fact that South African employers prefer them as a result of cheap labour. e they are prepared to be paid as little salary as R300-00 monthly and some of them are unpaid knowing that they will not do anything about it. Maharaj (2004) confirmed this statement when he indicated that it is easy for the illegal immigrants to find job once they are in the country because they are frustrated. Some of them are paid as little as R300-00 while others are unpaid. Solomon (2004) also support the statement when he mentioned that food and Allied union (FAWU) organizers have noted that the large numbers of aliens worked on the farms in Mpumalanga and on the sugar plantations of the northern Kwazulu-Natal. FAWU claim that illegal immigrants are employed by farmers because of the cheap labour. In emphasizing this, Solomon (2004) also reported that the owner of cafe' Zurich in Hilbrow dismissed twenty South Africans and replaced them by twenty Zairian waiters who worked for charity.

The employment of the illegal immigrants deprives the natives of their employment because they will continue to be jobless and the Municipality will continue providing them with social grants and development will be retarded. Drinkwater et al (2003) confirmed this when they indicated that illegal immigrants tend to rob natives of their employment opportunities thus; they are more preferred by employers than their native counterparts. Labour migrants depress wages, undermine working conditions and worsen job insecurity for natives in the host country.

Illegal immigrants engaged in hawking sell their products very cheap and that makes the South African hawkers to loose customers. South African hawkers who pay taxes become bankrupt and defend their businesses by retrenching employees and that increases the unemployment rate in the Municipality. African Chamber of Hawkers and Informal Business (ACHIB) agree with this statement when it argued that aliens engaged in hawking sell their goods at far cheaper prices and that results in local hawkers losing their only scarce of livelihoods. The argument led to xenophobic attacks. Dilley et al (2009:193) also share the same sentiments when they indicated that local people are often resentful towards them as they are accused of stealing the jobs and houses from South Africans.

5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The data collected from the respondents residing in Western burg (RDP side), Lethuli Park, Bok and Buite streets, illegal Zimbabwean immigrants themselves and Departments of Labour, Housing and Health and Social Development clearly indicate that hosting illegal immigrants in the Municipality places tremendous burden on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities. Therefore, it is imperative for the Municipality to curb the influx of illegal aliens into it. The necessity of curbing it has been realized by the South African government itself.

The government of African National Congress has attempted to curb the problem through the Department of Home Affairs but unfortunately in vain. That is why it tried to urge the South Africans to accept the undocumented immigrants. The response by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria has generally been reactive, ad hoc and short term policy measures. These have ranged from the control measures such as enforced repatriation, greater presence of

police and personnel on the borders, to accommodation such as the recent cabinet decision to legalise the presence of illegal immigrants who have resided in the country for longer than five years, who have been gainfully employed with no criminal record or who are married to a South African spouse (Solomon, 1996:4).

These measures have failed to stem the tide of illegal immigrants who are said to enter the country at a rate of one every ten minutes. In recognition of this failure, I would like to recommend the following intervention strategies: Firstly, the South African leadership to help Zimbabwe to be politically stable because the data from the respondents indicated that most of the illegal immigrants come from it and it resulted from political instability that pushed them out of their country of origin to South Africa. The political instability resulted in the downfall of the economy. Political instability in turn resulted in the following socio-economic problems: unemployment, poverty and crime and all these made them to emigrate.

The political stability of the country will help improve the economy of the country because it will attract investor from within and outside to invest in the form of businesses that will create employment for the Zimbabweans and that will further attract them back to their country of origin.

Secondly, the encouragement of political pluralism which is generally seen in terms of liberal democracy, multi-party system, free and fair and frequent elections in the third world. It has helped South Africa to be as it is and since it has been of help to the South Africa, it will also be of help to Zimbabwe. It will help to stem political conflicts and civil war and reduce refugee flows.

The above mentioned recommendations will help to curb the problem of the influx of illegal immigration into the municipality as they will help address problems encountered in their home countries and as such attracted back to them.

5.5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would like to say that hosting illegal immigrants impacts negatively on the development of the Polokwane Municipality on the provision of housing, health facilities and job opportunities as it has been confirmed by the research findings from the respondents that

indicated that they are renting RDP and owning houses and shacks, employed temporarily and permanently because they are preferred by the employers and also access medical facilities and that deprives the South Africans of their limited resources. Hence, xenophobic attacks. Unless this problem is adequately addressed ,xenophobic attack will be a song in the municipality as South Africans will continue killing accusing them of stealing their jobs because the municipality has resources that are insufficient for its residents and as time goes on, they will organize themselves into political parties that will be strong enough to win South African elections. That will result in the municipality being taken away by foreigners who will promote nepotism because they will disadvantage their comrades and the municipality will be political instable.

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**APPENDIX A: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE RESIDENTS
OF WESTERNBURG (RDP SIDE), GREENSIDE, LUTHULI PARK, BUIE
AND BOK STREETS.**

1. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1.1. Age

18-30	31-40	40-50	53 and more
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1.2. Sex

M		F	
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1.3. Level of education

Foundation phase (Grade 1-3)	Intermediate phase(Grade 4-6)	Senior phase (Grade 7-9)	FET Band (Grade10-12)	Diploma	Degree and more
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1.4. Number of years in that area or street

Less than a one year	Two to three years	Three to four years	Five years and more
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2. PROBLEMS OF THE INFLUX OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS IN POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY

2.1. Are you of the opinion that Polokwane Municipality experiences a high rate of illegal immigrants?

Yes		No	
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2.2. Most of the illegal immigrants are unemployed in your area.

1.	Agree		2.	Neutral		3.	Disagree	
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2.3. In which country of origin do most of the illegal immigrants come from?

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2.4. What do you think are the impacts of undocumented immigrants in your location in terms of housing?

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2.5. What do you think are the impacts of undocumented immigrants on health?

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2.6. How are they impacting on job opportunities in the Polokwane Municipality?

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2.7. How would you rate the extent of the problem of the impact of undocumented immigrants on housing, health and job opportunities?

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2.8. What measures do you think the government should put in place to address the problem?

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**APPENDIX B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

1. THE PROBLEM OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1.1. South Africa faces the highest rate of undocumented immigrants.

Do you:

Agree		Disagree	
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1.2. In which country of origin are most of the undocumented immigrants coming from?

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1.3. What are the common factors attracting undocumented immigrants to South Africa?

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1.4. What are their impacts on job opportunities? Are they :

Negative		Positive		Both	
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1.5. Provide reasons for the answer provided in 1.4 above.

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1.6. What are the measures that your Department has put in place to deal with the problem?

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1.7. How effective and efficient are those measures in place to deal with the problem of the influx of undocumented immigrants?

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**STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND LABOUR**

1. THE PROBLEM OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1.1. South Africa is the country that faces the problem of undocumented immigrants.

Do you:

Agree		Disagree	
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1.2. Why do you agree or disagree?

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1.3. In which country of origin do you think most of the undocumented immigrants come from and why?

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1.4. What do you think are their impacts on housing, health and job opportunities? Do you think they are:

Negative		Positive		Both	
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1.5. What are the measures that your Department has put in place to deal with the problem?

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1.6. How effective and efficient are those measures in place to deal with the problem of the influx of undocumented immigrants?

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**APPENDIX C: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ILLEGAL
ZIMBABWEAN IMMIGRANTS.**

1. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1.1. Age

18-30	31-40	41-50	50 and more
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1.2. Sex:

M	F
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1.3. Level of education

Grade 1-7	Grade 8-12	Diploma	Degree	Degree and more
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1.4. Number of years in South Africa:

Less than one year	One to two years	Three to four years	More than five years
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2. CAUSES OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION INTO SOUTH AFRICA

2.1. What are the factors that led to your emigration from your country of origin?

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2.2. What are the factors that pulled you to South Africa?

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2.3. Is your illegal immigration the result of precedent? i.e. did you come to South Africa as a result of your relatives who migrated illegally to South Africa? Which role did they play in your choice to migrate illegally into the country?

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3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION INTO SOUTH AFRICA

3.1. Are you employed in the country and what type of employment are you engaged in?

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3.2. Do you think illegal Zimbabwean immigrants are treated fairly by the South African labour system, and what changes would you recommend, if any?

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3.3. Is your employer treating you well?

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3.4. Are you of the opinion that the Zimbabwean illegal immigrants are contributing to the South African economy?

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3.5. Do you have access to health services in the country?

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3.6. Are you staying in the RDP house? If so, how did you get it?

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3.7. Do you think illegal Zimbabwean immigrants should access social welfare grants?

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3.8. What is your opinion of the South African attitudes towards illegal Zimbabweans immigrants?

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3.9. What is your perception of the South African attitudes towards illegal Zimbabwean immigrants?

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APPENDIX D: APPLICATION LETTER TO POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY

Enquiries: Mokoale M.S

Cell No: 078 609 0942

P.O Box 627

POLOKWANE

0700

31 March 2011

The Municipal Manager

Polokwane Municipality

POLOKWANE

0700

Sir /Madam

APPLICATION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

I hereby apply for permission to conduct research in your Municipality. The research is part of the fulfillment of the requirements of Master of Development at Turfloop School of Leadership, University of Limpopo. The topic of research is “The impacts of undocumented immigrants on the development of housing, health and job opportunities: A case study of Polokwane Municipality in the Limpopo Province.

The aim of the study is to investigate the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on housing in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on health facilities in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To determine the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on job opportunities in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To find out the possible strategies that will help to reduce or address the problems.
- To recommend the possible solutions towards alleviating or solving the problems.

The target group is the sample of two officials and twenty people from westernburg (RDP side), Luthuli Park, Green side, buite and Bok streets. Precautionary measures will be taken to ensure that service delivery is not negatively affected during the study.

Your co-operation will be highly appreciated in this regard.

Yours Faithfully

Mokoele M.S

APPENDIX D: APPLICATION LETTER TO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Enquiries: Mokoele M.S

P.O Box 627

Cell No: 078 609 0942

POLOKWANE

0700

01 April 2011

The Manager

Department of Labour

POLOKWANE

0700

Sir/Madam

APPLICATION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

I hereby apply for permission to conduct research in your department or section. The research is part of the fulfillment of the requirements of master of Development studies at Turfloop School of Leadership .University of Limpopo. The topic is as follows: “*The impacts of undocumented immigrants on the development of housing, health and job opportunities: A case study of Polokwane Municipality in the Limpopo Province.*”

The aim of the study is to investigate the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on housing in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on health facilities in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on job opportunities in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To find out the possible strategies that will help to reduce or address the problems.
- To recommend the possible solutions towards alleviating or solving the problems.

The data, provided by your department/section will help me to understand the impact of undocumented immigrants on the development of Polokwane Municipality in terms of job opportunities.

Your co-operation will be appreciated in this regard.

Yours Faithfully

Mokoele M.S

(Signature)

APPENDIX D: APPLICATION LETTER TO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Enquiries: Mokoale M.S

P.O Box 627

Cell No: 078 609 0942

POLOKWANE

0700

01 April 2011

The Manager

Department of Health and Social Development

POLOKWANE

0700

Sir/Madam

APPLICATION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

I hereby apply for permission to conduct research in your department or section. The research is part of the fulfillment of the requirements of master of Development studies at Turfloop School of Leadership .University of Limpopo. The topic is as follows: “*The impacts of undocumented immigrants on the development of housing, health and job opportunities: A case study of Polokwane Municipality in the Limpopo Province.*”

The aim of the study is to investigate the negative impacts of undocumented immigrants on the provision of housing, job opportunities and health facilities.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on housing in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on health facilities in the Polokwane

Municipality.

- To determine the impacts of undocumented immigrants on job opportunities in the Polokwane Municipality.
- To find out the possible strategies that will help to reduce or address the problems.
- To recommend the possible solutions towards alleviating or solving the problems.

The data, provided by your department/section will help me to understand the impact of undocumented immigrants on the development of Polokwane Municipality in terms of health and social development.

Your co-operation will be appreciated in this regard.

Yours Faithfully

Mokoele M.S

(Signature)