

**SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF  
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

by

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THESIS

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to God Almighty, my creator, my pillar of strength, my source of inspiration, wisdom, knowledge, and understanding. He has been the source of my strength throughout this programme, and I have only flown on his wings. My God demonstrated to me that "there is nothing he cannot do."

I am especially grateful to my mother, Makoma Malatji, and my late father, Ngwako Malatji.

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I thank all my friends who have been there for me and have continued to encourage and push me, thank you all for your support.

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work which is being presented in this thesis entitled "**South African Border Security Management, A Case of International Migration**", in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Administration** submitted to the University of Limpopo is an original piece of research work done under the guidance of supervisor Dr M M Selepe and Co – supervisor Dr K R Chauke. This work has not been submitted for award of any degree in another university other than University of Limpopo. All the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references

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14/09/2023

Surname and Initials

Date

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the efficacy of South African border security management in terms of the effects of international migration in the country. Triangulation descriptive research was used in this study to determine the efficacy of South African border management. Structured questionnaires and an unstructured interview guide were used to collect data. In both provinces, Limpopo and Mpumalanga, four (4) focus group discussions were held. There were two blinded focus group discussions with community members and two with illegal immigrants. Officials from border security agencies were among those who have participated in this study. A total of (n110) immigrants were surveyed in both provinces, with 110 responding to qualitative interviews, for a total of 215 participants in this study.

SPSS, ATLAS.ti, and themes were used to analyse raw data. The study looked into a variety of factors, including push and pull factors, corruption, and border management. The study's findings reveal a variety of factors that contribute to illegal human mobility. Thousands of immigrants cross the borders illegally into South Africa from various African countries. Some of them, however, are refugees, while others are economic migrants. According to the Refugee Act, all asylum seekers must apply for asylum within five days of their arrival in order to avoid being repatriated and found to be in the country illegally. As a result, the immigrants fail to visit the refugee reception office to register and apply for asylum, and they remain in the country illegally. Some of them simply come to South Africa to look for opportunities.

Corruption and bribery are contributing factors to South Africa's lack of effective border management; officials take bribes from immigrants, compromising South African security because some of those who cross the border to this country are criminals; some are the most wanted criminals in their home country.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>BMA</b>	<b>Border Management Authority</b>
<b>DIRCO</b>	<b>Department of International Relations and Cooperation</b>
<b>DOHA</b>	<b>Department of Home Affairs</b>
<b>DOA</b>	<b>Department of Agriculture</b>
<b>DRC</b>	<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>
<b>FGD</b>	<b>Focus Group Discussion</b>
<b>HIV</b>	<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</b>
<b>IOM</b>	<b>International Organization for Migration</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>Information and Communication Technology</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>
<b>KZN</b>	<b>Kwa-Zulu Natal</b>
<b>LP</b>	<b>Limpopo Province</b>
<b>MP</b>	<b>Mpumalanga Province</b>
<b>MK</b>	<b>Mkhonto we Sizwe</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organization</b>

<b>OGAs</b>	<b>Other Government Agencies</b>
<b>RAA</b>	<b>Refugee Amendment Act</b>
<b>RDP</b>	<b>Reconstruction Development Programme</b>
<b>RRO</b>	<b>Refugee Reception Office</b>
<b>SAPS</b>	<b>South African Police Service</b>
<b>SANDF</b>	<b>South African National Defence Force</b>
<b>SADF</b>	<b>South African Defence Force</b>
<b>SAHRC</b>	<b>South African Human Rights Commission</b>
<b>SADCC</b>	<b>Southern African Development Coordination Conference</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>Southern African Development Community</b>
<b>STATS SA</b>	<b>Statistics South Africa</b>
<b>SA</b>	<b>South Africa</b>
<b>SARS</b>	<b>South African Revenue Service</b>
<b>SPSS</b>	<b>Statistical Package for the Social Sciences</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>
<b>WC</b>	<b>Western Cape</b>

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

South Africa is increasingly confronted with the terrifying issue of border control in order to ensure territorial sovereignty/integrity and to ensure that there are bridges rather than hurdles for cross-border collaboration and regional integration. Border management is critical because it protects against the illegal entry and exit of people and goods. It also aids in the deterrence of dangerous criminals such as drug and human traffickers and terrorists (Okumu, 2011). Minnar (2001) concurs with Okumu that crime in South Africa will continue to rise as long as border management and control are inadequate.

Prior to 1994, border control administration in South Africa was heavily militarised, according to two studies (Steinberg, 2005; Campbel, 2006). Border control was handled by the South African Defence Force (SADF), now known as the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), and the South African Police Services (SAPS). The Department of Home Affairs is tasked with managing cross-border movement of people, which appears to be a difficult task. Border management is difficult because all ports and border stations are undersized and poorly constructed. As the department in charge of border control, it has always been difficult for top officials to mobilise government agencies, particularly the Department of Home Affairs, to enforce immigration control regulations (Segatti & Landau, 2011).

The volume of people and goods crossing the border did not bode well for effective border control. Arriving travellers may mix with departing travellers before reaching border control points. Cargo could simply be rerouted before arriving at border checkpoints (Steinberg, 2005; Campbel, 2006). International migration and border control have emerged as two of the most pressing challenges and areas of concern in the twenty-first century, with many governments prioritising them (Pécoud & De Guchteneire, 2006). Other security risks, such as human rights violations, ethnic strife, and internal war, are thought to be exacerbated by a lack of border control and



management, especially if border administration is weak. Cross-border human movement, in and of itself, is a source of concern for international security when it is massive and uncontrolled, resulting in additional security issues such as xenophobia and racial violence (Kicinger, 2004). While Koser (2005) believes that individual destination governments cannot regulate and manage immigrants on their own, he believes that collaboration and cooperation among nations of origin, transit, and destination is required. Managing irregular immigrants costs money, which is one of the reasons why, due to a lack of resources, several South African institutions are failing to manage and regulate the flow of immigrants. These costs include not only border control, but also the costs of issuing visas and residence permits, prosecuting, detaining, and removing undocumented migrants, conducting labour inspections and imposing sanctions on employers, processing asylum claims, resettling refugees, and searching for undocumented migrants (Pécoud and De Guchteneire, 2006). South Africa's border management policy is fractured, putting border integrity at risk. South Africa's lengthy and permeable land and sea borders exacerbate the problem, having a negative impact on the country as a whole. The Department of Home Affairs is expected to play a key role in border control due to its responsibility to control and promote human mobility, as well as issue passports and visas to residents and foreigners (White Paper on International Migration for South Africa, 2017).

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF), whose primary responsibility is border security, the South African Revenue Service (SARS), which regulates the movement of goods and money, the SAPS, which combats crime, and the departments of Transport, Health, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries are also key players in the border environment. However, the departmental system makes border management more difficult because each of these agencies has its own interests at the borders (White Paper on International Migration for South Africa, 2017). As a result, border security management in South Africa remains a challenge.

## **1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

At the ports of entry, there is a shortage of human capacity, and border checkpoints are poorly built. The absence of human capacity facilitates the flow of both people and freight transportation. There are no functional border crossings. Cargo might simply be diverted before arriving at border checkpoints. Above all, border control has a

jumbled framework. The borders delineating the division of labour between the SAPS, Customs, and Home Affairs are hazy at best. The departments' daily tasks are repeated, and there is no interdepartmental collaboration. There are departmental conflicts of interest. This undermines border security and encourages migration (Steinberg, 2005).

According to two studies (McLinden, 2014; Doyle, 2011), each border agency/department has its own interests, resulting in a lack of information exchange and openness. The existing multi-departmental policy approach to border security and control is ineffectual, and as a result, foreigners are drawn to the country. Since 1990, the number of foreign nationals in South Africa has increased considerably, posing a significant challenge to the government. The country's socioeconomic resources, which are already under great strain, are being exacerbated by the influx of undocumented immigrants or foreign nationals from other regions of the world. The African continent is home to a considerable number of these foreign nationals. They flock to South Africa because they regard it as a safe haven of democracy, harmony, and affluence. These foreign nationals make South Africa a migratory hotspot (Crush and Williams, 2018).

According to Vigneswaran, Araia, Hoag and Tshabalala (2010), South African officials are unable to control the passage of all immigrants across the border and through the Limpopo Province. Immigration officers have to deal with a lot more than just the huge number of illegal immigrants who pass through the area. They also have to deal with a thriving smuggling economy that asks for the illegal help of authorities.

### **1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **1.3.1 Aim of the Study**

The study's goal was to investigate the efficacy of South African border security management in terms of the effects of international migration in South Africa.

#### **1.3.2 Objectives of the Study**

- To investigate the capacity of the state to control the flow of irregular immigrants at the ports of entry.
- To identify the mechanisms that will ensure that there is sufficient border security.

- To examine the socio-economic impacts of irregular immigration on South Africa.
- To determine how the inflow of illegal immigrants threatens social stability and lack of integration.
- To investigate how effective is the departmental approach in border security management.
- To analyse the socio economic impacts of illegal foreign nationals on native South Africans, as a result of poor border management.

#### **1.4 RESEARCH QUESTION**

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- Does the state have the capacity to control the flow of immigrants into the country?
- What are the factors that contribute to insufficient border security?
- To what extent does irregular immigration impact on the socio-economic situation in South Africa?
- What are the factors that attract foreign nationals to South Africa?
- To what extent can the effectiveness of the departmental approach to border security management be intensified?

#### **1.5 DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS**

- **Border management**

In this context, customs and excise, and police are often characterised as government responsibilities aimed at managing and regulating the movement of people and products across a country's border or boundary in the national interest (particularly economic development, security, and peace) (Okumu, 2011)

- **Migration**

Migration, according to Kok (1999), is the movement of people across a long distance from one location to another or from one place of habitation to another. It is the crossing of the borders of a predetermined spatial unit by one or more people participating in a residence shift (Dinge & Drake, 2007).

- **Migrant**

A migrant is defined by the United Nations as a person who has lived outside his or her place of origin for a year or more or a foreign-born individual. Migration is a process that governments must learn to manage; it is never an issue that governments can solve (Anderson & Blinder, 2011; Madue, 2015;).

- **Integration**

Integration may be described as the process of bringing together various subgroups or elements of a social system to form a whole (Globerman, 1992). It is a wide term that relates to the state of society's cohesiveness and the acceptance of immigrants (Penninx, Berger & Kraal, 2006).

- **Social Cohesion/inclusion**

The Department of Arts and Culture considers social cohesion as the level of social integration and inclusion in communities and society as a whole, as well as the extent to which mutual solidarity manifests itself among individuals and communities. According to this definition, a community or society is cohesive when disparities, exemptions, and inequalities based on ethnicity, gender, class, nationality, age, disability, or other distinctions that cause divisions, skepticism, and dispute are reduced or eliminated in a systematic and sustained manner. This, with community members and citizens as active participants, works together to achieve common goals that are created and agreed upon to enhance the standard of living for all (Department of Arts and Culture, 2013).

- **Xenophobia**

According to Solomon and Kosaka (2013), xenophobia is the fear or hatred of foreign nationals; it manifests itself in discriminating attitudes and behaviours that frequently result in violence, abuse of all kinds, and the display of hatred. The term "xenophobia" is derived from the Greek word *Xenos*, which means "foreigner or stranger."

Xenophobia is often manifested by a strong aversion or hatred of those considered as immigrants or foreigners due to their supposed or true origin, national, ethnic or social origin, race, colour, religion, or sexual orientation (Pillay, 2013).

## **1.6 LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1.6.1 Theoretical Literature**

Theoretical literature is one of the most significant components of the research process, although it is frequently very briefly covered in doctoral coursework. The theoretical framework serves as the foundation upon which all knowledge (metaphorically and literally) for a research study is built (Grant and Osanloo, 2014:12). The two theories, namely the Neoclassical Theory of Migration and the Administrative Management Theory, are examined in depth below:

### **1.6.2 Neoclassical Theory of Migration**

The neoclassical theory is currently the main paradigm in understanding the causes of migration, with the underlying premise that movement is spurred largely by rational economic considerations of relative gains and costs, principally financial but also psychological (Todaro and Smith, 2006). The theory is separated into three categories: micro level, macro level, and meso level. Micro-level theories look at migration decisions from an individual's point of view, that is, his or her desire to migrate and his or her expectations of doing so. Macro-level theories look at migration decisions from an overall point of view, such as the economic structure of the country of origin. On the other hand, meso-level migration decisions may be influenced by family ties, social networks, peer groups, and isolated minority populations (Wimalaratana and Wickramasinghe, 2016).

According to Massey et al. (1993), the microeconomic model is concerned with individual choices and decisions. Individual rational agents opt to migrate based on a cost-benefit analysis, which leads them to expect a positive net return, typically monetary, from mobility. Cross-border migration is viewed as a sort of human capital investment. People from all over the world choose to migrate to areas where they feel their abilities will be most useful. However, before individuals can reap the benefits of higher pay associated with increased labour productivity, they must incur some expenses, such as the material expenses of travel, the expenses of upkeep while

travelling and seeking employment, and the effort required to develop new skills. They also face the difficulties of adjusting to a new labour market as well as the psychological expense of severing old bonds and creating new ones in a foreign land. The researcher will concentrate on the neoclassical theory of migration for this study. International migration theories serve an important and valuable function since they give theoretical direction to explain people's movement from a wider context. The mobility of multinational communities can be attributed to a variety of factors, including economic, social, legal, political, cultural, ethnic, and other phenomena. As a result, these international migration theories provide scientific information and evidence on international migration while also bringing to light systematic and regularities associated with migration and their links (Wimalaratana and Wickramasinghe, 2016).

### **1.6.3 Administrative Management Theory**

Administrative management is primarily concerned with how an organisation should be constructed while emphasising the concept of successful management (Khurasani and Almasifard, 2017:135), and thus administrative management theory seeks to establish a reasonable approach to organisation construction. This theory is very important in the sense that it generally calls for a formalised administrative structure. It also advocates a clear division of labour, and the delegation of power and authority to administrators relevant to their areas of responsibilities, as well as the training of public officials (Pearson, 1945: 80). The division of labour among all entities in border control is critical. The administrative function in the public sector has various duties since it works with the organisation, selection, and administration of employees to meet the organisation's goals (Wren, Bedeian and Breeze, 2002:98).

The theory stresses the issue and significance of communication in the organisation, emphasising how beneficial it is and how it may help the organisation achieve its goals. In this regard, border agencies should guarantee that officials communicate with one another and that an appropriate communication channel is in place, as stated by (Wren, Bedeian and Breeze, 2002:98).

Administration might be described more positively as the special responsibility for ensuring that unity of action, discipline, anticipation, activity, and order exist in all organisations. It is also stated that the administration directs the workforce,

maintaining strong ties between departments and coordination. It is the execution of administrative processes in the framework of an organisation by an individual or a group of individuals. The important concept is "administrative process," which is described as a series of actions that include decision making, programming, communicating, managing, and reappraising or verifying (Boddewyn, 1969). It is critical that there are no distinct demarcations between the departments; the departments surround each other, interconnect, and engage with each other while staying independent. An excellent example is when government entities work together to achieve identical goals and objectives, particularly at border points when more than three departments are involved. Staff members must partake in administrative activities to varying degrees, and as a result, everyone must utilise their administrative faculties or talents (Wren, Bedeian and Breeze, 2002:98).

According to Khorasani and Almasifard (2017), almost the same time that Taylor published his scientific management, Fayol and Weber were attempting to describe a new management theory's paradigm, which is known as administrative management theory. Administrative management is based on how an organisation must be structured and it emphasises effective management.

## **1.7 EMPIRICAL LITERATURE**

An empirical literature review, also known as a systematic literature review, evaluates previous empirical studies to address a specific research issue. An empirical literature is a compilation of previous studies on a certain topic of interest (Gohavacyf, 2020).

### **1.7.1 Capacity of the State to Control the Flow of Immigrants**

According to Crush (1997), the state's control and administration of illegal immigrants has lacked direction, leading to the brink of collapse. The Department of Home Affairs, led by Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, then implemented a new plan to handle the problem of immigration inflow. A package of community enforcement tactics that put the burden on South Africans to report the presence of foreigners in businesses, schools, hotels, or anyplace they encounter them was of special concern. The issue with immigration control was that no government entity was in charge of border and migration control. Even after South Africa attained democracy, the issue of handling and regulating immigrants remained a concern, and it grew worse after 1994, when undocumented immigrants began to flood the country and vie for jobs with natives.

The worst aspect is that some of them are uneducated (Campbell, 2006). This was left over from the time of Apartheid, when enforcement tasks were given to several ministries and they were given the power to control the flow of people into the country (Crush, 1997). However, border-policing techniques to stop illegal migration from neighbouring countries are still not clear (Peberdy, 2001).

According to Chatty (2004), this is extremely troublesome since there is minimal collaboration among the entities in charge of border security management. In the 1997 Green Paper on International Migration, a committee made up of many different people said that the government shouldn't try to stop foreigners from coming into the country without permission. Instead, it should try to monitor and control the flow of migration in ways that are good for the country (Crush, 1997).

South Africa has been a popular destination for unconventional immigrants (undocumented migrants, border jumpers, overstayers, smuggled and trafficked individuals) who represent a security risk to the country's economic sustainability and independence. Compliance enforcement in the form of detentions and deportations is not viable since detentions and deportations demand a significant number of resources (White Paper on International Migration for South Africa, 2017).

### **1.7.2. The Socio-Economic Impacts of Irregular Immigration on South Africa**

Two studies (Campbell, 2003; Mawadza, 2008) determined that international migration is a severe danger to the country's social well-being. South Africa is recognised as the principal migrant receiving nation in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and immigrants utilise it as a well-established domestic poverty alleviation mechanism. Because Zimbabwe shares a land border with South Africa at the BeitBridge border post, illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe can easily enter the country through rivers or other ways. The process of accessing and departing the nation is characterised as a "revolving door syndrome," in which migrants are deported and then return. When they are caught and deported, they return to South Africa the next day. Immigrants enter South Africa unlawfully since visas are expensive, but also because there is a need for the cheap and easily disposed of labour that illegal immigrants can provide in some areas of the economy. Agriculture, construction, and restaurants are among the industries that rely on irregular immigration. Bloch (2008)



noticed that immigrants are willing to labour in adverse circumstances; risky and filthy jobs with hardly any security and poor compensation.

### **1.7.2.1 Health**

The presence of undocumented immigrants in South Africa has a significant influence on the delivery of services such as education, health care, and housing. One of the most affected industries in South Africa is health. The government department in charge of providing health care, the department of health, only budgets for population size based on census numbers produced by Statistic South Africa (Stats SA). As a result, the country's budget capacity is overstretched to the breaking point, because the government will be unable to afford health services for everyone within the country. As it is, the government is failing to provide for its own people because health care facilities are overstressed due to having to cater to the demands of undocumented immigrants, which creates additional challenges for the taxpayers. This has led to the implementation of heavy taxation as the government strives to earn more income to offer services that are adequate for all citizens of the country. However, there are people from neighbouring countries, particularly Zimbabwe, who come to South Africa for medical treatment and then return to their own country (Dithebe and Mukhuba, 2018).

### **1.7.3 The Push and Pull Factors that lead to inflow of irregular Immigrants in South Africa**

For decades, South Africa has received migrants from all over the world, with the bulk of those migrants coming from neighbouring nations in the Southern African area (SADC). According to Landau and Segatti (2009), the migration of foreigners into South Africa has grown during the 1990s, owing to a lack of legal procedures for admission and employment in the nation. Most African immigrants migrate to South Africa simply because the circumstances in their native countries have deteriorated to the point where they can no longer tolerate them: poverty, hardship, poor living conditions, scarcity of food and fuel, high inflation, rising costs of goods and basic necessities, and drought. These circumstances have forced them to move to South Africa. The large number of Zimbabwean immigrants now residing in South Africa is a great example. The key motivators are the 'pull' of opportunities in the destination

country, in this case, South Africa, as well as the 'push' of extreme poverty and political turmoil in their origin countries (Dinbabo and Nyasulu, 2015).

According to Adepoju (2000), socioeconomic instability, abject poverty, and terrible unemployment in certain rural parts of Africa have changed what may have been internal movement to urban centres into international emigration to neighbouring countries, more rich nations such as South Africa.

### 1.7.3.1 Push Factors

#### a) Economic Instability, Political conflicts and War

These are among the principal reasons why foreigners have left their home countries (push factors) for South Africa, particularly African immigrants, because most African countries are still experiencing serious tensions due to different political ideas, political parties fighting for power, and corrupt activities by political leaders (Harris, 2001).

According to Dumba and Chirisa (2010), the overall political unrest that characterised Zimbabwe beginning in the year 2000 in the form of violent elections contributed significantly to the illegal emigration pattern, forcing Zimbabweans to migrate to other parts of the African continent, and it was a push factor. The global drought, which has continued to compel many individuals to migrate illegally into South Africa, is also a factor. As the economy has gotten worse, job opportunities have continued to go down, leaving young people stuck and unemployed for long periods of time with no other options.

The economic catastrophe of a nation may have a significant impact and force local people to move to neighbouring nations. For example, the economic crisis in Zimbabwe has forced thousands of Zimbabweans to flee to South Africa and other neighbouring nations. When they sneak into South Africa illegally, they know that they can find work in the construction industry, commercial farms, and small businesses in the informal sector. (Crush and Williams, 2005; Harris, 2001) These are common places for undocumented immigrants to work.

For individuals who fall into the refugee/asylum seeker category, violence generally underlies and impacts their choice to flee their country, particularly those from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, and Rwanda. Most immigrants in this nation say that they were forced to come and that they are not in South Africa because

they wanted to be. It is migrants' hope that one day they will be able to return home to their countries of origin, which includes those who fled their nations for economic and political reasons (Harris, 2001). According to Klotz (2000), thousands of immigrants from all over the world travel to South Africa each year, both officially and illegally, in search of socioeconomic and political prospects that they cannot obtain in their home countries.

According to Morris (2008), many Nigerians in this country did not come here for political or economic reasons. Approximately 90% of the Nigerians who have applied for Section 41 permits, which grant temporary residence to political asylum applicants, are drug lords who make money from selling drugs to the country's innocent young children. Immigrants from Nigeria and Congo fled their nations due to a lack of job openings in their home nations as well as a desire to further their education in South Africa. Almost all the few Congolese and Nigerians who immigrated to South Africa before 1993 did so willingly.

## **1.8 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

A research methodology is a technique or strategy for tackling a research problem in a systematic manner. It may be thought of as a branch of science that studies how scientific research is conducted. In research methodology, we look at the many processes that a researcher takes to explore his research topic, as well as the reasons behind them. The researcher must understand not just the research methods or techniques employed but also the methodological component, which is crucial in any research project (Kothari, 2004).

The study used a mixed-or triangulation research approach, which is a hybrid of qualitative and quantitative research methods. There are three types of methodologies: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods, which combine quantitative and qualitative methods. Bless et al. (2013) explain that "Quantitative methods are said to have emerged from the philosophical belief that the world runs according to natural laws and that the role of the scientist is to uncover or discover these pre-existing laws." It is also used to collect data in numerical values utilising statistical data analysis programmes such as the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), Excel, and others. A qualitative technique, on the other hand, arose from more contemporary philosophical notions that reality is relative, and that

knowledge is created by humans (Sithole, 2013:15). The goal of qualitative research is to obtain insight into the meaning that individuals attach to their life experiences and how they process those meanings. The third approach, a mixed method, is defined as a means of gathering, interpreting, and utilising both qualitative and quantitative data in a series of studies or single research (Bopape, 2018:40). Sometimes the problems under investigation necessitate the employment of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies in the same research to corroborate and expand on each other. When employing a mixed method, the researcher employs the qualitative method to expand on the quantitative data acquired, ensuring that no gaps remain. Many people may not be able to understand numbers, but if there are words to explain them, many people will understand the study if it uses a quantitative method.

The qualitative data also aids in ensuring that there are no information gaps. According to Creswell (2003), this method originated in human and social science, but it has since been applied to health professions such as family medicine, pharmacy, mental health, nursing, and so on. The study adopted a mixed-method research design that includes both qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative method enabled the researcher to analyse the statistical data using graphs and tables. Data was gathered through interviews using the qualitative research method.

### **1.8.1 Research design**

The researcher was interested in explaining the nature and behaviour of the subjects; hence, this is a descriptive study. Descriptive research is a research approach that outlines the features of the population or issue under study. This style is more concerned with the what of the research subject than with the why of the research subject. The primary purpose of descriptive research design is to characterise phenomena and their features (Nassaji, 2015).

The researcher made use of triangulation research methods in this investigation. The study used a variety of research approaches to investigate the same problem. The researcher hoped to overcome the weaknesses of biases and the challenge of employing a single approach by combining numerous methodologies and empirical materials. A quantitative technique is based on measurements, numbers, and multiple scales, and it emphasises data acquired through surveys, which is consistent and dependable (Bless, Smith and Sithole, 2013). The quantitative research paradigm

emphasises the relevance of generalisability and reliability of the study (Delice, 2010), whereas the qualitative technique allows the researcher to gain an in-depth grasp of and interpret the meaning and behaviour of human action (Malatji, 2017).

Without the use of quantitative data, qualitative research is concerned with the gathering and analysis of information that can characterise events and characteristics of people. It focuses on delving into as many details as possible about a limited number of occurrences or examples deemed amusing, with the goal of achieving depth rather than breadth (Sheoraj, 2007). According to Yeh and Inman (2007), sources of qualitative data include, among other things, interviews, focus group discussions, observations, records, and artefacts from other approaches. Phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, biography, and case study are the methods that can be organised in this sequence. Also, these methods and sources reflect different types of research goals, philosophical leanings, ways of gathering data, and ways of analysing that data.

According to De Vos et al. (2005), documentary analysis entails the examination of accessible and existing facts or documents in order to comprehend their substantive content or to illuminate deeper meanings disclosed by their style and coverage. Not all documents, however, are prepared for scientific objectives; yet, when they are reviewed and analysed for scientific inquiry, the method of document analysis as a data gathering technique becomes operational. This approach is useful when the history of events or experiences is important and direct observation or interviews with respondents cannot be used to investigate occurrences.

## **1.9 STUDY AREA**

The study was conducted in two locations: the BeitBridge border post in Musina, Limpopo Province, and the Lebombo border post in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa.

### **1.9.1 Target Population**

Neuman (2006:224) defines the target population as the targeted set of people from whom data may be collected during the research. In layman's words, the target population is the group of people used by the researcher to generalise the study's

conclusions. This study's target population included 155 people from the Musina border post, the Lebombo border post, the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the South African Police Service (SAPS), and the South African Revenue Services (SARS). The chosen officials are at the level of directors or other high decision-making levels. The researcher targeted officials from these departments because they work at the borders on a daily basis. The study included undocumented foreigners as well as locals from Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces. For the purpose of the focus groups, the researcher targeted foreign nationals from African countries like Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burundi as well as South African nationals. Furthermore, government officials at the directorship level were interviewed. Because of the significance of this group, the researcher obtained relevant information about the subject in a non-disturbing manner.

## **1.10 SAMPLING**

A sample is a representation of a population. Webster (1985) defines sampling as "the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population, in order to determine parameters or characteristics of the entire population." The sample for this study is heavily influenced by the research design, which is a qualitative design. Gelo, Brakeman and Benita (2008) define sampling as "a group of units that are typical of a population in order for the data or findings obtained to be generalised to the population." According to Mamabolo (2013), it is best to choose a sample that ensures that everyone in the study is well represented.

Participants for the study were selected using convenient sampling. In this context, the population consisted of one hundred (100) foreign nationals, twenty (20) South African nationals, twenty (20) foreign nationals for focus groups, and sixteen (16) government officials. The total sample size for the study was one hundred fifty-six (156) participants.

### **1.10.1 Sampling Techniques**

Purposive sampling was used by the researcher for representatives from the departments in question. According to Polkinghorne (2005), the purposive selection of data sources entails selecting persons or materials from which the researcher may

learn a lot about the event. Purposive sampling, according to Koerber and McMichael (2008), is a method in which the researcher seeks individuals who have specific features, behaviours, and attributes. The researcher examines the purpose of the research and picks samples suitably in this sampling procedure. The most essential guiding concept is maximum variation; that is, researchers should strive to include people who reflect the widest range of opinions conceivable within the scope of their objective. This strategy is most used in qualitative research, and it can also be described as selecting units based on a specific goal related to answering the study's research question(s). Purposive sampling is the purposeful selection of certain individuals or groups of individuals based on the useful information that they may supply.

The researcher used simple random selection to choose members of the local community for a blinded focus group discussion. In another focus group, the same sampling methodology was used to choose foreign nationals. Simple random sampling is a sampling strategy in which a predetermined number of items (population) are chosen at random from the whole population in such a manner that any potential combination is equally likely to be the sample chosen (Meng, 2013).

Immigrants in both study regions were chosen using simple random sampling. In contrast, in a basic random sample, samples were chosen in such a way that they are representative of the population. They produce the most valid or believable results because they mirror the features of the sample from which they are drawn, and all subjects have an equal chance of participating in the study.

### **1.11 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES**

To collect data in any study, a variety of social science research strategies can be used. The researcher will conduct a literature review, document analysis, interviews, observations, case studies, and questionnaires. These methods are regarded as critical in data collection (Blaxter, 1996).

While keeping the research objectives in mind, the researcher gathered raw data for this study. The researcher will collect primary linguistic data through interviews. Research instruments or interview guides were prepared for the data collection procedure, and two research assistants assisted in administering the French and Portuguese guides. The presence of people from French-speaking countries such as

the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi who do not speak English in Musina because the majority of them use the Beitbridge border post as their entry point into South Africa, as well as those from Mozambique who do not understand English, prompted the use of French and Portuguese guides. Because this is an empirical study, gathering raw or oral data was critical in this research.

### **1.11.1 Interviews**

The interview is one of the most used tools in qualitative research methods. An interview, according to DePoy and Gitlin (2005:169), is a verbal dialogue between a researcher and study participants based on a planned set of questions addressed to the study participants. Interviews can be structured, unstructured, or semi-structured.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with all participants. The researcher created a paper-based interview guide, which he used to ask questions. In contrast, semi-structured interviews frequently include open-ended questions, and conversations may deviate from the interview guide. Semi-structured interviews are used in this study because questions are prepared ahead of time. When administering the instrument, the interviewer will appear prepared and knowledgeable. Semi-structured interviews, according to Longhurst (2003), follow a predefined and regulated set of questions. The questions are almost always asked in the same way and sequence. The tone of these interviews is informal and relaxed.

The researcher conducted interviews with authorities as well as focus group discussions with outsiders/foreign nationals and members of local communities. The most common method used by researchers to generate qualitative data was interviews with participants. An interview is defined as a "technique of gathering data from humans by asking them questions and getting them to react verbally" Interviews are used to collect linguistic data. The interview's goal is to obtain a complete and thorough summary of the informants' experiences (Potter and Hepburn, 2005). Interviews, according to Kvale (1996), can be used to collect descriptions of the respondents' lifeworlds in relation to their perceptions of the significance of the given occurrences.

As a result, as data collection techniques, the researcher chose one-on-one or semi-structured interviews with representatives from border control and management agencies, as well as an observation. The researcher conducted focus group



discussions with illegal immigrants in Limpopo and Mpumalanga. Blinded focus group discussions were held with locals or South African natives.

### **1.11.2 Focus Groups**

A focus group is a semi-structured group interview led by an experienced facilitator. They are the most common type of interview and consist of six to ten respondents who are questioned at the same time (Bless et al., 2013:45). Two focus groups with a total of forty (40) participants were used in the study. Participants in both study areas were divided into twenty (20) foreign nationals and twenty (20) South African nationals at the Beit Bridge border post in Musina and the Lebombo border post in Komatipoort.

### **1.11.3 Questionnaires**

A questionnaire, according to McMillan and Schumacher (2006:194), is a prepared series of written questions or statements developed by the researcher to collect data related to the study subject. In its most basic form, a questionnaire is a means of communication between participants and the researcher. The researcher created a questionnaire to answer the study's purpose and goals. One hundred and forty (140) participants were sampled in total.

### **1.11.4 Surveys**

The survey was carried out in both Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces. As part of a survey, one hundred and ten (110) respondents were sampled and asked to complete questionnaires. Questionnaires are a set of written questions that participants must respond to in writing (Morgan and Harmon, 2001). The probability sampling approach is used in survey research to collect a sample of participants from a large population. The poll included 100 foreign nationals from African countries such as Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda, and Burundi.

### **1.11.5 Document study**

Bowen (2009:27) defined documentation as a systematic method used by researchers to evaluate printed and electronic documents. To validate the study in this research, the researcher used academic books, academic online sources, research papers, legislation, dissertations, internet sources, and any other relevant document.

## **1.12 DATA TRANSCRIPTION**

Following the collection of linguistic data, the researcher transcribed all qualitative data from the original audio recording verbatim. It is critical to transcribe your data because it aids in the systematic organisation and analysis of your data. The researcher combined verbatim transcription with researcher notation of participants' nonverbal behaviour. They are both critical to qualitative data collection's dependability, validity, and veracity. According to Halcomb and Davidson (2006), the existence and use of verbatim transcripts is so important that it can aid in the development of an audit trail of data analysis by supervisors or independent individuals.

## **1.13 DATA ANALYSIS**

After collecting linguistic data and conducting a literature or desktop search, the researcher examined and interpreted data using ATLAS.ti and thematic analysis. Braun and Clarke (2006) define thematic analysis as a process for detecting, analysing, and reporting patterns (themes) within gathered data. Thematic technique meticulously organises and describes your data collection. This type of analysis, however, is quite significant because the researcher is conducting both a qualitative and quantitative investigation. In any qualitative research, knowledge is not passively observed; rather, it is actively generated and grows or unfolds through an analysis of people's internal conceptions (Yen and Inman, 2007). Thematic analysis determined which themes were pertinent in describing the situation under investigation. The primary goal of the analysis was to provide answers to the research topic.

The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to analyse quantitative data. SPSS, or the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, is a sophisticated and user-friendly data management and statistical analysis software package (Landau, 2004). Quantitative analysis aimed to characterise and comprehend things statistically and numerically. The goal of the analysis was to use numerical variables and statistics to analyse the data collected for the phenomena; it included computational and statistical methods of analysis.

## **1.14 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY**

It is critical to note that, due to the nature of generalisability, this method has an ambiguous place in the field of social science or humanities. Another important point is that a well-conducted study can make a significant contribution, particularly in areas

where people's knowledge is limited (Punch, 1998). "reliability" refers to long-term viability, whereas "validity" refers to accuracy. These concepts will be useful in qualitative research because they aid in determining the robustness of the data. This is especially true in the context of generalisation, where the quality of the evidence limits the ability to apply findings to other situations or larger ideas. This is about consistency and dependability (Ritchie et al., 2013).

### **1.15 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The researcher applied for ethical clearance at TREC (Turfloop Research Ethics Committee), and once approved, the researcher began data collection. All participants were informed of the study's purpose and were advised to skip any questions that they did not feel comfortable answering.

The researcher is responsible for ensuring that no potentially hazardous conditions exist during the research process for the subjects of inquiry or people. According to Punch (2000), social research involves consent, access, and ethical issues because it is based on and about people.

The researcher ensured that the following aspects were followed throughout the study:

- **Informed consent**

According to Malatji (2017), participants should be informed about how they were chosen, and the proposed study would ensure that respondents' informed permission is obtained and signed. The researcher is acutely aware of his responsibility to be attentive to and courteous to study participants and their fundamental human rights. The researcher fully embraced the University's Ethical Code and explained or clarified the purpose and objectives of the study, as well as the methods to be used, to everyone involved in this research, in the languages of the respondents.

- **Confidentiality**

According to Folkman (2000), privacy is a person's interest in controlling other people's access to information about him or herself, while confidentiality is the right

to keep private information disclosed during a professional relationship with a researcher during data collection. All records will be kept secure, with only the researcher having access to them.

- **Avoidance of harm**

According to Dixson and Quirke (2018), the priority of a social researcher should be to ensure that the people being studied are not harmed as a result of their participation in the process. The respondents will suffer no physical or psychological harm. If a participant suffers from psychological or emotional distress, the researcher will ensure that they receive assistance and will refer them to the nearest counselling facilities that are closer to the study area. All participants were treated with dignity and respect; they were not forced to participate in this study, and if a participant wishes to withdraw from participation due to his or her beliefs, such a participant is free to do so.

Prospective participants will be asked to verbally confirm that they are not South African citizens, permanent residents, refugees, or asylum seekers in order to determine their undocumented status. The researcher had to reassure the foreign nationals that their participation in this study would not affect their stay or expose them in any way. They should feel free to participate in this study and see it as an opportunity to share their experiences with the researcher on issues related to community integration and human mobility.

- **Anonymity**

According to Wallace (1999), anonymity occurs when a person is unidentifiable in some way or context. The researcher made certain that the right to remain anonymous is always protected, and that whatever they communicate is kept private. During the data collection process, participants did not use their real names; instead, they used codes such as participant A, B, C, D, and so on.

## **1.16 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Border management is a major concern for the South African government because it has consequences for the host country. In this country, both legal and illegal migration

occurs on a regular basis. This research was conducted with the intention of not only contributing to knowledge creation but also assisting the government in dealing with the intake and management of foreign nationals. Many people from outside the country continue to visit South Africa because they see it as a place where they can live happily with their families while also conducting business.

The study's importance stems from its ability to provide a richness of border management and demonstrate the impact of international migration on South Africa. In this sense, South Africans are compelled to share the few resources that exist with the influx of foreigners who visit the country on a regular basis. As a result, clashes between hosts and foreigners occur, as does a lack of social cohesion. Different nationalities vie for resources intended to benefit the locals. The research will advise departments in charge of border security management on how to best regulate the entry of immigrants into the country. One of the most important aspects of the research is determining what draws these people to South Africa. Furthermore, the research will provide answers to the government on how to effectively manage the nation's issue of illegal and legal immigrants, as well as how the existence of diverse cultures makes unification a fantasy rather than a reality.

- **Contribution to Theoretical Literature**

Since international migration is a persistent issue that affects the entire world, one of the most significant contributions that this study will make is to knowledge production, and future researchers interested in migration and border management issues will be able to find relevant literature and identify gaps. Scholars who want to write about border management in South Africa and around the world will be able to use the research as a source of information. The study will also help the South African government deal with the challenges of irregular migration, and the country will learn how to effectively address the issue of social cohesion and integration with immigrants.

- **Contribution to Empirical Literature**

The research is critical because it will help the government address some of its concerns about irregular migration. It will reveal the true reasons why people from all over the world flock to South Africa, and why it is so easy for them to enter even if they lack documentation.

- **Contribution to Novelty**

The study's goal is to discover something new and unknown, to understand why immigrants choose to enter South Africa even if they lack legal documentation, despite the fact that crossing the border without legal documentation is illegal. This research is critical because there is little information available about what motivates or attracts immigrants to South Africa. This research, on the other hand, will help us uncover and comprehend how South African border officials approach the issue of irregular migration.

## **1.17 CONCLUSION**

The significance of this chapter can be seen in how it provides background information on international migration and illegal population movements that continue to occur around the world. Because of today's globalisation and interconnectedness, migration is a global phenomenon that affects every country. People are continuing to migrate in search of greener pastures. Different countries have no problem with migration, but they oppose irregular migration because it harms the host countries. Furthermore, when the country experiences an influx of illegal immigrants, the host communities suffer as a result of the competition for limited resources, which leads to fighting between locals and immigrants. The chapter goes on to describe the techniques used in the research to collect data and to justify the use of the triangulation method.

## **1.18 SUMMARY AND SEQUENCE OF CHAPTERS**

The research is divided into seven chapters that form a logical whole.

Chapter 1 serves as an introduction and background to the study. In this chapter, the research problem is identified and listed. The chapter also provides the justification for the study as to why the study is being done. It then describes the specific research objectives, research problems, research questions, and significance of the study. Different concepts used in this study are also defined.

Chapter 2 presents the theoretical framework that has been used in this study. The theory is relevant in this kind of study because it helps inform the study and explain, predict, and understand the phenomena. The theoretical framework used in this thesis introduces and describes the theory which explains why the research problem under this study exists.

Chapter 3 presents the concepts that address the issues of international migration and border security management. To complete this chapter, the researcher relied heavily on the secondary data that is available through the web, books, journals, and articles that are related to the study. The fundamental focus of this chapter is on reviewing literature which is closely related to the study, which is international migration and border management.

Chapter 4 describes the research design and methodology used to investigate the research hypotheses. It also outlines the study's field survey design, sampling techniques, questionnaires, and data collection process and data analysis approach. The chapter further addresses how the researcher collected data while at the same time highlighting the issues of research design used for this research. It is more about how the data is gathered, analysed, and used for validity and reliability, and gives meaning.

Chapter 5 describes the socio-economic impacts of irregular immigrants on South Africa. The employment of irregular immigrants and their contribution to the country's development, or lack thereof.

Chapter 6 provides an integration of the findings from the interviews conducted. It reports on empirical results as collected and gathered. The capacity of South Africa to secure the borders is also presented in this chapter. Also included in this chapter is the push and pull factors of the immigrants themselves. The findings are presented according to the themes identified in the study, and the emerging themes are also presented.

Chapter 7 presents the summary, conclusions, and recommendations based on the research.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Theoretical literature is one of the most important components of the research process, despite being covered only briefly in doctoral coursework. The theoretical framework serves as the foundation upon which all knowledge for a research study is built (metaphorically and literally) (Grant and Osanloo, 2014:12). The Neoclassical Theory of Migration and the Administrative Management Theory are examined in depth below.

#### **2.2 THE NEOCLASSICAL THEORY OF MIGRATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT THEORY**

##### **2.2.1 Neoclassical Theory of Migration**

The neoclassical theory is currently the main paradigm in understanding the causes of migration, with the underlying premise that movement is spurred largely by rational economic considerations of relative gains and costs, principally financial but also psychological (Todaro and Smith, 2006). The theory is separated into three categories: micro level, macro level, and meso level. Micro-level theories look at migration decisions from an individual's point of view, that is, his or her desire to migrate and his or her expectations of doing so. Macro-level theories look at migration decisions as a whole, such as the economic structure of the country of origin. On the other hand, meso-level migration decisions can be influenced by family connections, social networks, peer groups, and isolated minority populations (Wimalaratana & Wickramasinghe, 2016).

According to Massey et al. (1993), the microeconomic model is concerned with individual choices and decisions. Individual rational agents opt to migrate based on a cost-benefit analysis, which leads them to expect a positive net return, typically monetary, from mobility. Cross-border migration is viewed as a sort of human capital investment. People from all over the world choose to migrate to areas where they feel their abilities will be most useful. However, before individuals can reap the benefits of



higher pay associated with increased labour productivity, they must incur some expenses, such as the material expenses of travel, the expenses of upkeep while travelling and seeking employment, and the effort required to develop new skills. They also face the difficulties of adjusting to a new labour market as well as the psychological expense of severing old bonds and creating new ones in a foreign land. For this study, the researcher will concentrate on the neoclassical theory of migration as well as administrative management theory. International migration theories serve an important and valuable function since they give theoretical direction to explain people's movement from a wider context. The mobility of multinational communities can be attributed to a variety of factors, including economic, social, legal, political, cultural, ethnic, and other phenomena. As a result, these international migration theories provide scientific information and evidence on international migration while also bringing to light systematic and regularities associated with migration and their links (Wimalaratana & Wickramasinghe, 2016).

The theory of international migration is divided into different classes, which are micro-level, macro-level, and meso-level. According to Kurekova (2011), Bauer and Zimmermann (1999), the neoclassical macro-level can further be explained and transferred to the micro-level model of individual choice where everyone makes wise decisions before migrating, and this has been labelled the human capital theory of migration. It is further indicated that the human capital theory enriches the neoclassical framework by incorporating the socio-demographic characteristics of the individual as an important determinant of migration at the micro-level. This theory argues that potential migrants estimate the costs and benefits of moving to an alternative country. In theory, they migrate to where they expect the greatest returns over a specific period. The human capital of each migrant may increase her/his probability of employment in the destination country as well as her/his expected earnings, which therefore affects the probability of everyone moving (Kurekova, 2011). Immigrants make a decision to migrate, but the decisions are influenced by more investments in the destination country.

Micro-level theories consider migration decisions from an individual's perspective; that is, the desire of an individual and his or her expectations of migrating. Macro-level theories consider migration decisions from an aggregate point of view like the economic structure of the origin country, while meso-level theories consider migration

decisions in terms of family connections, social networks, peer groups, and isolated minority communities (Wimalaratana & Wickramasinghe, 2016).

Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellegrino and Taylor (1993), Kurekova (2011), mentioned that microeconomic models have to do with individual choices and decisions. Individual rational actors decide to migrate because of a cost-benefit calculation which may lead them to expect a positive net return, usually monetary, from movement. The neoclassical theory was developed to explain migration in the process of economic development, and the same theory indicates that human mobility results from actual wage differentials across countries and is driven by geographic differences in labour supply and demand and the resulting differences in wages between labour-rich and capital-rich countries. Wages and salaries are the most important factors.

Cross-border movements are conceptualised as a form of investment in human capital. Different people from all over the globe choose to move to wherever they think they can be most productive, given their skills. But before they can capture the higher wages associated with greater labour productivity, they must undertake certain investments, which will include the material costs of traveling and the costs of maintenance while moving and looking for work. The effort involved in learning a new language and culture, the difficulty experienced in adapting to a new labour market, and the psychological costs of cutting old ties and forging new ones in a foreign land (Massey et al., 1993).

International migration theories play an important role and are very useful because they provide theoretical guidance to understand the movement of people in a wider perspective. The movement of international communities may be related to different issues, like economic-related issues, social, legal, political, cultural, ethnic, or other phenomena. So, these theories of international migration provide scientific knowledge and evidence on international migration and bring to light systematic and specific regularities related to migration and the relationships between them (Wimalaratana and Wickramasinghe, 2016).

### **2.2.2 International migration**

The micro theory models and push and pull demographic models of the 1970s and 1980s suggest that human mobility was viewed as an individual decision, with a person deciding whether or not to migrate. Because of the responsibilities of women in households, it is not easy for them to migrate. Their decisions to migrate are influenced by their domestic responsibilities as wives to their husbands and mothers to their children. It is not easy for women to leave their families at home and migrate. These gendered responsibilities explain why women are less likely to participate in migration than men (Boyd and Grieco, 2003).

According to Morrison, Schiff, and Sjoblom (2007), the human mobility of women differs from country to country and the needs of an individual. International human mobility has a negative impact on married women's labour force participation, employment, weeks worked, hours worked, income, and attitudes toward work. There is an assumption that women are tied movers, and women become tied movers if they migrate after other family members. The argument that gender is an integral part of the migration process and that theories of migration must incorporate gender has also influenced other areas of migration. There are criticisms on the issue of gender, where some scholars have observed that economic factors do not have a gender-neutral impact. At the macro level, national economic development may affect the economic roles of men and women in different ways. The receiving countries may need labourers based on gender based on job specifications. In most cases, female migrants normally work as domestic workers or child minders (Boyd and Grieco, 2003).

According to Belanger and Rahman (2013), most of the time, women are either following men or behaving like men during the migration process. The idea of family culture is likewise playing a role in the migration of women, and one factor that strongly impacts on women's ability to migrate includes social acceptance of women's employment, their level of education, levels of women's autonomy within households and decision-making power over household finances. Furthermore, in different households, women have much less control over household finances and, consequently, enjoy less independence within the household.

There are those women who believe that they can provide for their families even if times are hard. Some women migrate because they must assume the role of breadwinner when there are no male wage earners in the family, or no husbands, or maybe there are male members, but they fail to meet the financial needs of their households. This will push women to migrate to other countries in search of greener pastures (Belanger and Rahman, 2013).

Kok, Oucho and Gelderblom (2006) posit that in many parts of the African continent, culture and religion still play a significant role when it comes to the migration of women. The migration of independent single women is generally regarded as inappropriate and unbecoming behaviour of individuals. Unaccompanied married women should not migrate and leave their families behind, but this differs from country to country and religion to religion. Lately, there has been an increase in female migrants all over the world for different reasons. People know that a lot of educated women, both single and married, have moved alone to developed countries to find better jobs (Adepoju, 1991).

Some women decide to migrate with their children to pursue their studies in foreign countries just to avoid going back to their home countries to see their family members. Even though some cultures are against women's migration, which could not stop independent women from migrating. Independent women migrate independently to fulfil their own economic needs, and many professional women, especially nurses, teachers, and doctors, have been recruited from the African continent to go and work in Europe. Because of the income from the developed countries, some women see this as an opportunity to better their lives. Individual households may reach an agreement as to who should migrate. In a reversal of gender roles, married women leave their children in the care of their husbands, and the remittances they send home constitute the lifeline for family sustenance (Kok et al., 2006).

For some individuals, migration is a risk worth taking because there is not any job that is guaranteed, and when jobs become more difficult to secure and as remittances dwindle or decline in many parts of Africa, this may lead to more and more families having to rely on women and their farming activities at home for the sake of survival (Kok et al., 2006).

### **2.2.3 Employment status and its effect on international migration**

Employment status has a greater contribution to the movement and border crossing of humans. Many people who leave places or countries where they are not fully employed or are highly valued are more likely to migrate to places with better prospects. According to economic theory, it is the unemployed people who are more likely to migrate than the employed because they want to make a living and sustain their lives. Because they are not paid and have less job-specific capital, the unemployed have lower or no opportunity costs of moving (Davanzo, 1978).

Adepoju (2006) states that many poor African migrants are compelled to leave their home countries when conditions fall below a critical threshold of tolerance. Migration then becomes a response to essentially the same underlying factor, the pull of opportunities in the destination country and the push of abject poverty. Those migrants who always cross the borders are more likely to consider migration as a possible avenue of job search and should have more information about opportunities elsewhere (including places they have lived before) or know how to acquire such information more efficiently than first-time migrants who have never migrated in their lives. First-time migrants always struggle because they do not have information about job opportunities in the destination country. Once they realise that they have failed in terms of securing jobs and are disenchanted or disappointed with the outcome of one move, they may become the cause of the next and start moving from one province to another. International migrants who are looking for jobs and better lives, especially those who are unemployed, are more likely to leave an area as soon as they realise how high the unemployment rate is (Davanzo, 1978).

Daywili, Bonner and O'Brien (2013) observed that developed countries can attract professionals from poor countries like third world countries due to higher salaries and better benefit packages, and poorer countries cannot compete with these countries. This is one strategy that makes people want to migrate. Migrants are always prepared to leave their jobs and their families behind and to forfeit whatever savings they have accrued over the years because opportunities are better in the receiving countries where they want to migrate to. The main reason for migrating is the high income that they will receive.

## **2.3 ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT THEORY**

Administrative management is mainly concerned with how an organisation should be built while emphasising the concept of successful management. The administrative management theory seeks to establish a sensible approach to constructing an organisation. This theory is very important in the sense that it generally calls for a formalised administrative structure. It also advocates a clear division of labour, and the delegation of power and authority to administrators relevant to their areas of responsibilities, as well as the training of public officials (Pearson, 1945: 80). The division of labour among all entities in border control is critical. The administrative function in the public sector has various duties since it works with the organisation, selection, and administration of employees to meet the organisation's goals (Wren, Bedeian, and Breeze, 2002:98).

The theory stresses the issue and significance of communication in the organisation, emphasising how beneficial it is and how it may help the organisation achieve its goals. In this regard, border agencies should guarantee that officials communicate with one another and that an appropriate communication channel is in place, as stated by (Wren, Bedeian, and Breeze, 2002:98).

Administration might be described more positively as the special responsibility for ensuring that unity of action, discipline, anticipation, activity, and order exist in all organisations. It is also stated that the administration directs the workforce, maintaining strong ties between departments and coordination. It is the execution of administrative processes in the framework of an organisation by an individual or a group of individuals. The key concept is administrative process, which is defined as a series of actions such as decision-making, programming, communicating, managing, and reappraising or verifying (Boddewyn, 1969). It is critical that there are no distinct demarcations between the departments; the departments surround each other, interconnect, and engage with each other while staying independent. An excellent example is when government entities work together to achieve identical goals and objectives, particularly at border points when more than three departments are involved. Staff members must partake in administrative activities to varying degrees,

and as a result, everyone must utilise their administrative faculties or talents (Wren, Bedeian & Breeze, 2002:98).

### **2.3.1 Management of activities in an organisation**

In every organisation, there are managers who play a significant role when it comes to the management of the organisation and the execution of decisions. They are responsible for administering the affairs of the whole organisation, regardless of its size and the markets in which it operates (McLee, 2011).

According to Godwin, Handsome, Ayomide, Enobong and Johnson (2017), they indicated that Fayol, who was the founding father of classical management, emphasised that an organisation's business life was comprised of an amalgamation of six key activities, which are outlined below as follows:

- Technical activities which deal with production, manufacture, adaptation;
- Commercial activities are more concerned with the buying, selling, and exchange of goods.
- Financial activities: it seeks and makes the best use of capital.
- Security activities deal with the protection of property and people.
- Accounting activities include stocktaking, balance sheets, costs, and statistics.
- Managerial activities are the key activities in the running and management of an organisation. It is more about planning, organisation, command, coordination and control.

According to Parker and Ritson (2005), the six activities were present in most jobs, even though to varying degrees. However, he claimed that as managers climbed the hierarchy, the importance of their managerial abilities would increase and the emphasis on their technical abilities would decrease. However, it is important for the managers to possess the requisite knowledge, skills, and competencies to carry out their roles proficiently.

### **2.3.2 Collaborative border management approach for effective management**

For effective management at the borders, it is important for the border management agencies to work in close collaboration with each other.

There can be one governance body that is created and given the responsibility of facilitating the establishment of an overall border management vision and ensuring that all stakeholders are involved and are working together to achieve the common aim and objectives, which is effective border management. Sharing of information is very crucial at this moment (Doyle, 2010).

Management at the borders, where there is more than one department responsible for smooth running at the borders, has serious challenges. One of the key challenges that pertain to institutional arrangements on the border is that there is no institutional mechanism that provides for accountability in respect of the functions of the various government departments and their agencies. However, it is fundamentally important to note that border control requires departments to work in concert. The absence of a hierarchy of importance among the various agencies makes things more difficult and impossible for the different departments/agencies to hold each other accountable. There is a lack of coordination and an absence of a collective approach among the agencies at the borders, which leads to poor management and people spending long and unnecessary hours at the borders before crossing. This is so frustrating (Khumalo, 2014; Steinberg, 2005). There is no collective management at the borders, and this makes South African borders look so weak and porous (Malatji, 2020).

Government officials at the borders are similarly anxious due to a lack of motivation and training. Therefore, the capacity of the personnel is one of the major elements for effective border management. Borders need skilled officers with adequate expertise and behaviour for proper management of the processes (Cheruiyot and Rotich, 2018).



### **2.3.3 The Process of Management**

This approach to management theory perceives management as a process of getting things done through and with people operating in organised groups. It aims to analyse the process, to establish a conceptual framework for it, to identify principles underlying it, and to build a theory of management from them. It regards management as a universal process, regardless of the type of enterprise or the level in a given enterprise, while recognizing, obviously, that the environment of management differs widely between organisations and levels. It looks upon management theory as a way of organising experience so that practise can be improved through research, empirical testing of principles, and teaching of fundamentals involved in the management process.

#### **2.3.4 The fundamental beliefs of management approach and theory**

- The theory of management says that managing is a process that is best understood by looking at the most important tasks of a manager in an organisation or department.
- Long experience with management in a variety of enterprise situations can be grounds for the distillation of certain fundamental truths or generalizations- usually referred to as principles-which have a clarifying and predictive value in the understanding and improvement of management.
- These fundamental truths can become focal points for useful research, both to ascertain their validity and to improve their meaning and applicability in practice.
- These truths can furnish elements, at least until disproved, and certainly until sharpened, of a useful theory of management.
- Managing is an art, but one like medicine or engineering, which can be improved by reliance on light and understanding of principles.
- The principles of management, just like principles in the biological and physical sciences, are nonetheless true even if a prescribed treatment or design by a practitioner in a given case situation chooses to ignore a principle and the costs involved, or attempts to do something else to offset the costs incurred (this is, of course, not new in medicine, engineering, or any other art, for art is the creative task of compromising fundamentals to attain a desired result).

- The totality of culture and of the physical and biological universe has varying effects on the manager's environment and subjects, as indeed they do in every other field of science and art. The theory of management does not need to encompass the field of knowledge in order for it to serve as a scientific or theoretical foundation (Koontz, 1961).

### **2.3.5 Functions of management**

Management is important in an organisation and helps the organisation achieve its goals and objectives.

#### **2.3.5.1 Planning**

One of the primary and very fundamental functions of management is planning. Nothing can be done without planning in any organization. If you want to succeed in everything that you do, you need to start with proper planning. In short, planning refers to deciding in advance what will be done soon and defining the goals of the department (McNamara, 2009). The departments have objectives to achieve, and to achieve objectives, the organisation plans what is to be done, when it is to be done, how it is to be done, and by whom it is to be done. Planning is the constructive review of future needs so that present actions can be adjusted in light of the established goal. It is deliberate, conscious research used to formulate the design and orderly sequence of actions through which it is expected to achieve its objectives. Before doing or before any activity can take place, departments should plan; most individual or group efforts are made by determining, before any operative action takes place, what shall be done, where, how, and who shall do it (Ramsamy, 2009).

#### **2.3.5.2 Organising**

Organising is the distribution of work group wise or section-wise for effective performance. The organisation provides all the facilities which are necessary to perform the work. The organisation takes responsibility for creating some more departments under different managers. Moreover, the organisation divides the total work and coordinates all the activities by authority relationship. Besides, organising

defines the position of each person in the organisation and determines the paths through which communication should flow. The manager would determine whom should report to whom and how the employees should report. According to Henry Fayol, "Organisation is of two kinds, i.e., organisation of the human factor and organisation of the material factor. Organisation of the human factor covers the distribution of work to those who are best suitable, along with authority and responsibility. Organisation of the material factor covers utilisation of raw materials, plant and machinery etc. Organising consists of the conscious co-ordination of people towards a desired goal (Ramsamy, 2009).

#### 2.3.5.3 Staffing

The staffing function comprises the activities of selection and placement of competent personnel. In other words, staffing refers to the placement of the right people in the right jobs. Staffing includes selection of the right people, training of those needy people, promotion of the best people, retirement of old people, performance appraisal of all the personnel, and adequate remuneration of personnel. The success of any department depends upon the successful performance of its staffing function. The managerial function of staffing involves operating the organisational structure through proper and effective selection, appraisal, and development of personnel to fill the roles designed into the structure (Ramsamy, 2009).

#### 2.3.5.4 Directing

The actual performance of a work starts with the function of direction. Planning, organising and staffing functions are concerned with the preliminary work for the achievement of organisational objectives. Direction deals specifically with making the workers learn techniques to perform their daily tasks in their departments. Direction includes guidance, supervision, and motivation of employees (Schraeder, Self, Jordan and Portis, 2014). Moreover, it concerns the total way a manager influences the actions of his subordinates. It is the final action of a manager in getting others to act after all preparations have been completed (Ramsamy, 2009).

#### 2.3.5.5 Co-ordinating

According to Schrader et al. (2014), this function includes managerial efforts directed toward monitoring both organisational and employee performance and progress

toward the goals of the department. All the activities are divided group wise or section-wise under the organising function. Now, such grouped activities are co-ordinated towards the accomplishment of the objectives of an organisation. The difficulty of coordination depends upon the size of the organisation. The difficulty of coordination is increased with the increase in the size of the organisation. According to Knootz and O'Donnell, "the last coordination occurs when individuals see how their jobs contribute to the dominant goals of the enterprise. This implies knowledge and understanding of enterprise objectives (Ramsamy, 2009).

#### 2.3.5.5 Motivating or actuating

The goals are achieved with the help of motivation. Motivation includes increasing the speed of performance of a task and developing a willingness on the part of workers. The resourceful leader in the organisation does this. All employees expect favourable working conditions, fair treatment, monetary or non-monetary incentives, effective communication, and a gentlemanly approach. Motivating is the process of indoctrinating personnel with unity of purpose and the need to maintain a continuous, harmonious relationship (Ramsamy, 2009).

#### 2.3.5.6 Controlling

Sumadi and Maruf (2020) indicated that control is the process of regulating various factors within an organisation to match the provisions in the plan. This is the measurement and improvement of the work carried out by subordinates so that plans that have been made to achieve goals can be implemented. However, in practice, the division of these fundamental functions cannot be distinguished sharply and decisively because every manager (top manager, middle manager, and lower manager), in the case of activities to achieve the goal, must carry out all these functions, only the scope and emphasis are different. Every manager, in carrying out his duties, activities, and leadership to achieve goals, must do planning, organizing, directing, and controlling.

#### 2.3.5.6 Innovation

Innovation refers to the preparation of personnel and organisations to face the changes made in the business world. It is important for the organisation to have some continuous changes. Innovation includes developing new materials, new products,

and new techniques in production, new packages, and new designs of a product; cost reduction; or introducing a new way of doing things.

#### 2.3.5.7 Representation

Managers in each department are expected to represent their departments. They must maintain positive relationships with customers, suppliers, government officials, banks, financial institutions, trade unions, and others. Every manager is responsible for maintaining positive relationships with others.

#### 2.3.5.8 Decision-making

Every day, every employee of an organisation must make a number of decisions. Decision-making contributes to an organisation's smooth operation.

#### 2.3.5.9 Communication

The transmission of human thoughts, views, or opinions from one person to another is referred to as communication. Workers are informed about what needs to be done, where it should be done, how it should be done, and when it should be done. Communication aids in job regulation and activity coordination. Management's primary functions are planning, organising, staffing, directing, co-ordinating, motivating or actuating, and controlling. Management's subsidiary functions include innovation, representation, decision-making, and communication (Ramsamy, 2009).

Malatji (2020) emphasised the importance of communication among the departments responsible for border management at South Africa's borders, which is lacking. There is a lack of coordination and communication, which makes border management extremely difficult.

## **2.4 IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT**

According to Daft (2015), management is necessary for every department because it is the way to increase efficiency and productivity. The existence of management ensures the proper functioning and running of the department. Management can plan the activities to achieve the objectives and utilise the available resources at a minimum cost. Every business needs a direction. The management gives this direction. The resources of production are converted into production. The resources will remain as

resources in the absence of management. The conversion process is performed through the co-ordination of management (Ramsamy, 2009).

#### **2.4.1 The importance of management**

Management meets the challenge of change: In the modern business world, there are frequent changes. The changes place the business in a dangerous position. Only efficient management can save the business from the dangers brought on by the challenges.

**Accomplishment of group goals:** The achievement of the objectives of a business depends upon three factors. The proper planning of available resources, the ability of the business unit to adjust to the existing business environment, and the quality of decisions taken and control made by the business unit are the factors responsible for achieving objectives.

**Business utilisation:** There are eight "Ms" in the business. These are said to be man, money, materials, machines, methods, motivation, markets, and management. Management is the topmost of all other 'M's. Management has control over the remaining "M"s.

**Effective functioning of business:** ability, experience, mutual understanding, co-ordination, motivation, and supervision are some of the factors responsible for the effective functioning of business. Management makes sure that the abilities of workers are properly used and that co-operation is obtained with the help of mutual understanding. Besides, management can know the expectations of workers and whether those expectations are fulfilled through motivation techniques.

**Resource development:** Efficient management is the lifeboat of any developed business. The resources of the business may be identified and developed by the management. The term "resources" includes people, money, materials, and machines.

Management lays the groundwork for a strong organisational structure. A solid organisational structure clearly defines authority and responsibility relationships — who is accountable to whom, who commands whom, and who is accountable for what. The right person is appointed to the right job by the management.

**Management directs the organisation:** The human mind directs and controls the functioning of the human body. Similarly, management directs and controls the functioning of an organisation.

**It integrates various interests:** Each person has his own interests. These interests are different in nature. Management takes steps to integrate various interests to achieve the objectives of an organisation.

**Stability:** The fluctuations of the business are stabilised by the management. The fluctuations of business are caused by the changing policies of the government, pressures on the part of competitors and changing preferences of customers. Efficient management can run the business as per the policy framed by the government, face the competitors in the market and produce the articles as per the preferences of customers.

**Innovation:** New ideas are developed by the management and implemented in the organisation. Better performance is achieved through new ideas.

**Co-ordination and team spirit:** all the activities of business are grouped department-wise. Management coordinates the work of different departments and builds a sense of teamwork so that the goals can be met.

**Tackling problems:** Good management acts as a friend or a guide to workers while tackling problems. When employees become overconfident in their ability to solve problems for the effective performance of a job, they fail to tackle the problems efficiently.

**A tool for personality development:** Management gives direction to workers for the effective performance of a job. Besides, new methods or techniques are taught to workers. The management arranges the training facilities. In this way, management is a tool to develop the personalities of workers to raise their efficiency and productivity ability (Ramsamy, 2009).

## **2.5 Importance of managing government borders**

Collaborative border management is very critical in governments, it enables border management agencies to work in close collaboration with each other, forming an inter-agency approach. Moreover, this can be achieved under the jurisdiction of a single

border management agency. The border management vision and ensuring that all stakeholders are involved and are working together to achieve the common vision which is effective and efficient management at the borders (Doyle, 2010).

According to Abdirahman (2018) there is a need for effective border management in governments, however, there should be a use of a Border Management Information System (BMIS) that allows governments to collect, process, and store and analyse information on migrants and refugees on arrival and departure. It ideally does so in real time, allowing border officials to form an accurate picture of cross-border movements and affording them the ability to create evidence-based traveler risk profiles. Over the long term, data collected by a BMIS can be used to inform sound migration management policy, improving government capacities to plan and prepare. A BMIS may also be used to improve border security by providing connectivity with INTERPOL's alert lists, it becomes possible to identify both suspect persons and documents at the point of entry. Where such a computerized system is in place, security can further be enhanced by establishing Advance Passenger Information (API) notifications at international airports. BMIS may also help harmonize procedures by serving as a uniform mechanism for processing.

Managing the government borders generally rests on governmental surveillance agencies like the immigration, customs and police forces to ensure a lawful flow of human and economic resources in the national interest, be it economic security or peace. All countries are increasingly facing daunting tasks of managing their borders in ways that secures their territorial sovereignty/integrity, ensures that they are bridges rather than barriers for cross-border cooperation and regional integration, prevents illegal entries and exiting of people and goods while allowing easy movement of goods and people, allows relatives to visit their kin while keeping away criminals (such as drug and human traffickers, terrorists, etc), and facilitates tourists to easily cross while keeping out terrorists. If countries succeed in managing their borders there will be no illicit population movements, however it is very critical that the countries in Africa work together to ensure the effective border management in their government (Eselebor and Kehinde, 2020).



## **2.6 CONCLUSION**

Migration is sometimes an individual decision, but it is also a collective decision made by migrants' families. In most cases, immigrants leave their home country due to economic hardships. The theoretical framework was discussed in this chapter, with a focus on the Neoclassical Theory of Migration and the Administrative Management Theory. It emphasised the importance of management in issues such as border management planning, leading, staffing, directing, and controlling, among other things. The next chapter places international migration and border security in context. It also examines the socioeconomic impacts of irregular migration on South Africa.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **CONTEXTUALISATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND BORDER SECURITY**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter includes a review of the literature to ensure a broader and deeper understanding of the concepts, issues, and theories surrounding international migration and border security. This literature's sources are primarily concerned with the South African context.

As a result, it is extremely crucial to begin by examining the state's ability to control the flow of immigrants into the country. Furthermore, one cannot discuss irregular migration, xenophobia, and state approaches to controlling and managing migrants without first understanding the scope of international migration in South Africa. Outsiders who entered the country without legal documents, undocumented outsiders, or those who came legally but overstayed are referred to as irregular migrants. As a result, the context for international migration and border security in South Africa is provided in this chapter.

##### **3.1.1 BORDER MANAGEMENT IN EUROPE AND WEST**

Recently, the European governments, North America and Australia have introduced new instruments for border control. There was an establishment of Frontex, which is a European Agency created for operational coordination at the external borders of the EU. In the USA the increases in budgets and staff of border control units on the Mexican border are regularly in the news. In Australia the agreements with island states like Nauru to take care of asylum seekers have gained attention (Tholen, 2010).

The EU is implementing integrated border management (IBM) to ensure that there is effective border management in their government. This IBM strategy pursues the creation of open and secure borders. Moreover, the effective border management should facilitate free movement of goods and people, but at the same time, prevent any unlawful illegal activities. The main elements of the IBM strategy include that seems to be working for the EU are a comprehensive approach that goes beyond the physical security of borders to deal with issues of trade, transport, health and safety,

etc. The need for inter-agency cooperation, inter alia, customs, border police and veterinary services. The regional and international cooperation as essential components to achieve effective border security as well as the development of appropriate professional skills, which requires a move from military border control to specialised police forces (Collantes-Celador and Juncos, 2012).

### **3.1.2 Management of borders in the African continent**

Kornprobst (2002) argue that In the Africa continent, the management of border disputes varie from region to region. Most confusing is the difference between West Africa countries. In the latter, border disputes are much more likely to escalate in to war. Theer are disputes over land borders in some part of the African continent. In Nigeria, the borders span many local governments in the country. According to the former Nigerian Immigration Head, David Parrandang, he claimed that only 84 approved entry points exist in the country while there is a staggering number of over 1,400 illegal routes which so many illegal immigrants use to enter the country. This shows that the illegal routes outnumber the recognized approved routes by 1,316, among which Ogun and Adamawa States are with 83 and 80 respectively (Elesebor and Kehinde, 2020).

Elesebor and Kehinde (2020) further argue that the illegal entries in to Nigeria encourage all sorts of crime and this could be as a result of the huge flow of illicit movements that happen within the area and across the borders into neighboring states. The illegal routes keep increasing on a daily basis as a result of the clandestine activities. And as some are being foiled, new ones are opened up around the already porous borders. These activities, which have long existed and been carried out in the form of transnational crimes across the Nigerian borders, have to a great extent challenged the country's economic and national security. The activities further pose a serious threat to the lives of the people in Nigeria. The modus operandi by which these activities are carried out continues to improve in a sophisticated way due to technological advancement, but unfortunately the Nigerian government has not been able to contain the change and stem the increasing rate of criminality, thus making the borders a free zone for their perpetrators to operate.

### **3.2 CAPACITY OF THE STATE TO CONTROL THE FLOW OF IMMIGRANTS**

The state's control and management of undocumented immigrants has lacked direction, leading to the point of collapse. The Department of Home Affairs, led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, then introduced a new strategy to address the problem of the influx of immigrants. A package of community enforcement measures that put the onus on South African citizens to report the presence of foreigners in workplaces, schools, hotels, or anywhere they see them was of particular concern. The issue with immigration control was that no single government agency was in charge of border and migration control. Even after South Africa gained democracy, the issue of managing and controlling immigrants persisted, and it worsened after 1994. This was a legacy of the Apartheid era, when enforcement responsibilities were delegated to various departments in charge of enforcing influx control (Crush, 1997).

According to Chatty (2004), this is extremely problematic because there is little cooperation among the agencies in charge of border security management. A broadly representative team argued in the 1997 Green Paper on International Migration that, rather than focusing on controlling the presence of illegal outsiders in the country, the government should seek to manage and control the flow of migration in ways that served the national interest (Crush, 1997).

South Africa has become a popular destination for irregular immigrants (undocumented migrants, border jumpers, overstayers, smuggled and trafficked individuals) who pose a security risk to the country's economic stability and sovereignty. Compliance enforcement in the form of detentions and deportations is not sustainable because detentions and deportations require a significant amount of funding. South Africa's White Paper on International Migration, 2017).

The irregular migration could be attributed to the following factors:

- Since the deportation model is not risk-based, most deportations include repeat offenders from neighbouring countries. There are currently no biometric systems in place to detect and identify repeat offenders.
- Given that there are no returns agreements with neighbouring countries, they do not participate in the deportation process (identification of nationals and issuing of travel documents).

- Since the department lacks repatriation facilities in the provinces, it must rely on the infrastructure of other law enforcement agencies.
- Human rights organisations and legal practitioners exploit system flaws to secure the release of illegal immigrants at the expense of the government.
- Inconsistent application of the Immigration Act in court (White Paper on International Migration for South Africa, 2017).

### **3.2.1 The South African Border Security Management and international migration**

South Africa is being flooded by outsiders, mostly undocumented immigrants, largely from neighbouring countries like Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi, and others in the SADC region. Because of the movement made by immigrants daily, it is extremely difficult to correctly estimate the number of foreigners in the country. However, South African officials have been particularly active in trying to reduce and restrict the movement and settlement of immigrants. Moreover, the illegal entry of immigrants who choose to remain in the country has created serious challenges and encouraged informal and more illegal activities like smuggling and documentary fraud (Vigneswaran *et al.*, 2010).

Morreira (2015) writes that South Africa is the primary destination country for these legal and undocumented immigrants. Thousands of immigrants who leave their country of origin without documentation are not captured and come to South Africa for different reasons. By the year 2010, there were approximately 1 million to 1.5 million Zimbabweans in South Africa, making up the largest group of international migrants in the country. However, the illegal nature of much of the migration into South Africa makes it very difficult to have the correct statistics regarding cross-border migration. Undocumented Zimbabweans began entering South Africa in increasing numbers in the early 2000s. This was in response to increasing poverty and political violence in Zimbabwe. Between 2000 and 2010, South Africa responded with increased security through measures such as increased border controls, restrictions upon entry, and the detention and deportation of undocumented migrants who entered South Africa.

According to Crush and Williams (2001), most foreigners are unlawful in South Africa and came unlawfully and without proper documentation. Certainly, there are

international migrants who cross the South African border by secret means, without documentation or with improper or forged documentation, to work or seek work. These people are known locally as "border jumpers" in South Africa. International immigrants clearly stay longer and even settle permanently in South Africa. Another challenge with refugees who enter South Africa seeking asylum is that they either enter the country illegally or, as seems most common, enter the country for a lawful purpose as tourists, business people or students and then apply for asylum at a later stage.

### **3.2.2 South Africa's current approach to border security Management**

The responsibility of border security in South Africa lies in the hands of the South African Police Service, the South African National Defence Force, the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Social Development, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as the South African Revenue Services. However, the approach that is used in border security is not working. There is a lack of information sharing among the parties involved (Mahlangu and Obioha, 2015).

International migration in the post-Cold War world goes to the heart of certain basic, long-held assumptions concerning the nature and structure of international relations. The nation-state, sovereignty, and integrity of national borders are beginning to appear as irrelevant and out-dated structures in today's emerging global system. Borders are increasingly leaky; everybody comes and goes as much as they please, and states are no longer able to provide security for people within their jurisdiction. Crime is high because of undocumented immigrants. The problem of international migration, illegal or legal in South Africa and SADC as in other regions around the globe, has increasingly captured the attention of policy-makers and analysts alike (Carim, 1995).

Mahlangu and Obioha (2015) posit that the current approach of multi-departmental border security which is implemented by the South African government is not effective. There is a lack of adequate policy direction by the South African government, and this weakens border security. In 2003, the cabinet took a decision to remove the SANDF from safeguarding the borders and hand over the mandate to the South African Police Service (SAPS). The decision was seen to be irrational and a mistake by the South African government. It was then withdrawn in 2009 and the SANDF was redeployed to safeguard the borders. This lack of adequate and clear policy direction renders the

system ineffective. From the SAPS perspective, since 1995, there has been a continuous organisational and structural re-organisation of border policing. In 1995, a component border police was established. However, the day-to-day command and control of borders was decentralised to provinces. By the year 2004, the command and control of all border policing functions were restructured and centralised at national level under the Division Protection and Security Services. In 2010, the border police functions were decentralised to Provincial Commissioners.

### **3.2.3 The South African Border Control Management**

According to Minnaar (2001), border controls must not be seen as a way of preventing cross-border movement or human mobility but rather as assistance in regulating and maintaining the orderly legal movement of people wanting to migrate either temporarily or permanently. Immigration controls are there to regulate these kinds of movements.

It appeared as if there were some moves in government spheres to try and tighten up irregular immigration loopholes in South Africa, which became worse. In August 1994, the South African government set up an inter-departmental task group on illegal aliens, whose first job was to examine existing legislation dealing with the control of illegals in South Africa. This new legislation also provides for the tightening of regulations for outsiders or foreign nationals who visit the country, while making it problematic for people to change the purpose of their visit as usual. The new law will provide for six categories of permits, which are: visitor, work permit, business permit, study permit, work seeker, and medical attention. The goal was to make temporary residence permits clearer and to try to control the flow of aliens in South Africa (Minnaar, 1995).

According to Vigneswaran (2008), South Africa, like any other government, needed to devise a strategy to address the issue of unwanted immigrants and prevent irregular immigration through internal controls, which includes a greater emphasis on excluding undocumented migrants from government services. It was between 1998 and 2004 when the senior officials at the Department of Home Affairs made some attempts to implement the internal control policy. This was the community enforcement approach, which focused on shifting the administrative and policy emphasis from border control to community and workplace inspection.

Several assessments regarding the limited utility of existing enforcement strategies underpinned the decision on community enforcement. If the strategies are not effectively implemented, then the outsiders, especially from the neighbouring countries, will continue to migrate to South Africa in large numbers. It will become more difficult for South Africa to protect the porous borders, and the illegal immigrants residing in the country will not be easily deported. According to this new policy, the focus was on the places where irregular immigrants work and the majority work in the informal sector, some on farms and others in restaurants (Vigneswaran, 2008).

### **3.2.4 Trafficking and Border Control in South Africa**

South Africa's eastern border area has long been the major supply route for illegal arms entering the country. Illegal weapons are entering South Africa from Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, and even Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The weapons are then smuggled over the border and transported via the N4 highway from Nelspruit into Johannesburg's East Rand townships. As soon as they are rich in Gauteng, they are distributed to other provinces of the country. The weapons are used to commit murder, hijack, and robberies. One other issue of concern when it comes to tightening the borders is the extent of land which is subject to control. South Africa's northern border is more than 3,700 km long and is shared with five different states, namely, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Swaziland. It is then difficult for the South African government to control the operations (Oosthuysen, 1996).

Minnaar, 2001, states that there are various motivations for the enhancement and tightening of border controls that include the growth in cross-border crime, which continues to increase every year; the globalisation of the activities of organised crime syndicates; and the international dimensions of crimes such as gunrunning, drug-smuggling, human trafficking, and money-laundering by illegal immigrants. The concerns of policing agencies are that these criminals may exploit the illegal entry and exit by hiding themselves in this movement and that goods may be moved easily and illegally across uncontrolled or poorly policed borders with high levels of porousness, as it is happening now. These fears have been the basis for many of the calls for



stricter controls at the borders. If South Africa doesn't have good border control, crime will keep getting worse.

The firearms which are smuggled into South Africa are not meant for common or petty criminals on the streets. Criminals in South Africa can more easily obtain a firearm from local sources anytime they want. Those firearms smuggled into South Africa are mostly meant for organised crime syndicates and for a specific purpose, such as cash-in-transit robberies, which are on the rise, and political assassinations (Hennop, Jefferson and Mc Lean, 2001).

During the civil war, there were routes that were used by the liberation movements to move things around. So, the smuggling routes and networks are still in place, and the smugglers take advantage of that and move firearms and other illegal goods to the market in South Africa. It is clear that some of these routes and pipelines that the smugglers are using now are those used by the liberation movements and rebel groups in Southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and during the civil wars. Because the smugglers work in organised groups, they are able to share information, and that makes it easy for them to continue their operations. Countries like Mozambique and Angola are increasingly used as supply bases from which illicit firearms and other illegal commodities move to criminals and organised crime groups inside South Africa by criminal elements familiar with the operational mechanisms of these routes (Hennop, Jefferson and McLean, 2001).

In the SADC region, the major weapons-smuggling routes are:

- From Mozambique to Mpumalanga (MP) and then Gauteng;
- Or they can move from Mozambique via Swaziland to Northern KwaZulu-Natal and the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands;
- The other option is from Mozambique to northern KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), via the temporary border posts near Ndumo Game Reserve and Kosi Bay;
- From Nyanga and Nyangapanda on the border of Zimbabwe to Komatipoort (Mpumalanga);
- Or they can go from Angola via Namibia (Ariansvlei and Nakop border posts) to Gauteng and the Western Cape (WC); and,
- From Angola via the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, via Botswana, to Gauteng.

The following are the most common weapons-smuggling methods used:

- To detect security force presence, pilot vehicles are used to patrol routes for weapons-carrying vehicles.
- Individuals may carry weapons on passenger trains.
- Sometimes the weapons are concealed in heavy vehicle payloads, such as freight containers, and are often transferred from one vehicle to another en route.
- Weapons are concealed behind panels, in tyres, fuel tanks, luggage compartments, and false compartments.
- Individuals are dropped off near the South African border, cross on foot, and then meet with gun-runners or vehicles on the South African side of the border;
- Illegal aliens bring arms with them to be sold in order to obtain money for food, housing, or transport;
- Weapons are often transported and distributed by making use of the minibus taxi networks; and
- Alternatively, weapons are flown aboard aircraft into small airfields or private airports such as Lanseria, Wonderboom, and Grand Central, where minimal customs and security measures are maintained (Oosthuysen, 1996).

### **3.2.5 South African Border Control Management: before and after 1994**

Border control in South Africa has been managed in different ways since 1994. Under the apartheid regime, the South African government applied strict movement control measures on all immigrants entering or leaving the country. Security was tight, with a large number of army, South African Defence Force (SADF), and South African Police Services (SAPS) officers patrolling the borders to ensure that no illegal activities were taking place. The fact that security was tight does not imply that there were no illegal activities taking place. They were there, but it was not this bad like it is now. Due to pressure from the South African security services, the firearm smugglers were forced to create sophisticated smuggling techniques and to use very remote areas on the borders when entering the country with firearms. These were normally well-planned

operations, even though firearms were recovered from time to time by the SAPS members at border posts, inside the country in caches, or while being transported. The smuggling routes were well planned and often remained a complete secret to outsiders. It was not easy for somebody from the outside to notice this smuggling. The reality is that some of those guns are still hidden and are only used by criminal elements to smuggle arms and other commodities like drugs and vehicles across the South African border (Hennop, Jefferson, and Mc Lean, 2001).

According to Minnaar (2001), the current problems in South Africa with the illegal movement of goods and people have dramatically increased since 1994. Yet it is understood that it is difficult to prioritise crime. It is of fundamental importance to note that the present flow of drugs, weapons and the illegal movement of motor vehicles are possibly the most serious crime problems facing South Africa. These illegal activities are linked to the cross-border movement or international migration of people and the exploitation of porous or leaky South African borders.

It was after 1994, when the South African government took a decision to reduce the number of officials at the borders, that the staff complement of the SANDF was scaled down, resulting in the number of soldiers being reduced on the borders, and that was a loophole and worked against the South African government. The decision to reduce the personnel made things easy for the immigrants to do as they wished; they entered and exited the country the way they saw fit. The SAPS was also downscaled, as those in government were under the impression that there was no perceptible, visible external threat to national security or to the newfound freedom of all South Africans (Hennop, Jefferson and Mc Lean, 2001).

Hennop, Jefferson and McLean (2001) further state that the first democratic elections in South Africa and the birth of democracy changed things for the local people. Because of democracy, international investors started to develop some investment interests in South Africa, and those attracted outsiders. The investments gave rise to the creation of jobs and economic growth. With all these opportunities, the country started to experience an increase in the flow of undocumented immigrants into South Africa. The process of migration may not necessarily be tied to the higher crime levels, but when someone crosses an international border illegally, such an individual is already committing a crime. The arrest of illegal female immigrants working as

prostitutes in the country also occurred more frequently, and the number started to rise. Nigerian drug syndicates have also started operating in South Africa. Organised crime syndicates are known to use unemployed undocumented immigrants, for example, to drive stolen vehicles from South Africa to Mozambique, and those drivers get paid R2000 for a trip. Because they need money to survive in South Africa, the undocumented immigrants risk their lives and take jobs as drivers of those stolen cars. Some cars cross to Zimbabwe. If a person gets caught, the syndicate simply replaces him with another one who is willing to work for this amount of money and is prepared to run the risks associated with it.

It is always easy for the syndicates to find and replace those arrested because there is a pool of them in the country and they are looking for anything that will keep them busy and pay them something. The country's human mobility, which is unlawful, has become a serious problem and threat because the country has started to experience an increase in the illegal importation of counterfeit goods. Hennop, Jefferson, and McLean (2000) estimate that South Africa continues to lose more than R17 billion in uncollected duties per year because of illegal imports. Minnaar (2001) noted that this illegal movement of goods obviously represents a huge loss to the South African fiscus in terms of revenue and customs and excise duties through the non-declaration of values or the provision of false values and forged manifests by the immigrants. All these activities have a negative impact on international investor confidence, apart from other serious effects such as deaths because of firearm crime, increased health hazards, drug use, and other social effects. Investors lose interest in investing in South Africa.

### **3.2.6 Legislative Framework for tightening the South African borders**

#### **3.2.6.1 Aliens Control Act of 1991**

The tightening of South African border controls was accompanied by legislative reform to improve detection, apprehension, and removal. South African immigration legislation (the Aliens Control Act of 1991, as amended in 1995), makes no direct provision for temporary employment schemes or group entry of migrants. According to the Aliens Control Act of 1991, all application processes must be initiated by the individual immigrant in their home country. After following the process of applying, the applications are referred to the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria, which

continues to exercise enormous discretionary power. The Act unexceptionally prohibits the issue of permanent residence or temporary work permits if a position can be filled by a citizen or permanent resident. Departmental regulations prohibit the issue of permits in occupational categories in which enough people are available in South Africa to meet the needs of its citizens (Crush and Williams, 2001).

#### 3.2.6.2 Immigration Act 13 of 2002

The Immigration Act effectively criminalises undocumented migrants and provides generous provisions for arrest, detention, and deportation of individuals based solely on suspicion of being illegal immigrants. Furthermore, it does not offer enough guidance in addressing the growing numbers of undocumented migrants who keep coming into the country for their own different reasons (Landau, Kaajal and Singh, 2005).

According to Section 32 of the Immigration Act, illegal foreigners are to be deported unless authorised by the DOHA to remain in the country pending their application for status. Outsiders who are in the country illegally are arguably not entitled to any constitutional rights because they are in the country unlawfully, which is an offence. Illegal foreigners are only entitled to just and administrative action once detected. The status of illegal foreigners raises moral issues regarding human rights (Immigration Act 2002).

The Department of Home Affairs in South Africa circulated a new Immigration Act that places additional restrictions on the movements of foreign nationals into South Africa in 2003 (Landau, Kaajal and Singh, 2005).

### **3.3. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF IRREGULAR IMMIGRATION ON SOUTH AFRICA AS A RESULTS OF POOR BORDER MANAGEMENT**

South Africa is regarded as the main migrant receiving country in the Southern African region (SADC) and is used as a well-established household poverty reduction strategy by the immigrants. Because Zimbabwe shares a land border with South Africa, which is the BeitBridge border post, illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe can enter easily, either by river or any other means. The process of entering and exiting the country is known and described as a "revolving door syndrome," where migrants are deported and then

return. When arrested and deported, the following day they were back in South Africa. Immigrants enter South Africa illegally because visas are expensive, but also because there is a demand for the cheap and easily disposed of labour that undocumented migrants can provide in certain sectors of the economy. Certain sectors of the economy rely on irregular immigrants, including agriculture, construction, and restaurants. The immigrants are prepared to work in difficult conditions, in dangerous and dirty jobs with little security and low wages, as observed by Bloch (2008).

### **3.3.1 Health**

The presence of irregular immigrants in South Africa has a serious impact on the provision of services such as education, health care, and housing. Health happens to be one of the most affected sectors in South Africa. According to the government department that is responsible for the provision of health care, the department of health only budgets for the population size according to the census statistics conducted by Statistic South Africa (Stats SA). Consequently, the budget capacity of the country gets strained to the limit because the government will not be able to afford health services for everyone within the country. As it is, the government is failing to provide for its own people because health care facilities are overstretched due to having to cater to the demands of undocumented immigrants. That creates more challenges for the people of South Africa who pay tax. This has resulted in the imposition of high taxes as the government seeks to generate more revenue to be able to provide services that will be sufficient for all those who live in the country. However, people from neighbouring countries, particularly Zimbabwe, come to South Africa for medical treatment and then return home (Dithebe & Mukhuba, 2018).

Solomon (2000) posits that there are illegal immigrants who visit South Africa carrying different kinds of diseases that have the potential to become epidemics. Since illegal immigrants enter the country illegally, there is no information about their health status (Maharaj, 2004). It is only when they are detained those diseases with epidemic potential like yellow fever, cholera, HIV and other subtropical diseases are identified by South African officials. The reality is that not all of them are aware that their diseases can be epidemic, and this is due to a lack of education about the diseases themselves. Some do know and are very much aware, but there is nothing that they

can do because they need help. This is one of the serious threats to social integration because the community will be exposed to the disease, and they can be easily infected since such an individual will be expected not to live in isolation but integrate with the rest of the community members. Because they come illegally, they just enter without any documents or referrals from the doctors that show their health status so that when they are in South Africa, they will be able to continue with medication (Solomon, 2000).

The illegal immigrants will have to get medical attention from the health care facilities at the expense of South African citizens. It is estimated that there are approximately two (2) million illegal immigrants living in South Africa. Nevertheless, the illegal immigrants continue to enjoy the public services provided for South Africans by the government. If an illegal immigrant needs medical attention, such an individual will receive the care that would be afforded to the citizens of the country. It is without any doubt that the fact that health services are free and identity documents are sometimes not required encourages most illegal immigrants to make use of the facilities, especially those who cannot afford private hospitals (Dithebe & Mukhuba, 2018). The majority of illegal immigrants, including the Zimbabweans, have access to health facilities in South Africa, and they are happy with the fact that they are treated for free. The fact that health services in public hospitals and clinics are free and having an identity document is not a requirement has encouraged most illegal immigrants to use the facilities (Ngomane, 2010).

### **3.3.2 Cheap Labour**

Dithebe and Mukhuba (2018) posit that illegal aliens are willing to work for lower wages so that they can make a living. They are not registered with labor, and their non-registration in turn means the country is working at a loss and is unable to collect tax. Immigrants from Somalia and Bangladesh who are in the informal sector as shop owners do not pay tax. They are in South Africa illegally and then they are not contributing towards the growth of the country as legal migrants would. This is a matter that needs to be looked at because the taxes paid to the government to ensure that basic services are provided for those within the country and the illegal immigrants benefit from those public services. When illegal immigrants default on their tax payments, they are extorting the country without making any contribution to its growth, and that affects the country.

The presence of illegal aliens does not contribute to the development of the South African economy. Illegal immigration impacts negatively on the country because of the cheap labour it provides. Most women from Lesotho enter South Africa looking for employment as child-minders or house workers, whereas the men look for employment either in the mines, or as herders or shepherds, if they can get wages (Dithebe & Mukhuba, 2018).

As observed by Hungwe (2013), it is easy for irregular immigrants to find a way into a low-paying sector because the employer does not look for documents when they employ them. With the Zimbabwean men, they come to South Africa looking for construction jobs, and this makes it easy for human traffickers to operate, especially in the construction industries. The female Zimbabwean immigrants only look for house jobs like washing clothes, cleaning, etc. Most of the working class in South Africa prefer to hire people from these two countries, which are Lesotho and Zimbabwe, because they are cheaper than South African nationals. Because of their desperation, foreign nationals take whatever the job available is, even if it is not paying well. This disadvantages local people (Dithebe & Mukhuba, 2018).

This is the reason why South Africans believe that illegal aliens are taking jobs away from them and that they increase the unemployment rate in the country because they accept low wages from employers, which is rejected by most South Africans. The immigrants are seen as depressing the remuneration of local labour (Ngomane, 2010).

### **3.3.3 Social Security**

According to Ngomane (2010), illegal aliens, especially those coming from the SADC region, commit fraud to claim grants that are meant for South Africans. As soon as they enter the country, they illegally obtain identity documents and use them to apply for grants and other services offered by the South African government. This is their strategy for surviving, and they take advantage of the weak and unorganised institutions. The majority of Mozambican and Zimbabwean citizens are said to be collecting old age pensions and other welfare grants from the South African government. Some of these immigrants travel from their home countries to South Africa on payday. The immigrants put more pressure on the South African



government's welfare and make it difficult for the country to achieve its socio-economic growth strategy and development targets.

### **3.3.4 Crime**

Illegal immigration contributes negatively to the high rate of crime in the receiving country. The manner of entry into the country is itself the first crime or offence that illegal immigrants commit. Excessive immigration does not only increase crime but threatens the safety and security of the state. The more the country experiences too much illegal human mobility, the more it leads to an increase in antisocial behaviour and criminal activity such as drug trafficking, gun-running and human trafficking (Ngomane, 2010, Dithebe & Mukhuba, 2018). Because the illegal immigrants do not have the capacity to survive in South Africa, the only thing that they resort to is crime, and it is a challenge for the South African law enforcers to make arrests because the culprits are undocumented (Dithebe & Mukhuba, 2018).

It is stated that illegal immigrants contribute a certain percentage of crimes committed in South Africa, but that will differ according to provinces. Moreover, Gauteng Province is regarded as the province which is most affected because many of the immigrants when they enter South Africa want to go to Gauteng. When the irregular immigrants enter the country, they are armed because many of them are coming from countries that have been undergoing long periods of civil war, like Angola and Mozambique. They use their fighting skills, which they acquired in their own country, to commit all sorts of crimes in South Africa, and they have the capacity to overthrow any government at any given time. They have the potential to impact negatively on domestic stability and foreign policy objectives, and that will affect the relationship between South Africa and the countries where the illegal immigrants come from (Solomon, 2003).

Furthermore, thousands of illegal immigrants are convicted every year of crimes such as robbery, murder, rape, human trafficking, highjacking, and drug trafficking. The smuggling of vehicles is now the primary criminal activity that illegal immigrants partake in. One of the reasons why vehicle smuggling is high now is because of the market in neighbouring countries like Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. The vehicles are stolen in different parts of the country and smuggled through the Limpopo River into Zimbabwe. Due to bombings of ATMs and thefts of cash in transit

in the country, more explosives are being smuggled between South Africa and Zimbabwe (Dithebe and Mukhuba, 2018).

According to Lube (2008), criminals do enter South Africa illegally in search of opportunities and take advantage of the porous borders of the country. Immigrants are involved in criminal activities like drug and human trafficking, although they are stopped by South African law enforcers along the way and searched only to find their cars full of immigrants looking to enter the country illegally. The Limpopo border is seen as one of the weakest borders where immigrants can just come and go. A number of drug syndicates operating in and out of the country exploit the border. Because the drugs are readily available, it is simple for South African youth to abuse them. The youth are getting more involved in sexual slavery and drug abuse because of smuggling. Illegal immigrants are in the country and their mission is to destroy the lives of young people by getting them involved in these criminal activities (Dithebe & Mukhuba, 2018).

### **3.3.5 Xenophobia**

Because illegal immigrants commit crimes in the country, they are not convicted, and it is for this reason that the community or citizens get angry and attack the foreigners. The lack of arrests by the police is a contributing factor to xenophobic attacks. It is because of frustrations caused by criminal elements that the country experiences attacks on outsiders. Because of the failure of immigration policies and control, South Africans have been labelled as xenophobic (Ngomane, 2010).

#### **3.3.5.1 Reasons and causes of Xenophobia**

Ukwandu (2017) states that one critical reason why South Africans attack outsiders is simply because of the competition for resources and opportunities. This generates intense anger and frustration, which ultimately leads to violence against foreign nationals, especially the illegal ones, because the majority of them accept cheap labour from the employer. By accepting low-wage jobs, that means the local people will be left stranded with no employment. South Africans feel that they are not offered jobs because of the thousands of illegal outsiders who also want the same opportunities as locals, and the employers prefer them because they are cheap.

When jobs are given to foreign migrants by South African employers, which is unpatriotic and would put the policy of the Reconstruction and Development Plan, which was initiated by the new majority government of Nelson Mandela in 1994, in danger by these immigrants who keep flowing into the country. Every foreign national who is employed in the country has robbed a South African of that job opportunity, and every foreigner who does not work resorts to crime to survive. The foreign nationals would be absorbing unacceptable proportions of housing subsidies and adding to the difficulties already experienced in health care systems and social security (Ukwandu, 2017; Reddy, 2012).

#### 3.3.5.2 The outsiders are a threat to economic security

Immigrants remain a threat to the economic and social interests of South Africans. Another reason or explanation for xenophobia both locally and globally is the sense that foreign nationals are a threat to citizens' access to employment, grants, and social services. South Africans are expected to share the scarce resources with foreign nationals, and that causes a serious problem and affects the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). They benefit from the taxpayers' money while they do not contribute to tax (Mattes *et al*, 2002).

#### 3.3.5.3 Foreign nationals are attacked because they are a threat to Physical security

Locals see the presence of foreigners in South Africa as a threat to their property and physical security. A majority of South Africans feel that foreigners are criminals. According to the residents in Johannesburg, a group of foreigners are the ones who commit crime in the area. There is a high number of residents in Johannesburg who are of the opinion that crime has increased in recent years. Almost three-quarters identified immigrants as a primary reason (Legget, 2003, Landau and Jacobsen, 2004).

### **3.4. THE PUSH AND PULL FACTORS THAT LEAD TO INFLOW OF IRREGULAR IMMIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

For decades, South Africa has been receiving migrants from all over the world, and most of those migrants are from neighbouring countries within the Southern African

region (SADC). Landau and Segatti (2009) put forward that the migration of outsiders into South Africa increased from the 90s, influenced by the lack of legal mechanisms for entry and work in the country. Most immigrants from the African continent migrate to South Africa simply because the conditions in their countries of origin have plummeted or dropped to a point where they cannot tolerate them anymore: poverty, hardship, poor living conditions, scarcity of food, fuel, high inflation, rising cost of goods and basic necessities, and drought. They are pushed by these conditions to South Africa. A prime example is the high number of Zimbabwean immigrants currently residing in South Africa. The main driving forces are the "pull" of opportunities in the destination country, in this case, South Africa, as well as the "push" of abject poverty and political instability in their places of origin (Dinbabo & Nyasulu, 2015).

The socioeconomic insecurity, abject poverty, and extreme unemployment in some rural areas of Africa have transformed what could otherwise have been internal migration to urban centres into international emigration to neighbouring countries, more prosperous nations such as South Africa, as observed by Adepaju (200).

### **3.4.1 Push Factors**

#### **3.4.1.1 Economic Instability, Political conflicts and War**

These are some of the key reasons why foreign nationals have left their home countries (push factors) for South Africa, especially the African immigrants, because most African countries are still experiencing serious tension due to different political ideas, political parties fighting for power, and corrupt activities by political leaders (Harris, 2001).

According to Dumba and Chirisa (2010), the general political instability that characterised Zimbabwe from the year 2000 in the form of violent elections contributed much to the illegal emigration pattern. Indeed, this forced the Zimbabweans to immigrate to other parts of the African continent, and it was a push factor. The other contributor is the general drought spell, which continued to push many people to migrate illegally into South Africa. Decreases in employment opportunities continued to manifest due to poor economic conditions. Young people are left stranded and unemployed for so long without any options.

The economic meltdown in a country has an impact and can drive locals to migrate to neighbouring countries; for example, the economic situation in Zimbabwe has driven thousands of Zimbabweans to South Africa and other neighbouring countries. When they illegally enter South Africa, they know they will secure jobs in the construction industry, commercial farms, and small businesses in the informal sectors, as those sectors are key areas of work for undocumented migrants (Crush & Williams, 2005; Harris, 2001).

For those who fall into the refugee/asylum seeker category, violence usually underpins and influences their decisions to leave their homes, especially those coming from DRC, Ethiopia, and Ruanda. The majority of immigrants who are in this country argue that they were forced to go, and they are not in South Africa because they want to be. It is the wish of migrants that one day they could return home to their countries of origin, and this includes those who left their countries for economic and political reasons (Harris, 2001). According to Klotz (2000), thousands of immigrants from all over the world come to South Africa each year, both legally and illegally, in search of socioeconomic and political opportunities that they cannot find in their home countries.

According to Morris (2008), most Nigerians that are found in this country did not come to South Africa for political reasons or to work. Approximately 90 per cent of the Nigerians who have applied for Section 41 permits, which grant temporary residence to political asylum applicants, are drug lords, and they make money by selling the drugs to the innocent young children in the country. The immigrants from Nigeria and Congo left their countries because of a lack of job opportunities in their home countries and the desire to pursue their studies in South Africa. Nearly all of the small number of Congolese and Nigerians who came to South Africa before 1993 came to this country voluntarily.

#### 3.4.1.2 The socio-cultural factors

Solomon (1994) states that cultural factors are regarded not only as a push factor but also as a pull factor. This is a real fact, especially in South Africa, because the country is surrounded by immigrants from Lesotho, Botswana, and Eswatini; somehow, there is an issue of a similar culture shared amongst the people of these countries, so the immigrants from the above-mentioned countries would want to migrate to South Africa because of that sharing of culture. The Indians who came to the Colony of Natal (now

Kwazulu Natal, KZN) as labourers long ago, around the 1860s, to work on the sugarcane plantations. Most of these immigrants from India were the lowest caste in India's rigid caste system. These tribes or groups in India were discriminated against politically, economically, and of course, socially.

These Indians realised that they could not improve their lives in any significant way in their homeland. They then chose to migrate to Natal (now KZN) to build a brighter future. This situation may also serve as an influential pull factor. Another similar example is the one of Mozambican refugees in South Africa. Many Mozambican refugees were found in the homeland of Gazankulu more than two decades ago. First, there are some cultural similarities between the Shangaan (Tsonga-speaking people) inhabitants of this homeland and Mozambican refugees. The second reason was that Gazankulu offered refugee status to these Mozambicans (Solomon, 1994).

### **3.4.2 Pull Factors**

#### **3.4.2.1 Democracy, Freedom, and Economic growth**

Illegal and legal foreign nationals chose to come to South Africa for various reasons (pull factors). It is believed that one central pulling factor is South Africa's international image of democracy and freedom. The outsiders are attracted by the democracy that the local people are enjoying, and they also want to experience that because they still find it difficult to exercise their rights in their home countries. When they came to the country, they expected to find protection, tolerance, and opportunities in the country, which they could not find in their own countries. Because during the apartheid regime, some of the MK comrades went into exile in Africa, there were those foreign nationals who expected South Africa to return the favour extended by their countries to exiles of the anti-apartheid movement, especially the Angolans, Mozambicans, and Zimbabweans. South Africa's economic lure and promise of employment happen to be one of the factors that pull outsiders to this country (Harris, 2001).

South Africa is regarded as the leading economy on the African continent and is a middle-income country. It is for these reasons that South Africa boasts a higher standard of living relative to most of her Sub-Saharan counterparts. The annual GDP per capita is seen as a major source of attraction to the majority of immigrants from impoverished developing and less developing countries, both from the African continent, Asia and beyond. The immigrants from the SADC region, especially the

Zimbabweans, Mozambicans, Malawians, Zambians, Swaziland, Lesotho etc., concur that the prospect of a higher living standard relative to that present in their countries of origin drives thousands of immigrants into South Africa (Dinbabo and Nyasulu, 2015).

### **3.5. FLOW OF IMMIGRANTS, LACK OF INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL STABILITY IN SOUTH AFRICA**

#### **3.5.1 Immigration flow**

The end of apartheid in South Africa, a system which was designed to control movement and exclude outsiders, created new opportunities for internal and cross-border mobility and new reasons for movement by both locals and outsiders. Integration of South Africa into the SADC region has brought a major increase in legal and undocumented cross-border flows or movements and new forms of mobility. Reconnection of SADC with the global economy has opened it up to forms of migration commonly associated with globalization. High poverty and unemployment have pushed more people out of households; some have moved from their countries to South Africa in search of a livelihood. Member countries of SADC are still dealing with the legacy of mass displacement and forced migration. Recurrent civil strife in the rest of Africa has generated mass refugee movements and new kinds of asylum seekers to and within the region (Crush, William, and Peberdy, 2005).

According to Mills (1994), in 1986, more than seventy percent (70%) of mine workers in South Africa came from neighbouring countries like Mozambique, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. It is evident that South Africa depended much on immigrants, especially in the mines. These were workers in the senior grade. In fact, this cross-border migration was influenced by employment within the SADC region; this was prevalent long before the drawing of colonial boundaries, dating back at least 150 years ago. The countries of Southern Africa have been sending and receiving migrants since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, when labour migrants came to work on the Kimberley diamond mines, including from modern-day Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. When gold was found on the Witwatersrand, it changed the way people moved around the subcontinent to find work. Initially, most immigrants came to South Africa independently (Crush, William, and Peberdy, 2005).

Male labour migration to the mines (South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) and commercial farms and plantations (South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland) was the most common long-term form of legal cross-border labour migration within the region. There was a serious regulation of immigrants who worked in mines, through systems of recruitment under a single agency, the Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA). In around 1970, there were over two hundred and sixty thousand (260,000) male labour immigrants working in the South African mines. Immigrants came from as far as Tanzania. South Africa was not the only country that attracted immigrants who wanted to work in mines. Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Tanzania became magnets for labour immigrants from other countries. Commercial farmers and plantations were the other major employers of immigrants in South Africa (Crush, William, and Peberdy, 2005).

South Africa receives the highest number of immigrants from the SADC countries every year; some are skilled, some are semi-skilled, and some are not skilled at all. It is a challenge for South Africa to respond to the challenges raised by immigrants, such as the integration of migrants. The South African government has the principal responsibility of effectively managing the influx of migrants. Integration of immigrants happens through the local communities and local leaders of the communities into which migrants seek to insert themselves. The process of integration, then, is fraught with all kinds of difficulties and tensions between local South African communities and the immigrants that seek to integrate into them to varying degrees. The Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), established on 1 April 1980, was the precursor of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). It was in August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia, that SADCC was transformed into the SADC and this is where the SADC Treaty was adopted, redefining the basis of cooperation among Member States from a loose association into a legally binding arrangement. This regional block consists of 15 member states, which are as follows: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (SADC, 2018).



### **3.6 INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN TO LOCAL SOCIETY**

Immigrant integration can always be discussed in more specific terms, such as the extent to which immigrants integrate or participate in socioeconomic activities such as the labour market, education, or the social-cultural domain. Immigrants can integrate easily if they understand the culture of the host. The socio-cultural domain refers to the ability of the newcomers to speak the local language of the host; knowledge of basic characteristics of the country or province in which the immigrant is settled; and the acceptance of basic norms and values, especially legally anchored norms. The level of interaction between immigrants and people who have lived there longer or who are from the same ethnic group is part of the process of integration (Schonwalder, 2007).

According to Attias-Donful (2012), the process of integration in the context of migration is closely linked to the period or the number of years that you spend in a foreign country, which is the country that is hosting you. In other words, the longer you stay in a foreign country, the greater the need for integration into the local people. The majority groups in any society where migrants settle are the ones to set the tone and determine the nature of the integration activities and objectives.

Integration is a broad sense which refers to the condition of social cohesion as well as the process of inclusion of outsiders or newcomers, who are also known as foreigners. The process of integration can be seen as a two-way interaction between the institutions of a receiving or host country and the foreign nationals. Political integration of international migrants can be broken down into different aspects, which are political rights, identification, norms and values, as well as participation in local politics, and in most cases, it will be at the local level (Penninx, Berger, and Kraal, 2006). According to Globerman (1992), integration of immigrants and international migrants is a key concern of policy makers, and it has to address the issue of different groups' fitting together as a societal system to constitute a whole. International migrants can be integrated into the host society in a number of ways; they can be absorbed into a dominant culture or society. The immigrants adhere to the values of the majority and behave accordingly, which is behavioural assimilation. The majority of host countries continue to segregate outsiders; segregation implies ethnic barriers. In other countries, immigrants remain separated and are not allowed to become real members of the

mainstream culture. Segregation is a sign of a failure by different groups to integrate or become one unit; it occurs when foreign nationals find it difficult to coexist with the host nation. The possibilities are that different groups might find it very easy or be more comfortable in a segregated society (Globerman, 1992).

Gaining citizenship is considered one of the most fundamental indicators of the political integration of immigrants into the recipient society. The process represents a new political and civil rights arrangement as well as a psychological connection from the country of origin to the immigrants' host country. Political participation and the directions of immigrants' political orientations serve as indicators of the extent of political integration with the host system. Individuals acquire the meaning of political life (Garcia, 1981).

Newcomers become strangers to the local people. They want to be permanently accepted or at least be partially tolerated by the group they approach, or they want to settle with. Many immigrants find it very difficult, and it takes time to accumulate or gather experience from different interactions that occur in various social settings of the receiving society before they manage to behave in accordance with expectations according to the new cultural environment. There is one aspect which is very critical in the day-to-day life and reality of immigrants and the reproduction of their identity, which is the mastering of cross-cultural aspects of interaction and relations with the indigenous people. Immigrants, therefore, must understand the kind of situation they find themselves in; they must also know how to behave in different situations. Because of the new culture, it is difficult for immigrants to understand if they fail to cope with the new culture of the hosts or if it is the culture that does not make sense (Valenta; 2008).

According to Martinovic *et al.* (2009), immigrants make behavioural choices that are guided by their own preferences within the structural constraints of the receiving society. Most of the time, immigrants find it challenging when it comes to self-presentations and, at times, experience uneasiness and inferiority in everyday life because they speak a foreign language. Because of the language barrier, foreign nationals may find it difficult to express themselves or their feelings; they also develop complicated thoughts and ideas. In the process, they may feel that the host society perceives them as boring, simple-minded, and unintelligent. In this kind of a situation, some immigrants may experience such evaluation as humiliating, and that will remind

them that they are operating in a context that is strange and unfamiliar to them (Valenta, 2008).

Martinovic *et al.* (2008) suggested that immigrants who master the language of the host society stand better chances of getting engaged in contact with the natives. E.g., the Ndebele-speaking people from Zimbabwe and Sesotho-speaking people from Lesotho find it very easy when they are in South Africa because of the languages. The same goes with the Swatis and Vendas in BeitBridge. But there is a category of immigrants who tend to cluster themselves in their own ethnic group; they create what is called self-imposed ethnic segregation. Self-segregation or ethnic segregation is one way among many that immigrants cope with everyday life after settlement. However, segregation is not helpful when it comes to integration. Most immigrants will avoid any social context that does not favour their self-presentation, which is dangerous because it leads to unnecessary ethnic segregation of immigrants. No matter how much or how long the immigrants withdraw from mainstream society, they will have to meet and interact with the host nation in their daily lives as long as they live in a foreign land (Valenta, 2008).

### **3.6.1 The dimensions of Integration**

#### **3.6.1.1 Residential Integration**

According to Schonwalder (2007), the presence or availability of a specific immigrant group in a foreign land can also be seen as an advantageous opportunity for the development of community structures at the local level and can be understood as a base for ethnic elites. The assumptions are that the composition of a population has greater influence on social contacts in and networks in any community, and also that mutual interactions between residents help shape individual norms and orientations through peer groups, role models, and through the norms that shape the behaviour of certain individuals.

#### **3.6.1.2 Political participation**

Political integration is more of an inclusion of immigrants and participation in the local politics of the host and distribution of political rights. The aspects of participation concern the level of political activity of immigrants when they make use of civil and political rights and involve themselves in the political processes of a country both as

individuals and as members of social and cultural groups (Penninx, Berger and Kraal; 2006).

#### 3.6.1.3 Social integration

According to Penninx, Berger and Kraal (2006), the ethnic minority's geographical placement and the extent of their mobility condition them to access resources such as housing or accommodation, education, health, employment opportunities, and other varieties of goods and services from the government. In the process of social integration, there might be some cultural assimilation, but it is important to note that the focus is on relations or interaction between people, especially between immigrants and native inhabitants. It is not easy for social integration to take place because some immigrants prefer to practise their own culture in a foreign land, which is not highly possible.

### **3.7 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DEPARTMENTAL APPROACH IN SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT**

The South African borders are porous for different reasons, and that makes it easy for irregular immigrants to enter the country. It is without doubt that the primary obstacle to efficient and effective border control management is lacking, and this is because of a lack of coordination, or the absence of a collective approach, between the various government departments responsible for border control and management in the country. Border control is not a complicated exercise but an all-inclusive process that ensures the unified working together among the role players of all functions that set strategies for the purpose of regulating and managing the cross-border movement of goods and human mobility daily (Steinberg, 2005).

Hennop, Jefferson and Mclean (2001) state that some of the challenges at the border posts relate to resources. There is insufficient capacity in all the departments involved in border control and it is mainly related to the state of the country's revenue resources. This has a negative effect and results in poor levels of service delivery. The other challenge which makes border control ineffective is in relation to collective information, intelligence, and profiling systems at the ports of entry. Because of the absence of these systems, that leaves operations with an insufficient information base. Corruption and maladministration by some of the officials pose a serious threat to effective border

control and management. Presently, there is a lack of teamwork or uniformity between the role players in different ports of entry. This leads to a situation where an individual department involved at a border post works in isolation from the others (Steinberg; 2005).

There is an element of distrust and friction in some areas between the SAPS and SANDF. Both parties accuse each other of corruption and maladministration. If this lack of trust and accusations of corruption can be addressed in a positive manner, information-sharing will undoubtedly improve, which will result in a higher level of seizures of illegal goods and firearms and effective border management control across all the South African borders. The issue of not trusting one another even if you work for the same objective is a serious concern, and this kind of attitude of not working with the police if soldiers do not have to seems to be a problem only at the middle and lower levels of management. This is not to say that the challenge of lack of trust does not exist at the top management level; it does, but it is far less prevalent, which encourages a higher level of cooperation between the SAPS and the SANDF (Hennop; 2001).

Steinberg (2005) argues that it was very clear that the South African border control exhibited a disjointed structure. The lines demarcating the division of labour between the SAPS, Customs and Home Affairs were not clear and this led to a duplication of duties and functions. There were conflicts of interest among the role players in border control. At the dawn of democracy, the SAPS launched a specialised border function called the Border Police, which was divided into land border, harbor, and airport sections. The customs and excise merged in 1996 with the revenue service, a large-scale project of institutional convergence. It was very clear that the new institution brought positive ideas, exhibited a great deal of energy and motivation, and began to gear itself to take its place as a core agency in the sphere of border control. The institution insisted on taking up a permanent presence at all commercial border posts and ports with immediate effect. In the same way, the Department of Home Affairs started to get ready to take its rightful place as the main agency in charge of regulating how people move in and out of South Africa through rules and policies.

The way in which the agencies showed that there was disjointedness in the way the agencies prepared themselves was enough to prove that there was a lack of a unified

approach to border control and management. The Border Police decided to establish a Border Affairs Co-coordinating Committee to encourage the various agencies in the field to develop common policies so that they can be able to work together and avoid duplication of responsibilities. On the other hand, Customs set up a Customs Law Enforcement Task Group with the purpose of inter-agency information sharing. Because of the way each role player geared itself for the new order, it was a clear sign of some of the problems to come. The absence of an overall command structure to map out a single strategic plan for border control and management to draw clear lines between the functions of each agency leads to the ineffectiveness of the border management approach and that is the reason why the borders are so porous (Steinberg; 2005).

The South African government's interdepartmental approach increases fragmentation, single departments working alone, disparate views, pursuit of priorities, and a lack of shared intelligence. The single approach, as opposed to the integrated or coordinated approach, undermines the effective integrated policy response to border security and control. The decision, which was taken by the cabinet in 2003 to remove the SANDF from safeguarding the border and hand the responsibilities to the SAPS, is one of the indicators of ineffective policy direction and poor decision-making. This decision was irrational and a mistake by the government. After realising the mistakes, the decision was reversed and the SANDF was then redeployed in 2009, though the damage was already done. Poor decision-making and policy directionlessness render the system ineffective, which has consequences (Mahlangu and Obioha, 2015).

According to Hennop (2001), it is the government's responsibility to ensure that there is border management and control, and if the South African government is serious about borderline control and the cross-border crimes associated with it, the lack of personnel and resources deployed to handle these issues should be taken into consideration and make sure there are improvements. Now, South Africa's international land borders are open to whoever wants to enter or leave the country as much as they wish to do so, and this poses a threat to the country's national security.

### **3.7.1 Challenges facing the current approach of border security management**

The issue of lack of border security management that the country is facing at the current moment may as well be because of the challenges of the emigrating

governments and government departments dealing with migration in the receiving country. The challenges are discussed in detail below as follows.

#### 3.7.1.1 Failure of emigrate government to issue legal documents

Some governments, like Zimbabwe, fail to issue the required travel documents to the migrants and this is a strong contributing factor to the lack of border security by the receiving country and influences illegal migration. In Zimbabwe, the passport offices throughout the country were closed at some stage, and this left the people frustrated and stranded. The government later reopened the offices because of pressure from the migrants. The government was not open to processing new passport applications but only to clear the previous backlog, which means that the new applicants will have to wait. The migrants were left with no choice but to travel illegally when faced with the alternative of having to wait for years to obtain proper documentation (Mawadza, 2008). This is administrative work which must be done by the institutions (Mahlangu and Obioha, 2015).

#### 3.7.1.2 Policy and institutional framework

Mahlangu and Obioha (2015) further state that South Africa has got its national security priorities which are contained in various pieces of legislation such as the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1998 as amended. There was no comprehensive national security strategy until 2013. Because there was no strategy that addresses the challenges of national security, it has always been difficult to pin down a comprehensive border security approach that would help manage the influx of immigrants and other illegal activities at the borders. The interdepartmental approach, with its different legislative mandates, is perceived as a contributing factor to fragmentation and a lack of strategic focus. The idea of an interdepartmental approach is not entirely a bad move; all that is needed is good coordination and cooperation among all the role players in border management. Perhaps there is a need for the approach to be revised and premised on the needs of the National Security Strategy. The idea of a Border Management Agency was then established because of the ineffectiveness of the current approach. The justification behind the establishment of the BMA was simply because of the weakness of the current interdepartmental approach; it did not have policy direction in respect of border security and management.

### 3.7.1.3 Corruption

The South African Department of Home Affairs is faced with the problem of corrupt officials who abuse the system for their own benefits, human resources and administrative capacity. All this leads to slow turnaround time for processing documentation and inadequate systems checks (Mawadza, 2008). There is not enough personnel to deal with the high volume of work at the borders and there is a need for adequate human capacity at the borders to deal with the ever increasing volumes of cross-border traffic (Mahlangu and Obioha, 2015).

### 3.7.1.4 Training of personnel

Training of officials is one of the challenges facing the approach. The majority of the officials are not trained, and for the approach to be effective, there is a need to ensure that those officials deployed have adequate knowledge, skills, and competencies to do their jobs. Some immigrants use falsified documents to enter the country, and without proper training, it will be difficult to know that the documents are forged. This irregular and undocumented migration, falsified travel documents, and global terror attacks necessitate intensive training and ongoing R&D (Mahlangu and Obioha, 2015). Mawadza (2008) indicates that border control is insufficient and there is a need for more and better trained patrolling agents for effective border management.

### 3.7.1.5 Lack of technology

The unavailability of technological equipment makes the job of the SAPS difficult, and it is because of this lack of technology that the police are not able to track down the immigrants. This causes some frustration among the members of the SAPS who feel that they are fighting a losing battle; they have lost hope in the fight against all kinds of illegal activities at the borders. The members of the SAPS at the borders need some guidance from the Department of Home Affairs regarding the control of migration, but because of the lack of coordination amongst all the role players and the weakness of the approach, it is not easy for the two departments to share the guidance. This led to a situation where the SAPS feels that migration is a function of the police force but the sole responsibility of the Department of Home Affairs Mawadza (2008).



### **3.8 CONCLUSION**

The chapter provided current literature on the research topic. Relevant articles were reviewed in order to compare what previous authors discovered on the topic of international migration and border management. After conducting some research, the researcher concluded that international migration is a major concern that affects everyone in some way. When people migrate, whether legally or illegally, it benefits the country's population. South Africa faces domestic security challenges as a result of illegal migration. Furthermore, South Africa finds it difficult to manage the porous borders, and immigrants from neighbouring countries take advantage of the porous borders, which act as an open gate, allowing people to come and go as they please. The agencies or departments entrusted with the responsibility of guarding and managing the orders are failing the South African people. There is far too much bribery and corruption at the borders; it is like having two borders in one. The best way for South Africa to manage its borders is to develop a more effective approach and sound immigration policies. They must know who should and should not visit South Africa.

The methodology used in the study is described in the following chapter.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DEPARTMENTAL APPROACH ON BORDER MANAGEMENT**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

The following Chapter is a document analysis chapter. The document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which the researcher read relevant documents and interpret them in order to give voice and meaning around an assessment topics. The data from the documents is well prepared and given meaning so that the researcher can produce empirical knowledge. The document analysis in this study was relevant in the sense that the study is by nature a triangulation where there was a combination of methodologies in the study of the same phenomenon.

This chapter addresses several border management issues, including government policies that are implemented by departments at ports of entry. South Africa has faced the challenge of an increase in both legal and illegal immigrants. This is largely due to the country's socioeconomic and political stability, as well as the unstable conditions in source countries. However, South African legislation has been developed to address the challenges of migration. According to Sinclair (1996), in the 1990s, an official South African position on forced migrants began to emerge. South Africa has little formal experience with refugees; the first significant experience was with Mozambicans fleeing civil war in their own country. The South African government largely ignored these refugees, a situation facilitated by the multilevel governance system facilitated by the homeland policy. Furthermore, thousands of Mozambican immigrants are now permanent residents in South Africa because of the wars in their home country. During those years, it was simple for immigrants to migrate to South Africa because no one cared.

##### **4.1.1 Cross Border Management**

Cross-border management has become increasingly important to countries all over the world in recent decades due to the high volume of global travellers who continue to put border management systems under constant strain. Every day, both illegal and legal immigrants cross the border (Borinboonrat, 2013). According to Kolowski (2011), the world saw an increase in international tourists from 69.3 million in 1960 to 687

million in 2000. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that there were approximately 200 million migrants from all over the world in 2012, with the majority of the migrants migrating through illegitimate crossed borders in various parts of the world; however, this does not prevent countries from continuing to strengthen their border security and management.

## **4.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

South Africa, like any other democratic country, has regulations in place to manage population movement, both legally and illegally. The regulations aid in the regulation of people's behaviour in accordance with societal norms. The laws apply to anyone who finds himself or herself in the country, regardless of their status. However, some people choose to disregard the country's rules.

According to Peberdy (2002), South Africa's immigration policy has been changing since 1997. The current immigration policy of the country clearly favours skilled migration. South Africa's immigration system is quite sophisticated in the African context, and it provides many options for immigrants; the challenges are on the implementation side, which is due to a lack of capacity to implement policies. For decades, South Africa has been a country of immigration (Rassol, Botha and Bisschoff, 2012).

The Republic of South Africa's Constitution is widely regarded as one of the most progressive in the world. Furthermore, in comparison to other African countries, the immigration legislation provides a very broad range of different temporary visas as well as permanent residence permits. There are four types of long-term work visas available, as well as visas for volunteers, students, investors, life partners and spouses, international teachers, artists, tour guides, academics and professors, and applicants wishing to retire in South Africa. Some of these categories even provide a path to permanent residency and, eventually, citizenship. Immigrants from the African continent want to move to South Africa for these reasons (Peberdy, 2002).

### **4.2.1 Alien Control Act 96 of 1991**

The Aliens Control Act is a major piece of legislation governing migration policing. The Act was passed in 1991, and it consolidated several provisions governing entry and

residence into a single piece of legislation. The only significant attention paid to the Act since the formal end of apartheid in 1994 occurred in 1995, with amending legislation (Klaaren and Ramji, 2001). The Act called for the deportation of lawbreakers, including illegal border crossers, as well as the prosecution of those who hired them, the vast majority of whom worked in the informal sector. Furthermore, this was legislation based on the principles of control, exclusion, and expulsion (Maharaj, 2002).

It was an offence under the Act to employ, enter into any agreement with, conduct business with, harbour, or make immovable property available to illegal immigrants (Maharaj, 2002). Since these immigrants were aware that South African citizenship was difficult to obtain, many people were present in the country without formal citizenship rights. Bureaucratic inefficiency and a lack of political support from the leadership hampered the regularisation programmes. Furthermore, there is a lack of resources and inefficiency in the Department of Home Affairs, which contributes to the production of illegality (via late, incorrect, or invalid delivery of citizenship and/or residence services). Furthermore, the Department of Home Affairs' narrow focus on residence services, as well as its failure to take the lead in coordinating government departments in delivering other services such as health or housing, frequently means that such services were unavailable to non-South Africans (Klaaren and Ramji, 2001).

Furthermore, the South African Aliens Control Act required the temporary entry of people for a variety of reasons, including work, business, tourism, study, and medical reasons. However, some immigrants chose to enter the country illegally, and those who enter without documentation or whose temporary documentation has been revoked for violating a condition (for example, staying beyond the period specified in the permit without applying for a renewal) are considered prohibited persons, and their stay in the country is illegal, as is the case under the Refugee Act. It may be possible to regularise one's status as a prohibited person, as former Mozambican refugees and persons who applied for refugee status and received a 'section 41' permit before the Refugees Act 1998 went into effect in April 2000 (Handmaker and Singh, 2002).

#### **4.2.2 Refugees Act 130 of 1998**

While South Africa has only recently developed a policy on refugees and asylum, it is no stranger to displacement, having generated and received significant numbers of forcibly displaced people throughout its history. The Refugee Act (enacted in 1998) is widely regarded as a more progressive piece of legislation, having been extensively revised since its initial draughts were completed. The Act allows anyone to seek asylum and states that no one should be denied the right to seek asylum in South Africa. However, this asylum application must be processed, and applicants are not permitted to work or attend school while waiting for approval. The Refugee Act's implicit intention is that refugee groups will simply assimilate into South African life and have access to services just like any other South African. Furthermore, refugees are entitled to all types of public-sector services (Palmary, 2002).

Refugees began to migrate to South Africa in the 1990s, and this has taken on a different character than the previous "mass influx" from Mozambique. Immediately following the introduction of asylum determination procedures for individual applicants in 1993, the country experienced a flood of asylum applications, with everyone in neighbouring countries wanting to migrate to South Africa. Between 1995 and 1998, the flow steadily increased, eventually levelling off at around 20,000 per year. Asylum seekers have primarily come from neighbouring countries such as Angola, the Great Lakes region such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), formerly known as Zaire, Burundi, and Rwanda, Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia (Handmaker, 2001).

According to McKnight (2008), refugees in South Africa are protected by the South African Bill of Rights (Constitution) and the Refugees Act of 1998. Protection implies that they rely on state resources for protection and safety, which is a major concern for thousands and millions of locals because the majority of them are not from refugee-producing countries. However, the significant gap between refugee law in theory and law as implemented in practise in South Africa means that many refugees do not have access to the rights and protections guaranteed to them. The law is enforced by law enforcement agencies, and they must do what is right; if they find immigrants without proper documentation, they must question them. The vast majority of them entered South Africa illegally, and once there, they apply for asylum and begin looking for work.

Some immigrants struggle to obtain legal documents and then engage in illegal activities in order to obtain the documents. There is a circulation of documents obtained illegally that serve individuals who are otherwise without papers or have expired papers (asylum). Such documents purport to assist individuals, specifically those who lack status or papers or both, in obtaining the ability to work, travel without fear of repercussions from the police, register for school, access non-emergency healthcare, and gain banking privileges. As a result, foreign nationals who are unable to leave the country due to financial constraints are forced to engage in criminal activities in order to survive, such as purchasing asylum-seeker and refugee-status permits. A Section 22 asylum-seeker permit is valuable because it allows an immigrant to open a bank account, work, send his or her children to school, and access healthcare. Asylum seekers do not work alone in obtaining asylum permits through illegal means; they collaborate closely with Department of Home Affairs officials (Alfaro-Velcamp and Shaw, 2016).

#### **4.2.2 Refugees Amendment Act 2017**

All refugees who arrive in South Africa are expected to report to the refugee reception office within five days of their arrival; refugees, regardless of country of origin, are not supposed to stay undocumented for long. The Refugees Amendment Act 2017 (RAA 2017) went into effect on 01 January, 2020 and required all asylum seekers to have an asylum transit visa obtained at a port of entry before they could apply for asylum. This visa is supposed to be valid for five days when it expires, according to the Act. If immigrants do not apply for asylum within the time limit, they automatically become illegal immigrants. However, the Department of Home Affairs faces some challenges because some of them arrive in South Africa only to struggle with the language. The department will have to find an interpreter, and by the time the interpreter becomes available, the five days will have already passed (Handmaker, and Nalule, 2021).

Asylum seekers and refugees face some difficulties in gaining access to (RRO) refugee reception centres. Furthermore, the law gives the refugees 14 days to obtain the documents, and even the 14 days previously prescribed by the law for an asylum seeker to apply for asylum proved impracticable, owing primarily to bureaucratic and administrative barriers in the department. Upon application, an asylum seeker was granted an asylum seeker visa that was renewable on a regular basis (RAA, 2017,

section 22). As a result, the asylum visa may be revoked for a variety of reasons, including rejection of one's application or violation of any of the visa's conditions (Handmaker & Nalule, 2001).

Some refugees take advantage of the country's weakness. Section 35(1) of the Refugees Act authorises the designation of areas, centres, or places for the temporary reception of asylum-seekers or refugees in situations of mass influx, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Department of Home Affairs issued a Discussion Document to civil society organisations and the UNHCR in 1999, proposing the establishment of Reception Centres where asylum seekers would be required to stay while their applications for asylum were processed. Handmaker, 2001; Department of Home Affairs, 1999).

According to Ziegler, after 2020, the holder of an asylum transit permit becomes a 'illegal foreigner,' and such immigrants should be dealt with. Law enforcement agencies must take action against such a person. An asylum seeker must be removed from South Africa if their visa is revoked. The RAA expanded the grounds on which an asylum seeker could be denied refugee status, going beyond the traditional grounds stipulated by international refugee law (Sivakumaran, 2014). Furthermore, the provision provided for the exclusion of persons who had committed serious crimes, such as crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes against peace, serious non-political crimes, or acts contrary to the principles of the United Nations or the African Union (UN Convention 1951, article 1F; OAU Convention 1969, article 1F) (5). The RAA broadened these grounds to include anyone who entered South Africa other than through a designated port of entry and failed to provide compelling reasons for doing so, or anyone who failed to apply for asylum within five days of entering South Africa (Handmaker and Nalule, 2021).

#### **4.2.3 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1998**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1998) expansively delineates the rights of immigrants, shielding them from unconstitutional conduct and human rights violations. In drafting the Constitution, the democratically elected South African government wanted to create a progressive instrument that would give liberal

protections to citizens and non-citizens alike. South Africans believed it was necessary to endow each person with broad political rights to prevent apartheid-like violations from occurring again. At its inception, the 1996 Constitution achieved its goal and was heralded for its progressiveness. The Constitution's Bill of Rights gave all people fundamental and procedural protections (Hicks, 1999).

The Bill of Rights recognises fundamental rights for all persons by protecting the rights of all people in the country and affirming the democratic values of human dignity, equality, and freedom. The right to human dignity, wherein each and every one has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected, supports the broad delineation of fundamental rights. The most important fundamental right is encapsulated in the right to equality, which guarantees legal equality and protection from discrimination. Giving substance to fundamental rights, the Bill of Rights guarantees all people the right to a safe environment and adequate housing (Hicks, 1999).

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of South Africa gives procedural protection to all people. Section 12 provides that the freedom and security of the person secure the right to not be deprived of freedom arbitrarily or without just cause, to not be detained without trial, to not be treated or punished in a cruel, inhumane, or degrading way, and to be free from any form of violence from both public and private sources. During the arrest, any person may invoke the right to have just administrative action, which mandates administrative action that is lawful, reasonable, and procedurally fair and gives that person the right to have written notice of any adverse decision against him, as well as judicial review of administrative decisions. For detainees, Section 35 lists multiple protections, including the right to be informed of the basis for detention, to consult with a legal consultant or to have one assigned, to challenge the detention before a court, and to be detained only in conditions consistent with human dignity (Hicks, 1999).

#### **4.3 IMMIGRATION ACT 13 OF 2002**

The Immigration Act 13 of 2002, passed by the new government, was the first immigration act in the new democratic country. The Act is unique in that it does not prohibit temporary visitors of various categories, but it does exclude some people.



Furthermore, the Act excludes unskilled workers because they bring nothing to South Africa. South Africa requires outsiders with scarce skills who can share their knowledge with the locals. Furthermore, the Act excludes traders with little or no start-up capital. The majority of immigrants come to South Africa to engage in criminal activities in order to raise funds to start their businesses. African immigrants migrate to South Africa as an economic survival strategy for members of poor households in most African countries (Malatji, 2021; Isike and Isike, 2012).

Nonetheless, there are so many pitfalls in the Act itself. The Immigration Act No. 13 of 2002 effectively "criminalises" undocumented migrants and consequently makes it possible for the "arrest, detention, and deportation" of people on the assumption that they are illegal immigrants. However, there are those who cross illegally to South Africa. Some try to avoid deportation and they apply for asylum seeker status in an attempt to prolong their stay in South Africa because the majority do not want to go back home (Rugunana and Smit, 2011).

The Immigration Act No. 13 of 2002 was criticised by many people in the country due to its lack of consultation during its drafting. It lacked the people's voice in it. Therefore, in developing and passing the Immigration Amendment Act No. 19 of 2004 and the Immigration Regulations of June 2005, there was consultation with government and non-government bodies, which included the public and the Immigration Advisory Board. Although this brought about certain clarifications and positive changes to the immigration laws, it does not mean that South Africa now has a successful immigration policy (Rasool, Botha and Bisschoff, 2012; Borinboonrat, 2013). The legislation regulates lawful admission into and out of South Africa, those who are coming in legally and going out.

The Aliens Control Amendment Act 76 of 1995 was repealed by this Act. From then onwards, the Immigration Act became the main legislation responsible for controlling South Africa's immigration system. According to Schulze (2004), he is of the opinion that there is fundamental importance to immigration legislation; in general, this should not be underestimated. If the legislation is effectively implemented, it can help promote economic growth and attract skilled workers to the country, and each immigration officer plays an important role. Nonetheless, the new Immigration Act fails to provide straightforward, manageable mechanisms to meet this objective, and this is because

of a lack of direction and will by the department entrusted with the responsibility to ensure that the legislation is effective.

For decades, the issue of illegal, unauthorised migration has been a part of regional migration to South Africa, and has even been sanctioned by the state and incorporated into labour supply. The reason for the high number of illegal immigrants in South Africa is the porous borders, and it is impossible to know how many undocumented migrants are in South Africa today. In addition to their number, it is also difficult to know exactly who clandestine migrants are or where they come from (Dodson, 2006). Moreover, the majority are coming from the countries in the SADC region, and this is because of the scramble for jobs. Evidence shows that they come from a growing variety of countries, both on the African continent and beyond, from a wide range of economic and ethnic backgrounds and for a multiplicity of reasons (Dodson, 2006; Malatji, 2021).

According to Crush and Dodson (2007), the Immigration Act 13 of 2002 and the Immigration Amendment Act of 2004, in stated intent at least, mark a break with the initial period of post-apartheid introspection, replacing anti-immigrationist discourse with an economically based discourse of selective skills import. When the new act was passed, the goal was to establish a new system of immigration control that would take into account the needs and aspirations of the globalisation era, and to ensure that the South African economy had access to the full measure of needed contributions from outsiders (foreigners) at all times. Moreover, because of interstate relationships, it is not possible to eliminate or get rid of population movement. It was expected that the legislation would help in protecting the rights of South African workers by ensuring that "the contribution of foreigners in the South African labour market does not in any way adversely impact on existing labour standards and the rights and expectations of South African workers. However, by 2002, the government of South Africa realised that there was a need in the economy to recruit skilled foreign workers in sectors such as information technology, finance, and engineering, and this put pressure on the government (Rasool, Botha and Bisschoff, 2012).

Nonetheless, a policy connection must be maintained between foreigners working in South Africa and the host nationals. The economic underpinning of the new Act was reinforced and refined in the preamble to the 2004 Amendment Act, which states that the Act "aims at setting in place a new system of immigration control which ensures

that economic growth is promoted through the employment of needed foreign labour, foreign investment is facilitated, the entry of exceptionally skilled or qualified people is enabled, and skilled human resources are increased. However, there seems to be a new way of doing things because immigrants just come and work in the country, even if their work does not necessarily need skills (Crush and Dodson, 2007). There are many immigrants who are working in restaurants who do not even fit the requirements as stipulated in the Act.

Crush and Dodson (2007) lamented that the Immigration Act of 2002 and the Immigration Amendment Act of 2004, in stated intent at least, mark a break with the initial period of post-apartheid introspection, replacing anti-immigrationist discourse with an economically based discourse of selective skills import. The preamble to the 2002 Act states that it 'aims at setting in place a new system of immigration control which ensures that the needs and aspirations of the age of globalisation are respected' and that "the South African economy may always have access to the full measure of needed contributions by foreigners."

The Immigration Amendment Act of 2004 makes technical and legal clarifications, simplifies the more complex provisions of the Act and makes some changes to immigration governance. The preamble refers to a need for scarce skills in the country, investment and tourism, and the role of South Africa in the region. Notwithstanding the preamble, the IAA tightens provisions on the issue and renewal of visitor permits and tightens existing immigration control over work-related activities. Repatriation procedures for irregular migrants evident in the ACA were largely retained by the IA and IAA. Suspected irregular migrants (usually from the SADC) can be arrested, detained (in a detention centre or police stations and prisons) and repatriated to their country of origin without the option of appealing to a court of law. Repatriation procedures have been criticised by some human rights groups (Crush & Williams, 2005) and have caused some tension between the South African government and the governments of neighbouring countries.

The South African government, through the agencies and implementation of the Act, has the responsibility to ensure the proper regulation of admission of foreigners to, their residence in, and their departure from the country and for matters connected

therewith. The goal of the Immigration Act is to set up a new way to control immigration that will make sure that:

- Temporary and permanent residence permits are issued as expeditiously as possible and are based on simplified procedures and objective, predictable, and reasonable requirements and criteria.
- Without consuming excessive administrative capacity, security considerations are fully satisfied, and the State retains control over the immigration of foreigners to the Republic. Interdepartmental coordination constantly enriches the functions of immigration control such that a constant flow of public inputs is present in further stages of policy formulation, including regulation making.
- The needs and aspirations of the age of globalisation are respected, and the provisions and spirit of the General Agreement on Trade in Services are compiled and border monitoring is strengthened to ensure that the borders of the Republic do not remain porous and illegal immigration through them may be effectively detected.
- Reduced and deterred ports of entry are efficiently administered and managed. Immigration laws are efficiently and effectively enforced, deploying to this end the significant administrative capacity of the Department of Home Affairs, thereby reducing the pull factors of illegal immigration.
- The South African economy may always have access to the full measure of needed contributions from foreigners; foreigners' participation in the South African labour market has no negative impact on existing labour standards or the rights and expectations of South African workers.
- A policy connection is maintained between foreigners working in South Africa and the training of our nationals. Push factors of illegal immigration may be addressed in cooperation with other departments and the foreign states concerned. Immigration control is performed within the highest applicable standards of human rights protection, and xenophobia is prevented and countered within both government and civil society (Immigration Act, 13 of 2002).

#### **4.3.1 Objectives and functions of immigration control**

According to the Immigration Act 13 of 2002, the following are the functions of immigration control in South Africa.

- Promoting human rights-based culture in both government and civil society in respect of immigration control.
- Facilitating and simplifying the issuance of permanent residences to those who are entitled to them and concentrating resources and efforts in enforcing this Act at community level and discouraging illegal foreigners.
- Detecting and deporting illegal foreigners who are found in the country and controlling the movements of people within the borders of South Africa (Steinberg, 2005).
- Creating a climate of cooperation with other organs of state to encourage them to take responsibility for implementing the Act within the ambit of their respective powers and functions.
- The immigration control should assist in preventing and deterring xenophobia within the Department, any sphere of government or organ of State and at community level.
- The control should create a climate of cooperation with communities and organs of civil society, including trade unions, to encourage them to cooperate with the Department to implement this Act (Immigration Act 13 of 2002).
- Promoting a climate within the Republic, which encourages illegal foreigners to depart voluntarily to their home countries.
- The immigration control should ensure ensuring that, subject to this Act, migration to and from the Republic takes place only at ports of entry and illegal crossing of the borders is deterred, detected and punished.
- Promoting integration of functions, harmonisation, and cooperative relations among all organs of State with responsibilities in respect of controlling the borders and activities at ports of entry.

- Regulating the influx of foreigners and residents in the Republic to promote economic growth, inter alia, by ensuring that businesses in the Republic may employ foreigners who are needed only if the locals do not have the skill required. Facilitating foreign investments, tourism, and industries in the Republic, which are reliant on international exchanges of people and personnel.
- Permitting exceptionally skilled or qualified people to sojourn in the Republic and increase skilled human resources in South Africa.
- Facilitating the movement of students and academic staff within the Southern African Development Community for study, teaching, and research; and promoting tourism where applicable.
- It should also encourage the training of citizens and residents by employers to reduce employers' dependence on foreigners 'labour and promote the transfer of skills from foreigners to citizens and residents.
- Enabling family reunification; administering the prescribed fees, fines and other payments (Immigration Act 13 of 2002).
- Facilitating compliance with the Republic's international obligations. In addition, to achieve the objectives, set out in subsection, the Department of Home Affairs shall inspect workplaces in the prescribed manner to ensure that no illegal foreigner is employed and those foreigners, if any, are employed in the job description and at the terms and conditions set out in their temporal residences, and the relevant training fees, if any are paid.
- The immigration control should inspect institutions of learning to ensure that illegal foreigners are not enrolled therein and liaise with the South Africa Police Service to ensure that the identity of people, who are arrested, detained, or convicted and dealt with.
- The immigration control should educate and instruct law-enforcing agencies to detect illegal foreigners liaise with the South African Revenue Service to ensure that the identity of people who contravene the provisions of the laws administered by the Commissioner for the South African Revenue Services is checked for purposes of this Act.

- Educate communities and organs of civil society on the rights of foreigners, and refugees, and conduct other activities to prevent xenophobia; in cooperation with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).
- Promote programmes in foreign countries with the aim of discouraging people from becoming illegal foreigners and table the need for cooperation in preventing migration towards the Republic on the agenda of relations with foreign states, negotiating appropriate measures and agreements with such foreign states (Immigration Act 13 of 2002).
- Monitor and exact compliance from any person or entity exercising responsibilities or bearing duties or obligations in terms of this Act; deport illegal foreigners who are unwilling to leave the South Africa voluntarily.
- Immigration control must train its investigative unit to detect illegal foreigners.
- Monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of permits, control borders and perform any other function under the Immigration Act or which may be delegated to it.
- Must be empowered to contract through public tender with private persons to perform under its control any of its functions, including but not limited to detaining and escorting illegal foreigners for deportation purposes and ports of entry.
- The immigration control must administer ports of entry and monitor borders in terms of section 36 of this Act; and conduct any other activity called for by this Act or necessary for or conducive to its implementation (Immigration Act 13 of 2002).

#### **4.4 SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER MANAGEMENT PRIOR TO 1994**

It was in the early 80s when thousands of unrecognised Mozambican refugees fled their country to South Africa because of civil war. This illicit population movement was the most notable feature of the migration landscape, though the illegal immigrants were hardly regulated, and they did not feature in any official statistics. However, the actual numbers of migrants entering South Africa, particularly from neighbouring

countries like Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique during the 1990s, have been heavily contested, ranging from conservative estimates of several hundred thousand to heavily exaggerated figures ranging into the 'millions'. It was not easy to get the real figures because the immigrants came illegally, and it then became difficult for the government to get the correct statistics (Handmaker and Nalule, 2021).

According to Steinberg, 2005; Handmaker and Naude, 2021, during the immediate period following the installation of a new government in May 1994, migration and border control policies, coinciding with the legal and political transition from minority-led authoritarianism to a liberal democracy, the South African Police Service (SAPS) was primarily responsible for enforcing internal controls, a situation that led to a number of allegations of corruption and abuse of power. Just as it did during the period of apartheid, the SAPS played the most substantial enforcement role in comparison with other key border enforcement agencies in terms of manpower, enforcing internal control measures (detecting, apprehending, and detaining suspected undocumented migrants) and manning several of the land border posts. This includes the Lebombo border post, one of the most important land border-crossings known as the Maputo corridor, where high levels of bribery have been reported, although migrants (mostly small-scale entrepreneurs) report having otherwise been treated favourably. In addition to regulating the movement of people, the police have also been responsible for detecting illegal smuggling of goods and prohibited items (drugs, weapons, etc.) and, together with Customs, regulating the transport of legal goods (Handmaker and Nalule, 2021).

## **4.5 SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER MANAGEMENT POST 1994**

### **4.5.1 Policing the South African Borders at the dawn of Democracy**

The problem of lack of management at the borders started long ago when immigrants started to migrate into South Africa seeking job opportunities. Since 1994, the country's attempts to stop illicit migration have extended beyond South Africa's heartland. However, the South African government under the democratic regime has paid increasing attention to policing the nation's borders, introducing a new border control policy. The purpose of the policy was to exercise state authority over national territory as well as control the entry of undocumented migrants, contraband goods,



illegal drugs, human trafficking, and guns. The policy has included measures such as appointing an interdepartmental working team; strengthening border control; mobilising the armed forces to patrol the borders; and reducing recognised border crossing points. Border policing targets undocumented migrants from the region who, because of geographical proximity, are most likely to be "border jumpers" and this has been the case until today (Peberdy, 2001).

The new government came into power in 1994, and South Africa's land borders with Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho could be crossed through fifty-two land border posts designated as ports/posts of entry. There were also seven seaports and thirty-six airports that could receive international traffic. The effectiveness of these heartland and border-policing measures in controlling undocumented migration from neighbouring countries has always been doubtful. Nevertheless, the post-1994 emphasis on "sealing" the borders does reflect the post-apartheid policy shift from legal immigration and immigrant selection policies to illegal immigration. This obsession is only partly explained by the fact that the numbers of migrants have undoubtedly increased in the 1990s. It does not, for example, explain why the state also became hostile to legal immigration.' What these policies and measures suggest is that the new post-1994 South African state has quickly developed a very clearly defined spatial identity and sense of territorial integrity and that this, in turn, has been shaped by notions of nation-building and national identity (Peberdy, 2001), and that this did not stop immigrants from crossing.

The end of armed conflict in Mozambique resulted in the intensification of both regular and irregular forms of migration across the borders of neighbouring countries, including South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, etc. There was a serious need for the countries in SADC to strengthen their borders more, especially South Africa's, because everybody wanted to come to South Africa. The government in Mozambique took a decision to prioritise border control immediately after the war to try and control the movements of people entering Mozambique illegally and to fight the cross-border crime that has been taking place. The majority of people in Mozambique would commit a crime and flee to South Africa. At the same time, the post-apartheid South African government has adopted cross-border management policies guided by national migration and refugee legislation. However, it is of fundamental importance that these

policy reforms, institutional reforms, and border control arrangements are scrutinised (Seda, 2017).

#### **4.6 DEPARTMENTAL APPROACH FOR EFFECTIVE BORDER MANAGEMENT**

For decades now, cross-border management has become increasingly important to countries all over the globe because of the high volume of global travellers who continue to put border management systems under constant pressure. Illegal and legal immigrants cross the border daily (Borinboonrat, 2013). According to Kolowski (2011), he reported that the world experienced an increase in international tourists from 69.3 million in 1960 to 687 million in 2000. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that in 2012, there were approximately 200 million migrants from all over the world, and most of the migrants migrated through illegitimate crossings of borders in different parts of the world. However, this does not stop countries from continuing to strengthen their security and management at the borders (Borinboonrat, 2013).

Hammerstad (2011) lamented that South Africa's liberal constitution bestows rights on not only citizens but also foreign residents, regular or irregular. This is one of the contributing factors to high population movement; immigrants are attracted by the democracy and the constitution of the republic, and this encourages irregular cross-border movement. Asylum seekers have the right to seek work, education, and healthcare while awaiting the outcome of their application, usually years down the line. Pass laws are no longer in effect, and there are numerous job opportunities in the informal sector. Thus, the immigration system is anti-immigrant in form but littered with legal and practical loopholes. Some of the legislation contributes to poor border management.

##### **4.6.1 Lack of coordination among government departments at the South African borders**

According to Malatji (2020), there is poor coordination at the South African borders, and this makes the borders so porous. This is seen as a major security failure when personnel, such as police, military, and intelligence, do not coordinate with each other at the borders. Moreover, government departments are struggling to work closely together to enhance border management by sharing information and undertaking joint

border patrols. To manage borders well, everyone involved needs to work together and integrate their efforts.

Controlling the borders in South Africa is integrally a multi-departmental responsibility, which requires extensive communication and coordination across departments, agencies, and provinces, and covers the whole of the South African borders. Numerous government departments are involved with border management and must deal with people, goods, and means of conveyance; the regulation of commercial activity; and the prevention and combating of illegal activities taking place at the borders. The departments, which play a key role in border management, include the SA Revenue Service (Customs), SA Police Service, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Health, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform (Taute, 2007).

The lack of an effective border management approach has a negative impact on South Africa; international traffic can come and go at will. There are security measures in place at large international airports; however, there are no uniform national standards, and it is unclear who does what because the departments have different aims and objectives (Steinberg, 2005).

According to Hennop, Jefferson and McLean (2001), there is a lack of communication between the agencies working in the same field, resulting in the loss of valuable information on crime, crime syndicates, and other criminal activities taking place at the borders. Furthermore, there is a lack of trust between the agencies involved in border control at ground level, resulting in accusations of corruption. Corruption is a fact that needs to be dealt with immediately because all agencies accuse each other of corrupt activities. However, different departments face major challenges in addressing corruption because the amount of money on offer to officials is substantial (Irish, 2005). Steinberg (2005) posits that the overwhelming presence of uniformed SANDF soldiers at land border posts continues to create an unduly militaristic atmosphere at border posts and create negative public opinion. It is without doubt that the ports and border posts are understaffed, and this makes it difficult to effectively manage the borders, no matter how good the policies are. Ports and border posts are poorly designed, and people just move all over the borders, which encourages illegal activities. There must be a division of some sort so that those who exit the country do

not mix with those entering; exporters and importers mingle (Irish, 2005). Incoming passengers could mingle with outgoing passengers before reaching the border control point. Border control was not valued as a specialised field and did not possess its own professional identity. The lines demarcating the division of labour between the SANDF, SAPS, Customs and Home Affairs are not clear, and it is important that these functions need to be strengthened if the country is serious about effective border management (Montesh & Basdeo, 2012). There is duplication of responsibilities, and this is very confusing to the immigrants. There are conflicts of interest between departments (Steinberg, 2005).

#### **4.7 CONCLUSION**

All departments and agencies at South Africa's borders are responsible for border management. They would maintain organisational integrity and be capable of achieving their objectives if they worked together to help the government achieve its aim. Each would retain control over its own line of business. However, there are numerous reasons for poor border management, one of which is a lack of coordination between border departments. The legislative frameworks that help to maintain order and manage the influx of migrants in the country appear to be failing, and immigrants are taking advantage of this. South Africa does not require additional migration policies because there are already sound policies in place; all that is required is their implementation. For an effective border, all agencies and external stakeholders must collaborate to share information, identify threats, and respond to them.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

The chapter describes the methodology used by the researcher in this study to collect and analyse data. This chapter includes the research design, which is essential in any research project. This chapter discussed the respondents, including the criteria for inclusion in the study, who the respondents were, and how the researcher sampled them. The researcher described the research design that was chosen for the purpose of this study, as well as the motivations behind that decision. The instrument used for data collection, as well as the documents collected, are described, as are the procedures used to carry out this study. The researcher, on the other hand, went on to discuss the methods used to analyse raw and linguistic data. This chapter also emphasises the significance of ethics in research.

This study's research design is a descriptive and interpretative study that was analysed using qualitative and quantitative methods. The researcher conducted participant observation, face-to-face informal interviews/discussions with key respondents, and surveys with foreign and local nationals in both provinces, Limpopo and Mpumalanga, for this study. Furthermore, the researcher's justification for each of the data collection methods used in the study was discussed. The goal of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of South African border management in terms of the impact of international migration.

#### **5.2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

A research methodology is a method or strategy for systematically approaching a research problem. It is a science that studies how scientific research is carried out. In research methodology, we examine the various processes that a researcher employs to investigate his research topic, as well as the reasons for doing so. Not only must the researcher understand the research methods/techniques used, but also the methodological component, which is critical in any research project (Kothari, 2004).

The study used a mixed research approach, also known as the triangulation method, which is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Methodologies are classified into three types: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods, which combine quantitative and qualitative methods. According to Bless et al. (2013:15), "Quantitative methods are said to have emerged from the philosophical belief that the world runs according to natural laws and that the role of the scientist is to uncover or discover these pre-existing laws." It is also used to collect numerical data for statistical data analysis programmes like the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), Excel, and others. A qualitative technique, on the other hand, arose from more recent philosophical notions such as reality being relative and knowledge being created by humans (Sithole, 2013:15).

The goal of qualitative research is to gain insight into the meaning that people attach to their life experiences and how those meanings are processed. A mixed method is defined as a method of collecting, interpreting, and utilising both qualitative and quantitative data in a series of studies or a single research project (Bopape, 2018:40). Sometimes the research problems necessitate the use of both methodologies (qualitative and quantitative) in the same study to corroborate and expand on each other. When using a mixed method, the researcher used the qualitative method to supplement the quantitative data collected, ensuring that no gaps were left. Many people may not be able to understand numerical figures, but if they are accompanied by words, the study will make sense to a large number of people.

The qualitative data also aided in ensuring that no information gaps exist. This method originated in human and social science, according to Creswell (2003), but it has since been applied to health professions such as family medicine, pharmacy, mental health, nursing, and so on. A mixed method research design was used for the study, which included both qualitative and quantitative methods. Using graphs and tables, the quantitative method allowed the researcher to analyse the statistical data. The qualitative research method was used to collect data through interviews.

### **5.3 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The researcher was interested in explaining the subjects' nature and behaviour, so this is a descriptive study. Descriptive research is a research method that outlines the

characteristics of the population or issue being studied. This style focuses on the what of the research subject rather than the why of the research subject. The primary goal of descriptive research design is to characterise phenomena and their characteristics (Nassaji, 2015).

In this investigation, the researcher used triangulation research methods. The study investigated the same problem using a variety of research approaches. By combining various methodologies and empirical materials, the researcher successfully addressed the weaknesses of biases and the challenge of using a single approach. The quantitative method is based on measurements, numbers, and multiple scales, and it emphasises data obtained through surveys that is consistent and reliable (Bless, Smith and Sithole, 2013; Sheoraj, 2007). The quantitative research paradigm emphasises the importance of study generalisability and reliability (Delice, 2010). This method emphasises numbers and accuracy, whereas qualitative research focuses on lived experiences and human perceptions, allowing the researcher to gain a thorough understanding of and interpret the meaning and behaviour of human action (Malatji, 2017; Polit and Beck, 2012; Rutberg and Bouikidis, 2018).

Qualitative research is concerned with gathering and analysing information that can characterise events and people's characteristics without the use of quantitative data. It focuses on going into as much detail as possible about a small number of amusing occurrences or examples, with the goal of achieving depth rather than breadth (Sheoraj, 2007). Sources of qualitative data, according to Yeh and Inman (2007), include interviews, focus group discussions, observations, records, and artefacts from other approaches. Methods such as phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, biography, and case study can be organised in this order. Furthermore, such methodologies and sources reflect a wide range of research objectives, philosophical leanings, data collection methodologies, and analytic approaches.

Documentary analysis, according to De Vos et al. (2005), entails the examination of available and existing facts or documents to comprehend their substantive content or to illuminate deeper meanings revealed by their style and coverage. However, not all documents are prepared for scientific objectives; however, when they are reviewed and analysed for scientific purposes, the method of document analysis as a data gathering technique becomes operational. When the history of events or experiences

is important and direct observation or interviews with respondents cannot be used to investigate occurrences, this approach is useful.

This method is especially useful when the history of events or experiences is important but cannot be studied through direct observation or interviews with respondents.

#### **5.4 JUSTIFICATION FOR USING TRIANGULATION, MULTI-STRATEGY METHOD**

In this study, the researcher used the triangulation method, also known as the multi strategy, to increase the credibility and validity of the research findings. According to Noble and Heale (2019), credibility refers to trustworthiness and how credible a study is, whereas validity is more concerned with the extent to which a study accurately reflects or evaluates the concept or ideas that the researcher is investigating. The most common type of triangulation is methodological triangulation. Triangulation studies may include two or more sets of data collection, such as qualitative data sources, quantitative data, and desktop or secondary data. By comparing findings from different perspectives, the limitations of each method can be overcome. Triangulation is frequently used to describe research that employs two or more methods, also known as mixed methods (Heale and Forbes, 2013).

This ensures that fundamental biases resulting from the use of a single method or a single observer, which is used by most researchers, particularly in the humanities, are overcome. Triangulation is also an attempt to explore and explain complex human behaviour using a variety of methods to provide readers with a more balanced explanation (Noble and Heale, 2019).

The study's use of triangulation to answer a specific research question may result in one of the three outcomes listed below:

- The findings could converge and lead to the same conclusions.
- The findings may be related to different objects or phenomena, but they may be complementary and used to supplement the individual findings.
- The outcomes could be divergent or contradictory. Converging findings aim to increase the validity of the phenomenon under investigation through verification; complementary findings highlight different aspects of the



phenomenon or illustrate different phenomena; and divergent findings can lead to new and better explanations for the phenomenon under investigation (Heale, 2013)

## **5.5 STUDY AREA**

The study was carried out in two locations: Beitbridge border post in Musina, Limpopo Province, and Lebombo border post in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. Musina is a town that was previously known as Messina. The town is located in South Africa's Limpopo province. It is located near the Limpopo River, about 10 miles (16 kilometres) south of Zimbabwe. Musina is South Africa's most northern town. Musina is located in the Vhembe district, one of Limpopo Province's five districts. This is South Africa's entry point into the SADC region. The majority of the people in this town speak Tshivenda, with a little Sepedi and Tsonga thrown in for good measure. Lebombo is a border crossing from South Africa's Komatipoort, Mpumalanga province into Mozambique's Maputo province.

## **5.6 TARGET POPULATION**

The researcher was targeting senior officials in border security departments such as the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the South African Police Service (SAPS), and the South African Revenue Services (SARS). The chosen officials were at the director and other highest levels of decision-making. Moreover, local community members formed part of the study in a blinded Focus group discussions as well as illegal foreign nationals.

Because of the significance of this population, the researcher collected relevant information on the subject in a non-disturbing manner.

## **5.7 SAMPLING**

Purposive sampling was used by the researcher. According to Polkinghorne (2005), purposive data source selection entails selecting people or documents from which the researcher can learn a lot about the experience. It is critical for the researcher to select cases with a lot of information to study. These are the cases from which one can learn a great deal about issues central to the research purpose (Patton, 1990).

Purposive sampling, according to Koerber and McMichael (2008), is a method in which the researcher looks for participants who have certain characteristics or behaviours. The researcher considers the purpose of the research and selects samples accordingly in this sampling method. The most important guiding principle is maximum variation; that is, researchers should strive to include people who represent as wide a range of perspectives as possible within the scope of their purpose. Most of the time, this technique is used in qualitative studies, and it can also be defined as selecting units based on a specific purpose associated with answering the study's research question(s). Purposive sampling involves the deliberate selection of specific individuals or groups of individuals based on the valuable information that they can provide. Please include a breakdown of your sample size, consolidate it, and factor it in here.

## **5.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

A research method is an investigation strategy that progresses from underlying assumptions to research design and data collection. Despite other distinctions in research modes, the most common classification of research methods is qualitative and quantitative. Quantitative research methods were originally developed to study natural phenomena in the natural sciences (Myers, 2009). This methodology is based on measurements, counting, and the use of various scales (Bless, Smith and Sithole, 2013).

In the social sciences, the qualitative research method was developed to allow researchers to study social and cultural phenomena (Myers, 2009). Language, according to Bliss, Smith and Sithole (2013), is a far more sensitive and meaningful way of documenting human experience. Words and sentences are used to qualify the record information about the world in this case. These words could come from recorded interviews or a focus group discussion, written responses to open-ended questions, diaries, letters, stories, and other forms of literature, or field notes taken by a keen observer of social phenomena. This type of information is only used in qualitative studies.

## **5.9 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES**

There are numerous social science research techniques that can be used to collect data in any research project. The researcher employed a review of the literature,

document analysis, interviews, observations, case studies, and questionnaires in this study. These techniques are regarded as the most important in data collection (Blaxter, 1996).

The researcher chose literature review, desktop research, informal discussion/interviews, and observation as data collection methods for this study. Some researchers preferred triangulation, which is the use of multiple data collection methods. However, this is dependent on the study's objectives.

Using more than one research method has advantages. When the triangulation method of data collection is used in a single study, the goal and objectives do not change. The researcher should have good reasons for using more than one research method. However, it is important to note that using more than one research method takes time and requires more resources from the researcher.

According to Kajornboon (2005), the data collection method to use would be determined by the research goals/objectives as well as the benefits and drawbacks of each method. In order for the researcher to collect data, he must have access to the data that is required for the study. Data was also collected from a variety of sources such as written documents, records, the internet, surveys, and interviews. Some of the documents were obtained from border security departments, Statistics SA, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

### **5.9.1 Literature Review**

Polkinghorne (2005) posits that literature reviews in both qualitative and quantitative studies can be seen as a type of qualitative research method. The documents selected or data are from the scientific literature related to the research question. Review of literature is important in the research process; it is all about reading or recording data that is already available in different fields. The review of literature reduces the chances of duplicating the study. However, this does not rule out the possibility and chances of antithesis of one's work if one you feel that the findings of the previous researcher are not convincing.

Mouton (2001) posits that there are several reasons why the review of literature is critical and including amongst others, avoiding doing a study that has already being

done, being able to identify the availability of instrumentation that has proven validity and reliability. Literature review is concept- centric because the concept determines the organising framework of the review.

### **5.9.2 Desktop Research**

One of the data collection techniques used by the researcher was desktop research. Secondary data or data that can be collected without doing fieldwork is referred to as desktop research. In most cases, these are published reports and statistics, and as such, they are unquestionably important sources. Desktop research does not involve a field survey. Instead, it has to do with searching libraries and the internet. However, it could also include speaking with people in various organisations or conducting interviews with experts. The researcher conducts desktop research by gathering secondary data from internal sources, the internet, libraries, government agencies or departments, and published reports (Zhou and Nunes, 2016). Desktop research was adopted with specific reference to the analysis of documents for the Department of Home Affairs in South Africa.

### **5.9.3 Interviews**

Interviews allow for spontaneity, flexibility, and responsiveness to individuals; however, conducting the interviews, transcribing the discourse, and analysing the text frequently require significant effort and time.

The informal interviews were conducted in the form of a non-structured informal discussion by the researcher. This entailed an informal discussion with officials, community members, and immigrants. Interviews with participants are the most common method used by researchers to generate qualitative data. It is called linguistic data when an interview is defined as a "technique of gathering data from humans by asking those questions and getting them to react verbally" The goal of the interview is to obtain a complete and detailed account of informants' experiences (Potter, 1996). According to Kvale (1996), the goal of interviews is to obtain descriptions of respondents' lives in relation to the interpretation of the meaning of the described phenomena.

The interview is one of the most used tools in qualitative research methods. An interview, according to DePoy and Gitlin (2005:169), is a verbal dialogue between a

researcher and study participants based on a planned set of questions addressed to the study participants. Interviews can be structured, unstructured, or semi-structured.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with all participants. The researcher created a paper-based interview guide to use as a guide while asking questions. In contrast, semi-structured interviews frequently include open-ended questions, and conversations may deviate from the interview guide. Semi-structured interviews are used in this study because questions are prepared ahead of time. This gave the interviewer the appearance of being prepared and knowledgeable when administering the instrument. Semi-structured interviews, according to Longhurst (2003), follow a predefined and regulated set of questions. The questions are almost always asked in the same way and sequence. The tone of these interviews is informal and relaxed.

The researcher conducted interviews with officials as well as focus group discussions with outsiders/foreign nationals and local communities. The most common method used by researchers to generate qualitative data was interviews with participants. An interview is defined as a "technique of gathering data from humans by asking them questions and getting them to react verbally" Interviews are used to collect linguistic data. The interview's goal is to obtain a complete and thorough summary of the informants' experiences (Potter and Hepburn, 2005). According to Kvale (1996), interviews can be conducted to collect descriptions of the respondents' life worlds in relation to their perception of the significance of the given occurrences.

As a result, as data collection techniques, the researcher chose one-on-one or semi-structured interviews with representatives from border control and management agencies, as well as an observation. The researcher conducted focus group discussions with illegal immigrants in Limpopo and Mpumalanga. A blinded focus group discussion was held with locals or South African natives. However, due to security concerns, the Department of Home Affairs declined to participate in the study, citing national security concerns and a desire not to jeopardise state security. The researcher then used document analysis to examine the available secondary data. Majors or colonels from the SANDF in Limpopo, as well as Colonels from the SAPS in both provinces, a SARS official, and a representative from the Department of Agriculture, took part in the interviews.

#### **5.9.4 Focus Groups**

A focus group is a semi-structured group interview led by an experienced facilitator. They are the most common type of interview and consist of six to ten respondents who are questioned at the same time (Bless et al., 2013:45). Two focus groups with a total of forty (40) participants are part of the research. The participants are divided into twenty (20) foreign nationals and twenty (20) South African nationals at the Beit Bridge border post in Musina and the Lebombo border post in Komatipoort. Participants in the Musina Limpopo focus group discussion came from a variety of countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe. The group discussion included six males and four females. There was also a blinded focus group discussion with Musina community members.

The researcher held two focus group discussions in Mpumalanga, one with foreign nationals from Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique and the other with Komatipoort community members.

#### **5.9.5 Questionnaires**

A questionnaire, according to McMillan and Schumacher (2006:194), is a prepared series of written questions or statements developed by the researcher to collect data related to the study subject. In its most basic form, a questionnaire is a means of communication between participants and the researcher. The researcher created a questionnaire to answer the study's purpose and goals. A total of one hundred and forty (140) participants were sampled.

#### **5.9.6 Surveys**

The survey was carried out in both Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces. As part of a survey, one hundred and ten (110) respondents were sampled and asked to complete questionnaires. Questionnaires are a set of written questions that participants must respond to in writing (Morgan and Harmon, 2001). The probability sampling approach is used in survey research to collect a sample of participants from a large population. The poll included 110 foreign nationals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Rwanda, Swaziland, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

### **5.9.7 Observation**

The researcher observed officials as they went about their daily business at the Beitbridge and Lebombo border posts. The researcher, however, was unable to accompany the South African Police Services (SAPS) and South African National Defence Force (SANDF) on patrol due to security concerns. The researcher attached the memos to the interview transcriptions as part of the text to be analysed where he was able to do some observation. These memos were also created during data analysis to capture ideas and the researcher's thoughts as they occurred to him. Memos can be used to adjust the protocol and remind researchers of topics to explore in follow-up interviews if the researcher is interviewing more than two respondents or approaches in interviews with new participants (Polkinghorne, 2005).

According to Potter (1996), observation is a technique for gathering data through direct contact with an object, typically another human being or participant. Observational data sources include participant behaviour, facial expressions, gestures, bodily tone, clothing, and other nonverbal cues. In qualitative studies involving participant experiences, observational data play a larger role. The researcher took observational notes during the interview, but they were usually taken immediately after it ended. Some researchers used an audio recorder to record their observations first, then transcribed them later. This was a good strategy because the researcher did not leave out important details. Others record them directly in written form, but this depends on how fast the researcher is and if he can write while discussing.

According to Polkinghorne (2005), some additional contributing observations may be remembered during a review of the audiotape made during the interview. It is critical for the researcher to observe how information is shared among departments and how effective the interdepartmental approach is when it comes to border security management.

### **5.9.8 Documents**

Various documents addressing the research problem were examined. A document, according to Mokgalakwe (2006), is an artefact with an inscribed text as its central feature. Documents are written texts created by individuals and groups in the course of their daily activities that are solely for their own immediate practical needs.

The researcher used data from documents that were already available. Documentary data plays an important role in social science research, making a greater contribution to the field. This documentary analysis method is consistent with the fact that all documentary sources are the result of human activity and are based on ideas or theories. These theories exist within the context of specific social, historical, or administrative conditions and structures (Macdonald and Tipton, 1996).

Documents have been written with a specific purpose in mind, are based on assumptions, and are presented in a specific manner or style. To this extent, the researcher must be fully aware of the documents' origins, purpose, and intended audience. It is important to note that documents are not created with the intention of being used for research; however, this does not mean that they cannot be used for research purposes. Unlike a speech, a document can exist independently of the author and the context in which it was created (Mokgalakwe, 2006).

There are two types of documents that are commonly used: primary documents and secondary documents. Primary documents are eyewitness accounts created by people who witnessed the event or behaviour being studied. Secondary documents, on the other hand, are documents created by people who were not present at the scene but received eyewitness accounts to compile the documents or have read eyewitness accounts (Mokgalakwe, 2006).

For document analysis in this study, the researcher relied heavily on secondary data.

### **5.9.9 Authenticity and Credibility of document data**

The researcher ensured that the data was reliable and that control measures for handling documentary sources were in place. Authenticity, credibility, representativeness, and meaning are examples of these. Authenticity refers to whether the evidence is genuine and from reliable sources; credibility refers to whether the evidence is typical of its kind; representativeness refers to whether the documents consulted are representative of the entire set of relevant documents; and meaning refers to whether the evidence is clear and understandable (Mokgalakwe, 2006).

#### **5.9.9.1 Authenticity**

Authenticity, according to Mokgalakwe (2006), refers to whether the evidence is genuine and of reliable and dependable origin. The reliability of evidence for analysis



is a critical criterion in any research. The researcher has a duty and responsibility to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the documents consulted. After establishing the authenticity of the documents, the researcher must authenticate or confirm the authorship, which means confirming that the names on the documents are those of the authors. The researcher used Google Scholar to search for scientific secondary documents that were relevant to the study. The University of Limpopo has a dedicated librarian who assisted in the search for, and collection of reliable and authenticated sources related to the study for the purposes of analysis.

#### 5.9.9.2 Credibility

The credibility of evidence refers to whether it is free of error and falsification. The issue of credibility should be concerned with the degree to which an observer is sincere in selecting a point of view to record an accurate account from that chosen standpoint. Concerning credibility, or whether the documents consulted by the researcher are free of distortion, the researcher will ensure that the documents used were prepared independently and previously. None of the documents were created with the researcher in mind. As a result, I believe the documents were genuine and could not have been tampered with for my benefit or to mislead me. As a researcher, I believe that the opinions expressed by these people were genuine. This also applies to the opinions expressed in the consultancy reports. I have no reason to believe that the consultants purposefully misled their client, the government (Mokgalakwe, 2006).

The documents used in this study were not created specifically for this study, but to add to the body of knowledge. Furthermore, because the documents were so important, the researcher decided to use secondary sources, which are available on online platforms and in various journals.

#### 5.9.10 Archives

The archive data or material consists of documents kept in archives for research purposes. The documents are available for researchers who want to look into a similar issue further. Archive documents are used when the researcher does not intend to conduct formal interviews (De Vos et al., 2002). However, because the study is triangulation, the researcher used both methods in this study.

## **5.11 DATA TRANSCRIPTION**

Following the collection of linguistic data, the researcher transcribed all qualitative data from the original audio recording verbatim. It is essential to transcribe your data because it aids in the systematic organisation and analysis of your data. The researcher combined verbatim transcription with researcher notation of participants' nonverbal behaviour. They are both essential to qualitative data collection's dependability, validity, and veracity. According to Halcomb and Davidson (2006), the existence and use of verbatim transcripts is so important that it can aid in the development of an audit trail of data analysis by supervisors or independent individuals.

## **5.12 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY**

This is an example of a case study. As a result of the nature of generalisability, this type of approach has an uncertain place in the field of social science or humanities. Another critical point is that a well-conducted case study adds value, especially where people's knowledge is limited (Punch, 1998).

The term "reliability" refers to long-term stability, whereas "validity" refers to accuracy. These concepts are important for qualitative research because they help to define the strength of available data. This is especially important in the context of generalisation, where the ability to transfer findings to other contexts or larger theories is limited by the quality of evidence. This is about conformability and dependability (Ritchie et al., 2013).

## **5.13 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

When it comes to interviews, the setting is crucial, especially in qualitative interviews where the interviewer interacts with the interviewees. In this study, the researcher was open to suggestions and let the participants choose the location of the interviews. This is critical because the conversation must take place in a quiet environment where there will be no disruption because the interviews are tape recorded. Government officials were interviewed in their offices/workplaces, whereas community members in a blinded focus group discussion chose to be interviewed in the field because it was quiet and there was not too much movement that could distract or divide their attention.

Illegal immigrants were also given the option of choosing a location for their interviews, which they chose because it was more convenient for them, and they were concerned about their safety. The researcher assured them that they are safe and that they should feel at ease and open to sharing their experiences.

The interviews were conducted by the researcher with the assistance of research assistants who were fluent in the local languages. However, it is important to note that the local language plays an important role because participants can share more information and express themselves. The participants can provide you with more than you have requested. This was a simple exercise because the researcher created instruments in English, French, Portuguese, Venda, and Swati for participants who did not speak English. Even though the participants' first language was not English, their command of the language was excellent due to their level of education, particularly among the officials. In a blinded focus group discussion, community members used both local languages and English. After conducting interviews in various languages, the researcher had to translate those that were not conducted in English into English for analysis. By transcribing the linguistic data into English, people who do not understand French, Portuguese, Venda, or Swati can not only access the data but also gain a better understanding of the phenomenon under investigation.

The researcher assured the participants that they would be treated with respect, that all participants are equal, and that no one participant is more special than the others. As the interviews progressed, the researcher and research assistants did their best to treat the participants with the utmost respect. When participants are assured that they will be treated with dignity and equality, particularly in a focus group discussion, they will feel special and willing to share more information with you without fear of being judged.

Before the interviews, the researcher explained the background of the study so that the participants understood it, as well as an explanation of ethical consideration and informed consent, which discussed voluntary participation and tape recording, among other things. To avoid respondents speaking at the same time, the researcher explained the focus group rules before beginning the discussion. It is critical to explain the focus group discussion rules before you begin facilitating the discussion in order to avoid unnecessary arguments and dialogue among the participants themselves.

The discussion went very well, and everyone in each group was given the opportunity to contribute without fear or favour. The researcher did not take an expert position and was open with the participants, allowing them to easily talk about their experiences and challenges since arriving in South Africa, as well as the difficulties they faced when migrating to South Africa. It was just a normal conversation between the researcher and the people who took part in individual and group interviews.

The interviews were recorded using a digital voice recorder with the participants' permission, and all audios were transcribed verbatim to ensure that the words were recorded exactly as they were. The method of voice recording was chosen because it allowed for continuous conversations, whereas writing notes would have disrupted the flow of the interview. This enabled the researcher to avoid omitting important information. This made it very easy for the researcher to listen to the voice recordings repeatedly for data transcription purposes. Participants were at the centre of the research and treated as experts in the field of migration because they were able to freely share their experience and knowledge with the researcher, which aided a lot because the participants felt like they owned the study because it was all about them, particularly during the focus group discussions.

#### **5.14 DATA ANALYSIS**

After collecting linguistic data and conducting a literature or desktop search, the researcher used thematic analysis to examine and interpret data. Thematic analysis is defined by Braun and Clarke (2006) as a process for detecting, analysing, and reporting patterns (themes) within gathered data. Thematic technique meticulously organises and describes your data collection. This type of analysis, however, is quite significant because the researcher is conducting both a qualitative and quantitative investigation. In any qualitative research, knowledge is not passively observed; rather, it is actively generated and grows or unfolds through an analysis of people's internal conceptions (Yen and Inman, 2007). Thematic analysis determines which themes are important in describing the situation under consideration. The primary goal of the analysis is to provide answers to the research topic.

The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to analyse quantitative data. SPSS, or the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, is a sophisticated and

user-friendly data management and statistical analysis software package (Landau, 2004). Quantitative analysis is concerned with characterising and comprehending things statistically and numerically. The goal of analysis is to use numerical variables and statistics to analyse the data collected for the phenomenon; it includes computational and statistical methods of analysis.

### **5.15 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The South African government is concerned about international migration because it has an impact on the host country. This type of legal and illegal movement occurs daily in this country. This study is being conducted with the understanding that it must not only contribute to knowledge production, but also assist the government in dealing with the inflow of aliens. A large number of people from outside the country continue to visit South Africa because they see it as a place where they can live peacefully with their families and conduct business.

The study's significance is that it should be able to provide a richness of a case study scenario to demonstrate the impact of international migration on South Africa. South Africans are forced to share their limited resources with outsiders in this regard. As a result, fights break out between hosts and outsiders. These are resources that are supposed to benefit the people in the area. The study will advise border security departments on how to best manage the influx of immigrants into the country. One of the study's main goals is to determine why these people come to South Africa, or what truly attracts them. This study will provide solutions to the government on how to best address the problem of irregular and legal immigrants in the country, as well as how the availability of different cultures makes integration impossible rather than mythical.

### **5.16 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The researcher applied for ethical clearance at TREC (Turfloop Research Ethics Committee), and once approved, the researcher began data collection. All participants were informed of the study's purpose and were advised to skip any questions that they did not feel comfortable answering.

The researcher is responsible for ensuring that no potentially hazardous conditions exist during the research process for the subjects of inquiry or people. According to Punch (2000), social research involves consent, access, and ethical issues because it is based on and about people.

The researcher ensured that the following aspects were followed throughout the study:

- **Informed consent**

According to Malatji (2017), participants should be informed about how they were chosen, and the proposed study would ensure that respondents' informed permission is obtained and signed. The researcher is acutely aware of his responsibility to be attentive to and courteous to study participants and their fundamental human rights. The researcher fully embraced the University's Ethical Code and explained or clarified the purpose and objectives of the study, as well as the methods to be used, to everyone involved in this research, in the languages of the respondents.

- **Confidentiality**

According to Folkman (2000), privacy is a person's interest in controlling other people's access to information about him or herself, while confidentiality is the right to keep private information disclosed during a professional relationship with a researcher during data collection. All records will be kept secure, with only the researcher having access to them.

- **Avoidance of harm**

According to Dixson and Quirke (2018), the first priority of a social researcher should be to ensure that the people being studied are not harmed as a result of their participation in the process. The respondents will suffer no physical or psychological harm. If a participant suffers from psychological or emotional distress, the researcher will ensure that they receive assistance and will refer them to the nearest counselling facilities that are closer to the study area. All participants were treated with dignity and respect; they were not forced to participate in this study, and if a participant wishes to withdraw from participation due to his or her beliefs, such a participant is free to do so.

Prospective participants will be asked to verbally confirm that they are not South African citizens, permanent residents, refugees, or asylum seekers in order to determine their undocumented status. The researcher had to reassure the foreign nationals that their participation in this study would not affect their stay or expose them in any way. They should feel free to participate in this study and see it as an opportunity to share their experiences with the researcher on issues related to community integration and human mobility.

- **Anonymity**

According to Wallace (1999), anonymity occurs when a person is unidentifiable in some way or context. The researcher made certain that the right to remain anonymous is always protected, and that whatever they communicate is kept private. During the data collection process, participants did not use their real names; instead, they used codes such as participant A, B, C, D, and so on.

## **5.17 CONCLUSION**

This chapter focused on the development and administration of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The section went on to explain the reasoning behind the use of triangulation and the mixed method. It also explained why each method was chosen and what it meant for later stages of the research, such as final questionnaires and interviews. This section also discusses the authenticity and credibility of the documents used.

The effectiveness of departmental border security management will be discussed in the following chapter.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **RESEARCH RESULTS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

The previous chapter discussed the effectiveness of South Africa's border management strategy and policies. The sixth chapter analyses and interprets study findings based on linguistic data gathered through interviews. The researcher held focus group discussions with foreign nationals from various African countries at both research sites, Musina and Tonga village, which is the closest village to the Lebombo border. The focus group discussions included ten people per group. Participants from both research sites were allowed to use their native language with the assistance of an interpreter when necessary. The majority of them are from countries where they speak French as well as other local languages such as Swahili, Lingala, and Kirundi, which is spoken in Burundi.

However, because some of the participants have been in the country for years and are fluent in the local languages, the researcher allowed them to use English as well as their native languages, including South African languages such as Venda and Swati. It is critical that participants speak freely in the language in which they are most comfortable, especially in qualitative studies, in order to share their experiences.

Four (4) blinded focus group discussions were held, two with illegal immigrants and two with South African locals. The term "blinded focus group" was used by the researcher with the communities because these people live alongside immigrants in their communities but are unaware of their immigration status. Before beginning the interviews, the researcher took his time to establish rapport with the participants in order for them to develop trust and be able to share their knowledge and understanding of the topic at hand.

Building trust between the researcher and the participants was critical because the participants knew who the researcher was and what the research was all about, as well as why it was important for them to participate in this study. The first day of meeting the participants was primarily for the purpose of establishing rapport, and the interviews took place the following day.



Building rapport is one of the most important steps to take in ensuring that you conduct effective interviews in a qualitative study and facilitate richer and more in-depth responses (Minero, 2020). Because different languages were used in these discussions, linguistic data was transcribed and translated from other languages into English.

### **6.1.2 Biographical information of respondents in qualitative interview**

The focus group discussions were mixed gender in order to avoid bias and allow both males and females to express themselves. In Musina, the focus group discussion with illegal immigrants had 10 participants, 6 males and 4 females, and the blinded focus group with community members had 6 males and 4 females.

The majority of the participants were over the age of 35, with the youngest in the groups being 25. All of the foreign nationals who participated in these discussions are illegally present in the country. The majority of them have no formal education or training, but they can read and write in French and English.

Few of them are married to fellow citizens. The researcher conducted two focus group discussions with illegal foreign nationals and hosting communities in Mpumalanga, Tonga. The gender was males and females, with 6 females and 4 males from different parts of the continent in the foreign national group. They all speak Swati, the local language, because they have lived in Mpumalanga, South Africa, for many years.

Those from Mozambique are still struggling with English, but are fluent in Swati, the local language. The reason for this is that Portuguese is the language of instruction in Mozambique. They are doing some odd jobs in and around Mpumalanga, Tonga. This study included participants from various departments such as SARS, SAPS, and the SANDF. They all have more than 20 years of border experience.

All of the officials who took part in the study were between the ages of 45 and 60, and some had post-secondary education while others only had a Grade 12. Because this is a triangulation study, the researcher used thematic analysis (TA), the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, and ATLAS.ti, as well as document analysis.

To protect the participants' identities, the researcher used code (pseudonyms) when analysing data from them. As stated in the informed consent, it is critical that the researcher protect the respondents. Respondents are thus safe in this manner. Allen and Wiles (2016) lament that it is the responsibility of researchers to protect informants' anonymity, for example, by assigning numbers or aliases to individuals. "Your name will not be associated with the research findings in any way, and only the researchers will know your identity as a participant," a typical consent-to-participate form promises.

Respondent or participant identity must be protected at all stages of the research, beginning with site selection and recruitment and continuing through data collection, analysis, and publication. The privacy of participants must be respected when analysing data by using fictitious names or codes in reporting findings, and the research should avoid disclosing information that would harm participants by using "composite stories so that individuals cannot be identified.

## **6.2. ANALYSIS, DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF THEMES THAT EMERGED FROM QUALITATIVE DATA**

This phase of the analysis entails the generation of various codes in ATLAS.ti through constant data comparison via a procedure known as open coding (Åge, 2011). Since it involves comparing respondent information with emerging codes, this procedure will permeate the entire research process (Heath and Cowley, 2004). The study clearly used quantitative analysis, as evidenced by the previous section. Rather than a preconceived conceptual framework, the data collection phase of qualitative analysis in this section begins with a sociological perspective of a general problem area (Glaser, 1978; Neergaard and Ulhi, 2007). As a result, the researcher began with an open mind (asking interview questions that answer all the research questions). The researcher examined the list of topics and ideas that arose during the first stage to achieve and identify the Thematic Framework of the study, while keeping in mind the study's goals and the themes in the interview guide, which mirrored the research questions. Table 6.6.1 shows how the topics, ideas, and concepts are organised based on how closely they relate to the topic guide and how frequently they appear in the interviews.

**Table 6.6.1:** Themes and sub-themes of the study

<b><i>THEMES OR RESEARCH OBJECTIVES</i></b>	<b><i>SUB-THEMES OR PRIORI CONCEPTUAL ISSUES OR BROADER CODE</i></b>
<b><i>BORDER MANAGEMENT</i></b>	<p>Bribery on Security Officers</p> <p>Corruption Among Home Affairs officers</p> <p>Tightening Security on Entry points</p> <p>Training and Educating all Boarder Officials</p>
<b><i>MIGRANTS' CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS</i></b>	<p>Economic advantages (job availability and improvement of standards of living)</p> <p>Personal/Family Ties</p> <p>Government Influence</p>
<b><i>IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION</i></b>	<p>Discrimination and Xenophobia</p> <p>Poor service delivery</p> <p>Economic and Social Challenges</p>
<b><i>COMMUNITY AND COPING STRATEGIES</i></b>	<p>Social Cohesion</p> <p>Documentation Initiative</p> <p>Promotion of non-discriminatory practices</p>

**Source:** Developed for this study

This study had established the priori topics, themes, and sub-themes that were directed by study objectives to aid in the creation of the interview schedule or data collection instrument. It was critical at this point to keep an open mind and allow the empirical data to determine the codes that were transformed into initial themes by the participant stories. Because it is not an automatic or mechanical procedure, the initial theme framework will be improved during subsequent phases of analysis. This stage included logical and intuitive reasoning, reflections, the researcher's function, and the formulation of judgments about meanings, the applicability and significance of conceptual concerns, and implicit relationships between ideas (see Table 6.6.1).

### **6.6.1. INDEXING, SORTING AND CODE DISCUSSIONS**

The study now moves on to the indexing, sorting, and coding discussions; this is an analytic process that makes sense of all the themes and sub-themes discussed previously (see Table 6.6.1). The study used illustrations to summarise the main themes in a piece of text through indexing, sorting, and code discussions. Indexing, sorting, and code discussions are typically a strong and sensitive technique for systematising and presenting qualitative analyses. Most importantly, it aided in the analysis of respondents' information for this study. The following presentations allowed for an in-depth and rich exploration of the information gathered from the interviewed groups and individuals, as well as the discovery of uncluttered structures underlying the research gap knowledge discussed in Chapter 1.

This study created a coding matrix based on four (4) focus groups and individual interview transcripts with community members, government/security officials, and illegal immigrants. From each interview question, the interviewed groups outlined their perceptions of South African border security management. The participants had different perspectives on issues such as illegal immigration and border security management. The fine descriptive codes that emerged from the empirical evidence or responses, as well as the research preliminary thoughts or notes on "what information was this about," were stated from the researcher's perspective for each dimension, and finally the initial categories emerged.

The second approach of the coding and discussion stage of qualitative data analysis was the creation of a categorisation matrix index. The data can be organised into first categories that are similar to one another, which can then be combined to generate initial themes. To organise the entire dataset, a "categorisation matrix index" was created using these initial categories and beginning themes. The categorisation matrix index was continuously improved throughout the data analysis as new information from empirical evidence and as part of the data reduction process surfaced.

Since the conceptual issues associated with the identified thematic framework and its conceptual issues are aligned to the broader codes or sub-themes and interview questions, coding the initial themes in this manner allowed the study to at least outline meanings about what each participant's viewpoint was about. The first motifs to emerge are critical. The manual descriptive finer codes served as the first level of in-depth analysis because they allowed researchers to consider the connections between the initial categories and beginning themes while remaining connected to the original empirical evidence. The initial topics were assigned an index number based on their table number to be used as an audit trail or to demonstrate rigour and abstraction in the following stage. The following section goes over the study's themes and sub-themes, or broad codes.

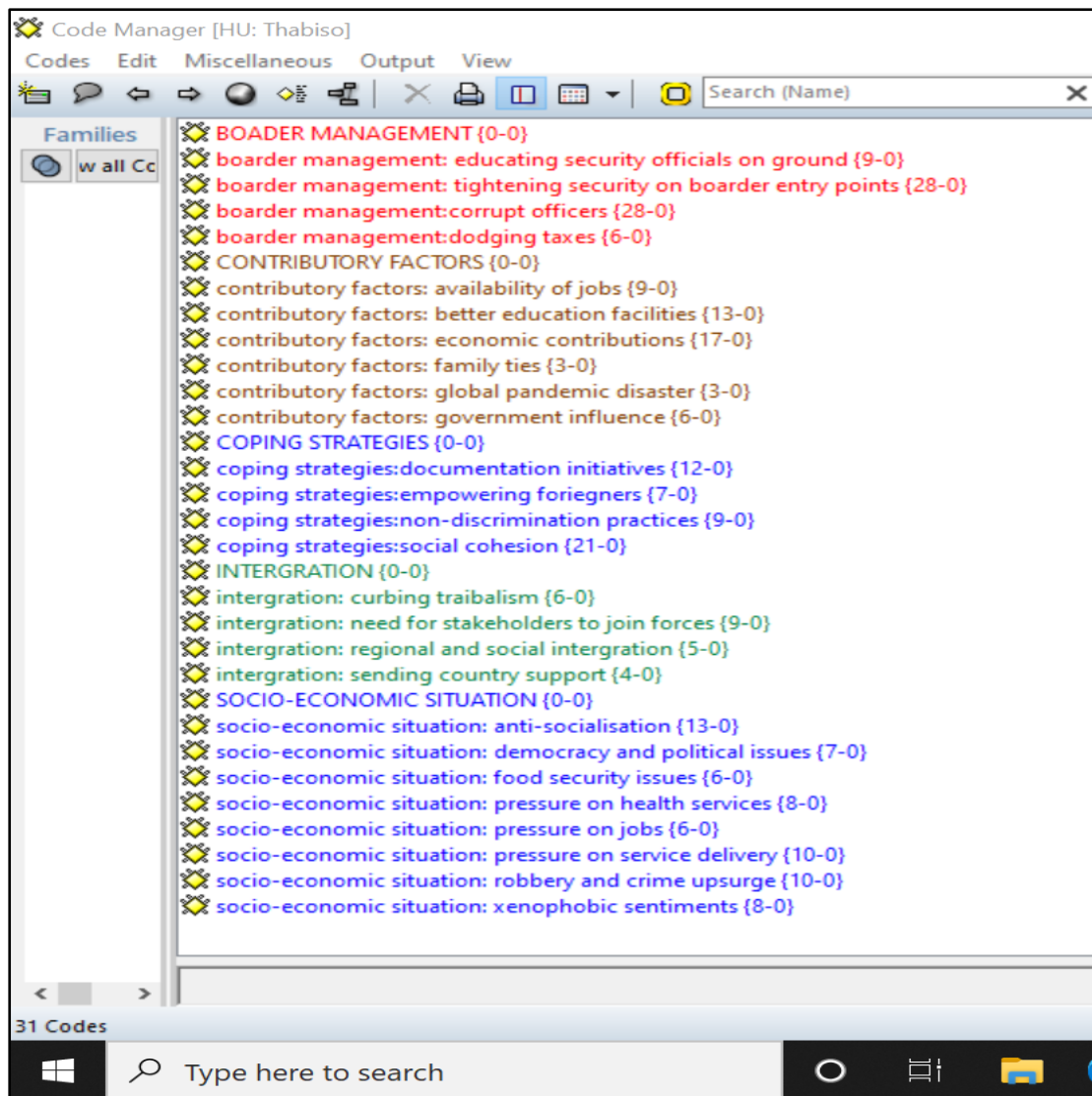
### **6.6.2 Discussions of themes, sub-themes, and presentation of emerged initial themes**

The empirical data was discussed in terms of each theme and the sub-themes/broader codes, as described in the preceding stage of this section, which is aligned with the research objectives or themes:

- **Theme 1: Boarder management** - *The theme probes research question 1 (Does the state have the capacity to control the flow of immigrants in the country?)*
- **Theme 2: Migrants' contributory factors** - *The theme probes research question 4 (What are the factors that attract foreign nationals to South Africa?)*

- **Theme 3: Impact on socio-economic situation** - The theme probes research question 3 (*To what extent does irregular immigration impact on socio-economic situation in South Africa?*)
- **Theme 4: Community and coping strategies** - The theme probes research question 6 (*How does the presence of illegal foreign nationals in the country affect the native people?*)

The questions raised in the interviews were based on the conceptual problem of the theory used as a lens for the study, as demonstrated earlier. The conversations centre on the researcher's questions, the responses of the participants, and the researcher's observations on the answers. Some participants answered all of the questions, while others skipped those that made them uncomfortable and used the alternative specified in the ethical approvals. The responses varied according to their perceptions and experiences, and related responses were combined into a single response. Soliciting responses to the above questions resulted in the creation of codes using ATLAS.ti. Furthermore, the codes were classified into appropriate categories based on their similarities. Constant comparison of information provided by respondents necessitated a process. Figure 6.6.1 depicts the categories and codes created for this study.



**Figure 6.6.1:** Code and Categories

**Source:** ATLAS.ti

### 6.6.2.1 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THEME 1: BOARDER MANAGEMENT

Under this theme, the majority of respondents emphasised border management concepts and the primary root causes of poor border security control. Respondents described several border management situations and techniques. As previously stated in the literature review section, management at the borders, where more than one department is responsible for the smooth operation of the borders, faces significant challenges. One of the major challenges associated with border institutional arrangements is the lack of an institutional mechanism for accountability in relation to the functions of various government departments and their agencies. There are many similarities between the raw data from the respondents and the desktop data from the literature review. It is now critical to recognise that new traits developed from comparisons of desktop data and raw data, which are discussed below, in order to understand some border management techniques.

1. ***Corrupt immigration officers and bribes to security officers:*** Employees of immigration, customs, and border protection are always involved in criminal activities at various points, which are based on misconduct, delinquency, suitability, unsatisfactory performance, or failure to qualify for conversion to a career appointment. More importantly, terminations for poor performance and discipline for Immigration, Customs, and Border Protection employees include corruption, bribery, and other criminal offences. Indeed, the interviewed participant confirms that immigration officers are corrupt, and that border security officers frequently accept bribes from illegal immigrants, as evidenced by the following excerpts.

*“The problem is that our South African police love money more than they want to do their jobs. If it weren’t so, security would be high, and fewer people would come through the fences. Everyone would use the gate, and this helps because the government knows how many people it has in the country at any given time. The police and the army are not doing their jobs right on the borders and along the highways. If I could direct you to go to the places I am talking about, you would see that they are not doing their jobs. If you could look at the number of people who come through the fences and compare it to the number of people using the borders You will notice that fewer people are using the border gate.” (Official: Quote 21)*



*“Yes, I know. Some of them have passports. When their visiting days are finished, they go to the border and stamp their departure and remain inside the country. They do this so that they do not get legally banned from entering the country if they exceed their days in the country. They do this with the help of officials working at the border and locals having scam stamps that are exactly like those ones at the border offices. So, it is all a mess, and the higher authorities know that these people exist and are here illegally.” (Focus Group 2: Quote 28)*

*“We arrived through the fences illegally, but obviously you will need to pay a bribe along the way. The fences are protected, so one would need to pay a bribe to pass over to the other side. We can say it was illegitimate, but we paid bribes.” (Focus Group 1: Quote 7)*

More importantly, both focus groups 1 and 2 mentioned corruption and bribery issues, which allow for a daily influx of people into South Africa and had this to add.

*“This is one of the reasons why the South African government is unable to control these illegal movements; there is bribery in the bushes and bribery at the port of entry. Corruption makes control of borders more difficult every day, and the immigrants are aware of the weakness of the officials; they make sure that they have money when they cross so that they can pay for crossing.” (Official: Quote 21)*

Chiliya, Masocha and Zindiye (2012) found that the level of corruption at South African borders is extremely high, with all government officials seeking bribes. It is simple to cross the border without documents if you have a bribe. In his findings, Mawadza (2008) also reveals that corruption is a problem at Beitbridge, where a Zimbabwean immigrant based in South Africa who wants to bring a relative from Zimbabwe gives the relevant address and contact details to the Malaitsha (people who transport goods) in South Africa, and the Malaitsha then ferry the person to South Africa. The Malaitsha bribe immigration officials at border crossings to ignore their activities, and it is this shady relationship that allows them to bring in illegal immigrants.

*“There are always hundreds of people who take advantage of the infrastructure at the border and try to pass without anyone noticing them. At times, it is difficult for the law enforcement agencies to handle all the challenges experienced at the borders. There is too much movement whereby people just move around, and you do not know who is coming and who is going. Moreover, one of the contributing factors that makes things a bit difficult is the issue of capacity at the border. There is no capacity at all and this compromises the security of the country” (Official: Quote 4).*

**2. Tightening security on boarder entry points:** Respondents who were interviewed emphasised the importance of tightening security at border entry points. This can only help combat bribery and corruption at border crossing points. Increased security may include the deployment of more border patrol officers, the elimination of long, winding bureaucratic channels at the border, harsh penalties for security officers caught accepting bribes, and an increase in physical barriers such as fences. The following quotations were provided by respondents in relation to this topic.

*“The SAPS should focus on community safety. There is crime in compounds; that is where people live along the border, and they should be focusing on that. While doing that, we cannot stop them from driving along the borderlines; they might be investigating murders or chasing criminals. The moment we suspect them of any wrongdoing, we report them to the organised crime and the hawks. Even if we don’t get feedback, as long as their seniors are aware of that act” (Official: Quote 17).*

*“There is a lot of corruption going on in the border area. It is too much to the extent that it has infiltrated the entire border area (all departments). It will take a lot to curb this kind of corruption. The government needs to do more if it wants to regain control of this border. There is this issue of organised crime like smuggling (cars and cigarettes). They are serious concerns since they operate in the form of a syndicate and you will find that officials are also a part of this syndicate. It is all just a mess hey” (Official: Quote 13).*

*“From time to time, we receive tips from clients who are good-standing citizens and anti-crime activists, and they would report illegal activities ongoing in the port, such as the loading of illicit cigarettes and the illegal entry of both people and goods. That is how we receive some of the information and direct it to the relevant department” (Official: Quote 8).*

**3. Training and educating security officials on ground:** Employees of immigration, customs, and border protection, like any other service delivery institution, require ongoing training to perform the various activities in a systematic manner. Employers can target the knowledge and skills they want their employees to have by providing training and development. To increase productivity, training and development programmes can teach employees new skills or update existing ones. As evidenced by the following excerpts, interviewed respondents urged the government to constantly educate and train its personnel in order to improve security and border control issues.

*“The managers from SAPS and that of SANDF must unite, and when they do so, they should educate their subordinates on what is expected of them on the field/ground, in a sense that they highlight to them that they are not enemies with the other agency but rather co-workers who are aiming at the same vision and goal. As long as there is no coordination between the two agencies, there won’t be any lucrative solution to the problem at hand. The SAPS will continue doing its own thing, whereas the SANDF does its own thing as well” (Official: Quote 9).*

*“The only problem is that when the 12-month period of training begins academically and physically, there is no balance. Physical training is not prioritized, the training is super weak, and we can’t match the criminals we have to face in the real world with the type of training these people are receiving. The only way for the SAPS to be relevant again is if they redesign their training system. Just last week, a warrant officer was killed in Gauteng by criminals, and one constable managed to flee into the bushes” (Official: Quote 3).*

*“The government should tighten the security in the border, I just don’t know how it will be done. Also, corruption education should be a top priority for the people working at the border. By doing these things, the government can and will stop too many people from coming into the country. South Africa's borders are full of corruption, which is a big reason for the high number of immigrants and crime in our country. The deployment of so many officials at the border post is also a bad idea because, now a wholesome of people engage in corruption, meaning that the circle of corruption is growing, and more people are entering the country since there is enough assistance to do so” (Official: Quote 9).*

Figure 6.6.2 Summary of the issues raised by the border management analysis.

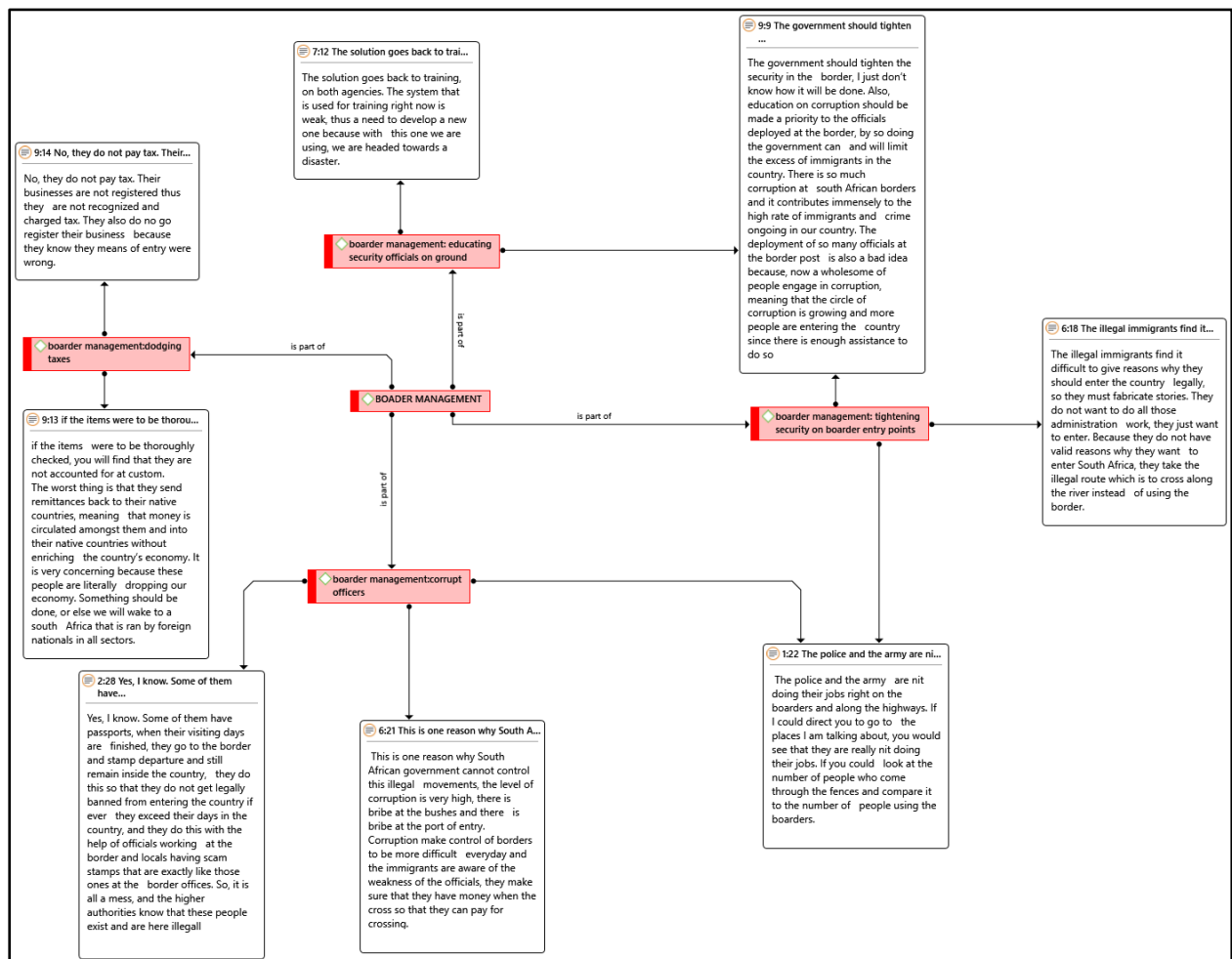
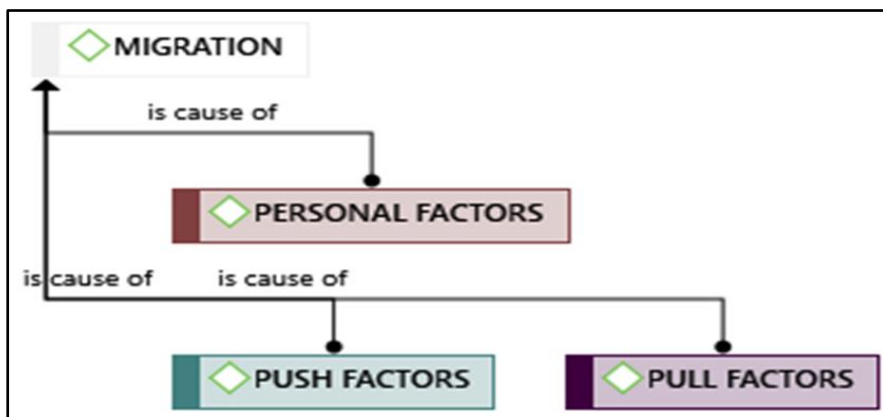


Figure 6.6.2. Boarder Management

Source: ATLAS. Ti

### 6.6.2.1 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THEME 2: CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS (PUSH AND PULL FACTORS)

The purpose of this section is to identify the factors that influence the migration of legal and illegal immigrants to South Africa. These are discussed from both the perspectives of immigrants and experts. Three major themes emerged from the data regarding the factors influencing the migration of legal and illegal immigrants to South Africa. (See Figure 6.6.3 for more information.) These include push and pull factors, as well as personal factors.



**Figure 6.6.3.** Contributory factors to migration

**Source:** ATLAS. Ti

1. **Push factors (hash economic conditions):** According to the information gathered from the interviews and focus group discussions, there were some factors that drove legal and illegal immigrants to South Africa and many other parts of the world. Many immigrants had no hope of survival in their mother countries due to the push factors. As a result, they were forced to migrate in search of better living and working conditions. The majority of the factors identified by immigrants that led to their migration were similar, as evidenced by the quotations below.

*“The economic conditions of the migrant countries also play a role in this international human mobility; the majority are migrating because of economic conditions at home. The reason why they come to South Africa is that they know that here they can be able to have their informal businesses and be able to survive. They will keep coming because there is no form of punishment for coming into South Africa illegally. In countries like Zimbabwe, the government is not even discouraging this illegal crossing into South Africa. It is not clear if it is because of poverty in their country or what. Nevertheless, if there is no cooperation between countries to stop this illegal immigration, then South Africa alone cannot stop it nor control it” (Official: Quote 26).*

*“Swaziland, Kenya, Mozambique, and most of all the other African countries are economically the same; there isn’t enough money for us to be able to cover all our needs. Like myself, I went to school, but finding employment is still impossible. I persuaded my studies in Mozambique, but jobs are scarce and that is why we find ourselves in South Africa, because in South Africa it is not the same as in Mozambique. Here, when we work for money, we make it better. I work in people’s houses; I take part-time jobs like doing laundry, cleaning, and so forth. When we work, little by little, we convert the currency and save it” (Official: Quote 12).*

Indeed, information from government officials revealed that the economic condition of the mother countries was a major factor in the migration of many immigrants to South Africa. The majority of respondents stated that their mother countries' economies had deteriorated to the point where millions of people were out of work and living in poverty. Other focus group participants expressed the following views on push factors:

*“Job opportunities and a better life, because if you look at the situations in Zimbabwe or Nigeria, You will realise that each country already has more people than it can contain or service. They then choose to come to South Africa because we have better service delivery compared to other African countries. We have better education and better health. Economically, we are much better, and I think that is what attracts them” (Official: Quote 30).*

These findings are consistent with those of Dzivimbo (2003), Makakala (2015), and Malatji (2021), who claim that limited job opportunities and unemployment are some of the push factors contributing to migration in developing countries. Since it is difficult to find work in the origin country and economic conditions are poor, migration in the SADC region has increased. The poverty rate is extremely high.

*“I am a businessman; I am an entrepreneur. There are ups and downs to running my business here because I buy things and sell them. I import commodities from China, which makes things better. I take advantage that I am here so I can do business so that I can earn a living and still be able to focus on my schoolwork. That is why I take advantage of this opportunity because, unlike in my home country, people in South Africa cannot afford the gadgets that I sell. Can I buy them at a low price from China and sell them for a profit?” (Focus Group 3: Quote 19).*

Respondents identified economic exploitation of immigrant workers by their employers as a major factor contributing to migration as being linked to the economic crisis in migrants' mother countries. Some respondents stated that they would go months without being paid, while others stated that they were paid insufficient to live on. The following is how the respondents expressed their sentiments:

*“If you can go to a Pakistani shop and tell them you want to buy something but you're short, They'll let you take it, but South Africans just won't. If you say, "I am R5 or R2 short," they'll respond by telling you to leave. Only to find out that you really don't have the money and an Ethiopian who owns a shop will let you have the product and pay later” (Focus Group 4: Quote 57).*

*“Their presence is not an issue for us because we get to buy things from them. They also usually sell at a cheaper price compared to South Africans. We get them easily because they assist us by carrying containers and selling them while we stay at home. We do nothing, and our children also. Foreign nationals will go find the greens and come back to sell them, and we will buy them. They really do their jobs well; we, on the other hand, do nothing. Our children just want to stay at home and do nothing. They don't want to work; they just want to sit and do nothing. All they do is eat” (Focus Group 4: Quote 25).*

**2. Push factors (Government Political factors):** Political freedom and the fair treatment of people of different ethnic groups are fundamental reflections of a nation that protects and grants its citizens access to human rights. When people are unable to exercise their political rights and are persecuted for their beliefs, they may be forced to flee to other countries. This is a result of their refusal to submit to ideas in which they do not believe, as well as a means of protecting themselves from persecution. Political persecutions and wars, according to the push-pull theory, are examples of push factors that contribute to people migrating immediately (Lee, 1966; Chang et al., 2014). Respondents in this study indicated that political instability and tribalism were factors in their migration to South Africa. Some respondents expressed it in this way:

*“Illegal immigrants come to South Africa because of the opportunities in this country. Democracy and the growing economy also attract immigrants to migrate to South Africa. This is one of the best and most democratic countries on the African continent where people's lives matter, fundamental human rights are respected, and unlike in other countries, some participants agreed that they left their own country because of a lack of security in their own country and fear of prosecution. They believe that there is no life in their own country. The government is not protecting them, others include the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, and Somalia.*

*“J'ai quitte mon pays d'origine a cause du manqué de securite” I left my home country because of lack of security” (Focus Group 1: Quote 24).*

Kanayo, Anjofui and Stiegler (2019) support the findings by indicating that a lack of security in some African countries, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, is a driving factor in migration. Millions of people have been displaced by the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and many have fled the country for fear of persecution and insecurity.



*“Yes, it does. Their agenda is that... when they have their meetings concerning the Southern Africa region, they must deliver the truth. "In Zimbabwe, things are not going well, and we have to find out how we can help them so that they can be independent." This is so there will be democracy in Zimbabwe, there will be democracy in Mozambique, and there will be democracy in Zambia. Do you understand? Recently, we are happy that in Southern Africa, Zambia gained democracy. There is new leadership, new blood in the system. Things are going well, and even the economy is becoming stronger. Things are better than before, and this is the same thing we need back home in Zimbabwe, back in Mozambique, back in Malawi” (Focus Group 2: Quote 10).*

*“As both the police and SANDF, we do our work to try and control the inflow. However, some issues are now beyond us; they need political interference, policies, actions, and certain structures that can best help us mitigate this problem or do our job perfectly. With the main reason for this heavy inflow of immigrants being the ongoing issues in Zimbabwe, I believe it is within a political capacity that this issue of immigrant inflow can be tackled” (Official: Quote 6).*

**3. Pull Factors (Better education and health facilities):** Poverty is still on the rise, with an increasing number of households relying solely on unemployed people. According to the study's findings. Some respondents stated that they feel obligated to provide for their families. Some have stated that the majority of families in their home countries rely on immigrants for survival. Most immigrants stated that they were compelled to migrate to South Africa in search of better education and health care. This is aptly captured by the respondents in the following words:

*“I think what attracts them is the quality of the health system and the freedom that comes with being in South Africa. For example, in their countries, for example, Swaziland is more of a dictatorship country. The king reigns with an iron fist and people are not able to express themselves. Some don't even have access to business opportunities (Focus Group 1: Quote 31).*

*“Greetings, I found myself coming to South Africa because of my studies because the fees there (Swaziland) are higher compared to South African school fees. I am presently not working nor studying, though. I live with my brother; he has built a house here in South Africa. My brother has been here for a while and is working” (Focus Group 3: Quote 5).*

According to Polzer (2008), many immigrants migrate to South Africa in order to access public schools, health care, and other basic needs. The majority of these immigrants are women and children.

*“Swaziland, Kenya, Mozambique, and most of all the other African countries are economically the same; there isn’t enough money for us to be able to cover all our needs. Like myself, I went to school, but finding employment is still impossible. I persuaded my studies in Mozambique, but jobs are scarce and that is why we find ourselves in South Africa, because in South Africa it is not the same as in Mozambique. Here, when we work for money, we make it better. I work in people’s houses; I take part-time jobs like doing laundry, cleaning, and so forth. When we work, little by little, we convert the currency and save it” (Focus Group 4: Quote 10).*

**4. Pull Factor (family ties):** According to the study, knowing a relative, spouse, friend, or neighbour in the destination country influences one's decision to migrate. Social connections in the destination country, according to Lee's push and pull theory, encourage migration (Lee, 1966; Arango, 2017). The majority of respondents said they moved to South Africa because they knew someone who lived there and it facilitated their relocation. As follows, respondents indicated how social connections influenced immigrant migration:

*“I think the reason why I found myself here is that I have relatives here. I have a family, so I then chose to come here instead of a country where I don’t know anyone. As he (2nd question, answer 5) said, the route through the mountain is partly not illegal because it is created for relatives from either country so they can be able to attend burials. There are people from Swaziland who found themselves stuck on this side when the boarder system was implemented. So, the mountain routes allow them to be able to come and attend the burials of their relatives, but then eventually even those who were not travelling to attend to family matters would start to use these routes. Not that you enter the country illegally, you find soldiers there and you have no need to provide anything” (Focus Group 3: Quote 13).*

*“This is why I chose to stay here, and I have relatives, which was another reason for me to stay. Instead of going to Mozambique, Malawi, or anywhere else where I don't know anyone nor understand the lifestyle, The issue with the king's employment destroys and is hurtful to us as citizens of Swaziland because we go to school for nothing. You will go to school and still come back to stay at home” (Focus Group 4: Quote 25).*

Figure 6.6.4 summarizes the contributory factors that emerged from the analysis.

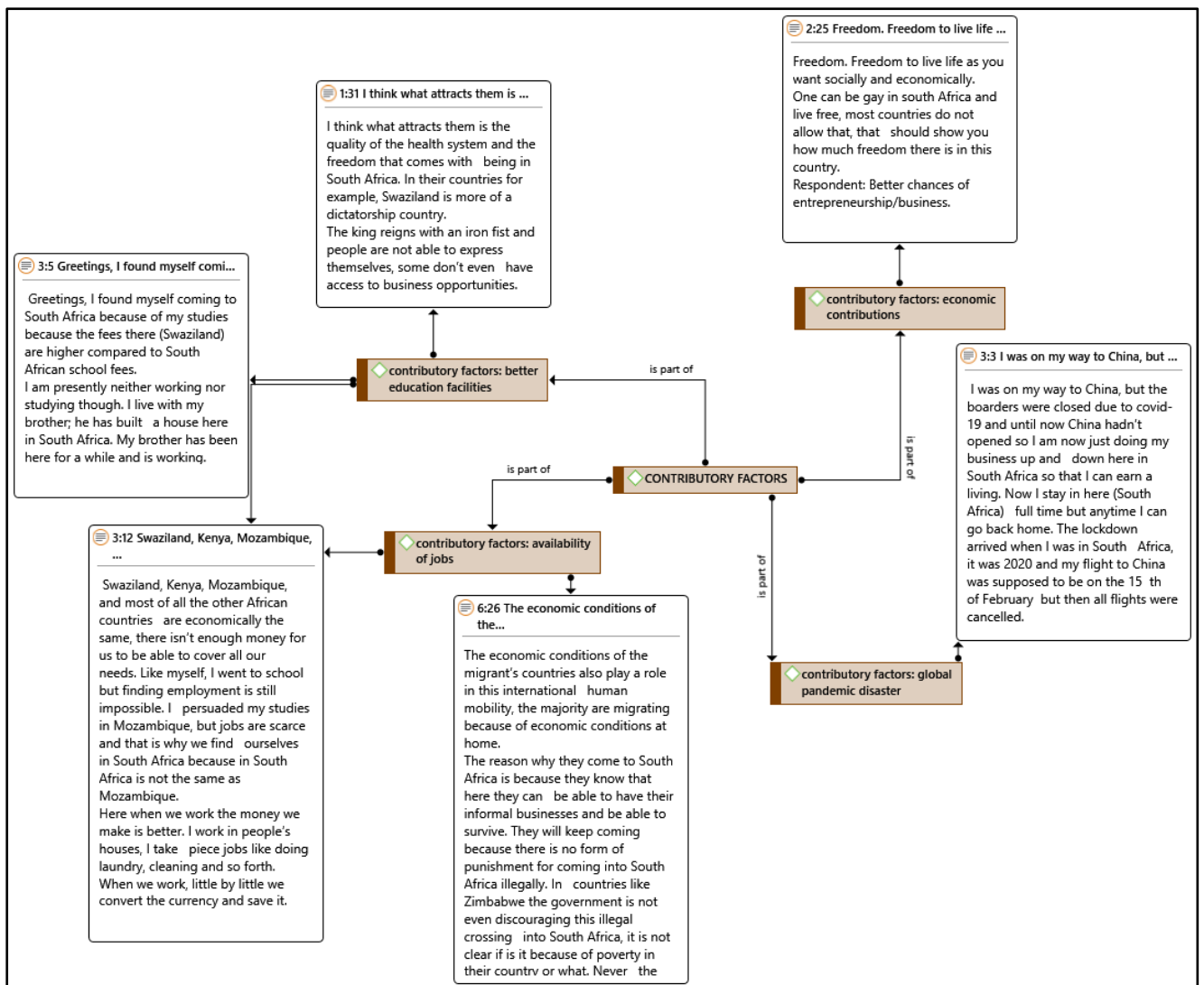


Figure 6.6.4. Contributory Push Factors

Source: ATLAS. ti

### 6.6.2.1 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THEME 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

Five major themes emerged from the data collected to explain the socioeconomic impact of migration. Discrimination, economic and social challenges, pressure on health-care facilities, poor service delivery, and xenophobia are among them. These are discussed in greater detail below.

**1. Discrimination and Xenophobia:** According to the study, immigrants are at risk of being treated differently than local men and women, as well as other immigrants. They stated that they are vulnerable to discrimination based on their national origin. Respondents reported being treated unfavourably because they were foreigners. They claimed that they were denied employment opportunities. Some respondents described how national origin discrimination affected them in the following ways:

*“I remember once, I even asked a Mozambican police officer how he could tell I was South African. He replied and said he saw it in the way I walked, and so he wanted my passport. Unfortunately, I had left it in the taxi. The people I was with had to go back and bring my passport from the taxi because they had by then held me captive and were threatening to depot me unless I gave them R200” (Focus Group 1: Quote 73).*

*“We now have mixed-cultured families existing in our community, and this is because of the marriages between our sisters and brothers and these foreigners. I feel like we are slowly losing our culture into the capable hands of these foreigners. Others have even changed their names and surnames. You will find a Somalian person being called by their local name and surname. This is messing up a lot with our country’s legibility and credibility” (Focus Group 2: Quote 15).*

According to this study, one of the socioeconomic situations of immigrants in South Africa is xenophobia. South Africa is notorious for its xenophobic violence against immigrants, particularly those from other African countries (Crush, 2008). According to this study, immigrants face xenophobia. These are highlighted in the excerpts below.

*“Yes, they are. There is currently an operation called # OperationDudula, which I believe is xenophobic, even if they are clouding it with professional terms and backing it up with reality-based stories” (Focus Group 2: Quote 37).*

*“One of the reasons why there is this attack on foreign nationals is that you will get illegal immigrants occupying positions and benefiting from public money while South Africans are suffering. Some of them own RDP houses and the locals do not. This is a problem, and these are the things that lead to xenophobic attacks. It is because of this kind of behaviour that the locals are labelled xenophobic. While they are not xenophobic, the locals also want to eat, and when the illegal migrants are the only ones benefiting while the locals do not get those benefits, that creates frustration amongst the local people. When people are hungry, they are labelled xenophobic” (Focus Group 6: Quote 32).*

**2. Pressure on Service delivery:** The study discovered that immigrants in South Africa put a strain on service delivery, leaving them vulnerable to poor health, education, basic needs, and job shortages. They lack access to health care and education, particularly undocumented immigrants who are afraid to visit hospitals and clinics for fear of being apprehended and deported back to their home countries. Access to health care and education in South Africa is open to all citizens, including undocumented immigrants, but some undocumented immigrants are afraid to go to hospitals or send their children to school for fear of being reported to authorities and deported. Respondents also stated that they are sometimes denied treatment by health care providers because they lack documentation. Here's what the respondents had to say about it:

*“In my opinion, the service would be better if they were not here. Why? Say you have a loaf of bread. If there are 10 of you, then none of you will get filled, but if there are only 3 of you, then you’ll all get full. That’s what I think. The government knows the estimated number of people in Tonga and those who might seek help from the Tonga hospital, and this is through the census and Home Affairs. It then becomes a burden to the government because the government has a financial plan for, let’s say, 50 people. There’ll be 70 people utilising the resources. Some people will not get proper treatment” (Focus Group 2: Quote 13).*

The findings of this study agree with the views of Danso and McDonald (2001), who revealed that the government spends a lot of money on unaccounted for illegal immigrants and that this must stop; the money should be spent on locals delivering services rather than catering to illegal immigrants. In 2001 alone, it cost South Africa more than R210 million, or one-tenth of the total budgeted for the (RDP) Reconstruction and Development Programme, to house, educate, police, and provide medical care to only one segment of the problem, illegal immigrants. Immigrants take advantage of the South African system. Illegal immigrants live at the expense of taxpayers; they have access to all of the basic services that the government pays for with public funds, according to Banda and Mawadza (2015). One of the things that irritates the community is this.

*“Most of us locals go to the clinic, and we do not find any medication due to the high population of foreigners who daily go to the clinic to seek medication, and that has a bad effect on us as a community. How do we lack medical assistance in our hometown because of foreigners? It isn’t fair” (Focus Group 2: Quote 9).*

Tirivangasi and Mugambiwa (2016) concur with the findings above that immigrants are to blame for the strain on South Africa's National Health Services (NHS) and education. When you go to a health facility, you will see many illegal immigrants outside collecting medication and being served by health workers who are paid by the government.

*“South Africa cannot absorb all the people because there are socio-economic challenges that need to be addressed, and the budget does not allow uncontrolled immigrants in the country to benefit from the tax. If you go to the public hospitals, you will find these immigrants waiting on the line to get medication which is bought with our taxpayer’s money. They will go and collect the medication, and by the time a South African gets to the hospital to seek medical attention or see the doctors, there is no more medication for the locals” (Focus Group 6: Quote 9).*

Job opportunities under pressure According to focus groups 1 and 2:

*“Where would they find it because they (foreign nationals) have already occupied every space? Personally, I don’t agree with this. They sell them at the taxi ranks; we don’t have space. When you come looking for a place, you’ll be told that they are all occupied. They say, “This is my uncle’s, and that other space is my cousin’s” (Focus Group 1: Quote 48).*

*“Their presence has become a real nuisance to us as a community, and this is because they are snatching job opportunities for the locals since they do not mind exercising cheap labour. Most employers then substitute us locals with these foreigners, and it is not good. They are tampering with our job security in this community. We don’t want them here; they must go back” (Focus Group 2: Quote 6).*

Respondents expressed the following views on other services and food security issues:

*“In terms of service delivery, I believe that it differs. When it’s health related issues, then we can agree to put South Africans first. Just like he (Question 2, answer 1) said, a loaf of bread can be eaten by 10 people and none of them will be full, but if eaten by 3, all of them will be full” (Focus Group 5: Quote 6).*

*“Even if you only see things like basic commodities at the border gate, this includes things like sugar and coffee creamer. When such commodities are transported into Zimbabwe, you’ll find that there is a huge sum of money paid to South Africa as tax. The problem with South Africa is that they are benefiting from us, and they don’t want us here” (Focus Group 4: Quote 17).*

*“There is no food in Zimbabwe and Musina is the nearest place in which they can get food. It is just unfortunate that these immigrants, especially the Ndebele tribe, never want to cross back to Zimbabwe looking at the food security and freedom in this country. Soon it might be a problem and you will find that these Ndebeles will want to permanently migrate to South Africa, and that will be another pressing issue for our country” (Focus Group 7: Quote 4).*



3. **Economic and Social Challenges:** According to the findings of the study, economic challenges are one of the major themes of the socioeconomic issues that have arisen in South Africa as a result of migration. Economic difficulties are not unique to all immigrants moving to South Africa. This means that South Africans face economic challenges as well, but they are more severe for immigrants. Some immigrants find it difficult to access opportunities due to a confluence of factors that disadvantage them, such as their status as immigrants, nationality, gender, legality, poverty, and desperation - a situation that exposes them to economic challenges. These are the respondents' sentiments about socioeconomic challenges:

*“If you can go to a Pakistani shop and tell them you want to buy something but you’re short. They’ll let you take it, but South Africans just won’t. If you say, “I am R5 or R2 short,” they’ll respond by telling you to leave. Only to find out that you really don’t have the money and an Ethiopian who owns a shop will let you have the product and pay later” (Focus Group 1: Quote 57).*

*“It is also a wish of mine that I have a business established for me so that when I go back home, We would also appreciate help with finding or creating employment for us back home so we can go on with living, supporting our families and continue building our houses. This is so we can support our children because, truly, employment is scarce in Mozambique, whether you’re educated or not, there is no difference. We survive by starting businesses” (Focus Group 4: Quote 33).*

Indeed, some immigrants, according to this study, face social challenges, particularly a lack of freedom and peace of mind. They stated that they do not have the freedom to express themselves or contribute their ideas at work. According to the responses, immigrants are afraid to make valuable contributions to the betterment of the organisations for which they work because some of their colleagues dismiss their opinions because of their nationality. As a result, immigrants tend to keep their opinions to themselves in order to avoid being perceived as a threat to local job security.

According to some respondents:

*“The treatment we give to them when they come to South Africa is not the same as the treatment they give us when we visit their country. They do not support and/or treat us in a manner that shows that they consider the fact that some of their own are in our country. They expect us to treat them well, but when we visit their country, we don’t get treated the same. I prefer that someone or their child not have a birth certificate, but only if they entered South Africa legally” (Focus Group 1: Quote 2).*

*“We now have mixed-cultured families existing in our community, and this is because of the marriages between our sisters and brothers and these foreigners. I feel like we are slowly losing our culture into the capable hands of these foreigners. Others have even changed their names and surnames. You will find a Somalian person being called by an African name and surname. This is messing up a lot with our country’s legibility and credibility” (Focus Group 2: Quote 15).*

*“One needs life and to survive, and because of that, you must do your thing so you can survive and not mind what is being said. I see it in each and every country. There are people with good hearts and those without them, and you must accept that because you are not in your country. If there was an option that would allow you to survive in your country, then everyone would choose to stay back home. That is the problem that we face as immigrants; that is the challenge, but we are fine. There are nice people here, especially on this side. There are nice people here who don’t have any problems” (Focus Group 3: Quote 25).*

Figure 6.6.5 summarizes the socio-economic situation factors that emerged from the analysis.

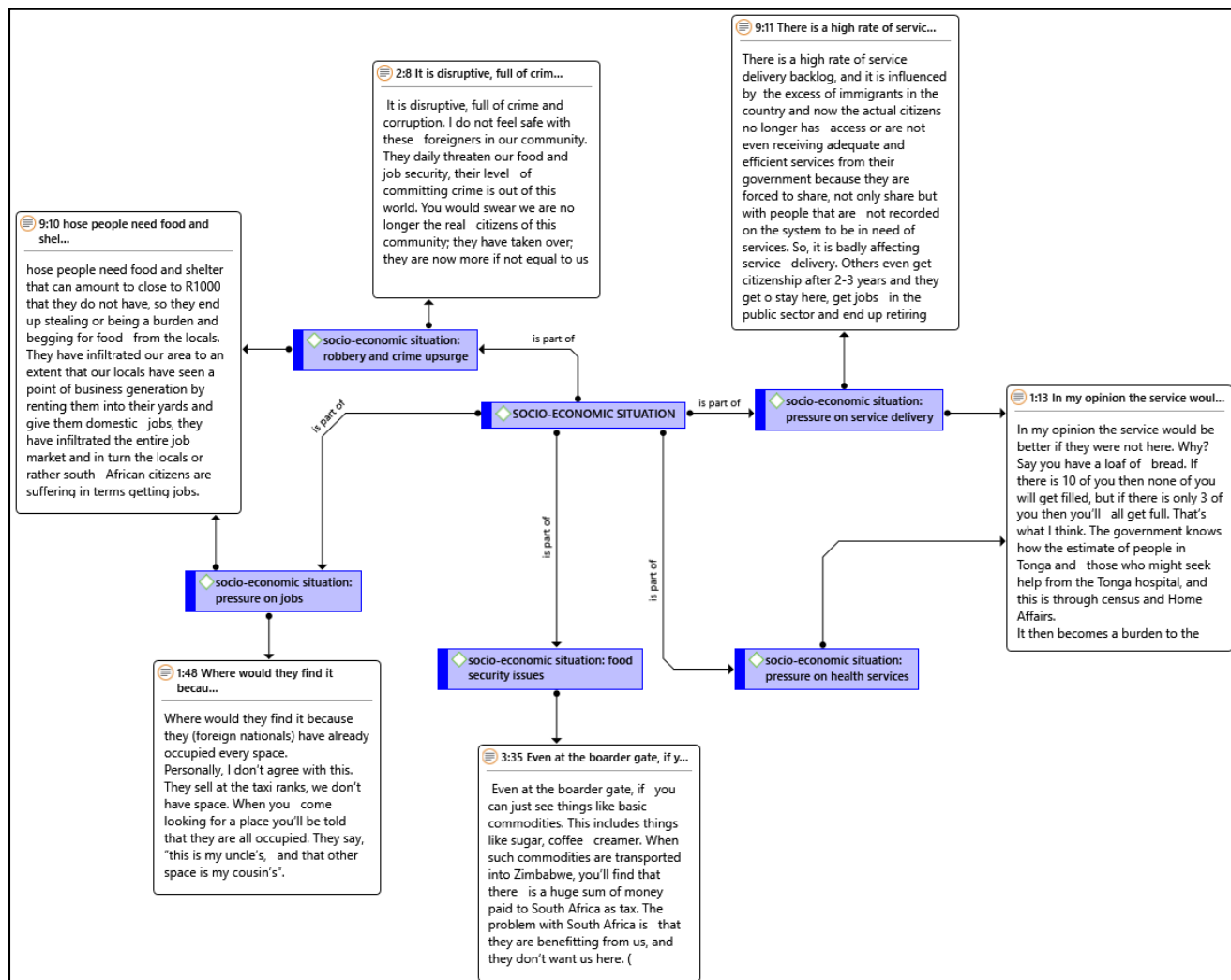


Figure 6.6.5. Socio-economic Situation

Source: ATLAS. Ti

### 6.6.2.1 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THEME 4: COPING STRATEGIES

This section provides an overview of the various strategies employed by South African immigrants to address their vulnerability. It also looks into why immigrants stay in South Africa despite the numerous challenges they face. Data on coping mechanisms used by South African immigrants was divided into two major themes for the purposes of this study: social cohesion and integration, documentation initiatives, and nondiscriminatory practices. These are discussed in greater detail below.

#### **1. Documentation initiatives and Facilitation of lawful migration:**

According to the study, the governments of sending countries should expedite the passport application process. According to the respondents, passport processing takes a long time, and some of them end up travelling without passports as undocumented immigrants, exposing them to a variety of vulnerabilities. Respondents in South Africa said the following about the importance of having proper documents and lawful migrations.

*“I have encountered such a challenge before while trying to help a certain woman. It becomes easier when they come in legally using passports because they can easily ask for a permit from their country. They will then be given a letter that they must take to Nelspruit where it will be interpreted because it is written in Portuguese. It is interpreted so that home affairs officials can be able to read it, and it then becomes easy for such a person to be granted a permit” (Focus Group 3: Quote 7).*

*“Personally, I have no problem with them; the only issue I have with them is that they are here illegally, and the country is unable to cater to people it is unaware of their existence. Maybe the government can find a means to document these people to balance their service delivery standards with proper introspection of the population and with accuracy” (Focus Group 2: Quote 2).*

*“Their presence is very disturbing because they came here illegally and most of them end up committing serious and multiple crimes for which they cannot be held accountable because they are undocumented. It is their way of entering and living in our community that disturbs me even more. Most of them are unaccounted for and that serves as a threat to us. They are dangerous people” (Focus Group 4: Quote 17).*

**2. Social Cohesion and Integration:** According to some of the respondents, there is a need for coordinated efforts by various stakeholders to address the vulnerability of immigrants. Respondents believe that various parties in the SADC region should work together to reduce immigrants' vulnerability. These were the sentiments expressed by respondents.

*“There is a serious need for African countries to work together to discourage illegal crossing because it is not only dangerous to the migrants but also poses a serious threat to the security of the host country. South Africa needs to work with the neighbouring countries to discourage any form of illegal crossing. The leadership of each country should have some sort of punishment if people are found to be crossing the border illegally. Illegal human mobility is a burden to each and every host country because it means the population has increased and immigrants will access some of the basic services that are meant for the locals. This creates serious tension and leads to xenophobia because people end up fighting for the limited resources” (Official: Quote 27).*

*“We usually organise a meeting amongst all agencies. We have one every Tuesday. We have operational meetings, and that is where we share information and we receive the status of a site and what needs to be done. The communication is alright. The problem comes with coordination. It is very weak and poor. Isn't it we're not allowed to interfere with the other agency? There is a lot of politics in between these two agencies, so there is no understanding and discipline between them. If politics can be taken out, there will be proper coordination between the two and duties will be executed properly” (Official: Quote 10).*

The findings are consistent with the findings of Malatji (2020), who stated that there is poor coordination at South African borders, with departments working for one country but having different aims and objectives. Furthermore, one of the most significant shortcomings in South Africa's desire to achieve excellent border control and management standards is a lack of collective management by all departments involved. The findings are also consistent with the views of Ngarachu, Wood, Krogman, Tshuma and Mudenda (2019), who identified poor information sharing and communications technology (ICT) as contributing factors to poor border management.

The following quotation was provided by respondents regarding social cohesion as a coping strategy.

*“I think their presence is of no issue. We live well with them. The Mozambican culture, for example, is like the culture of people from Limpopo. Their way of speaking, their Tsonga, is understandable. I think we can live well with them. Their culture is also not hard to learn because it isn’t very different from some South African cultures” (Focus Group 3: Quote 77).*

*“I can’t really say much on the issue of integration. However, I can boldly say that their culture hasn’t infiltrated ours, and this is mostly because our cultures are intertwined in some sort. When it comes to food, religion, dress codes, and conduct, we’re all Africans after all” (Focus Group 2: Quote 35).*

*“I personally do not have an issue with them, simply because they are humans as well and are here to try and make a living. It’s not fair to see those with a similar culture to yours suffering, we’re all Africans. We do not know the reasons that compelled them to run away from their country, thus we should embrace them and try living better with them” (Focus Group 2: Quote 5)*

### **3. Promotion of non-discriminatory practices and curbing tribalism:**

Respondents indicated a need to promote non-discriminatory practices as stipulated by South Africa's supreme law, the Constitution. Respondents suggested that steps be taken to ensure that service providers, particularly police and health care workers, do not discriminate against immigrants. The respondents provided the following excerpts on this subject.

*“When I see foreign nationals, I see our brothers and sisters. I will speak for myself, considering my experience with them. I see them as respectful people. They are hard workers. As much as there is talk that people steal and engage in other criminal activities, which is something that happens everywhere. I do prefer, though, that they come into the country legally. I think that is all” (Focus Group 2: Quote 5).*

*“Firstly, we need to do away with calling our fellow brothers and sisters “outsiders”. Our African brothers and sisters are not foreigners in our country. Yes, there are altercations here and there, but that does not permit us to call them foreigners. Even the constitution of our country clearly states that South Africa belongs to all those who live in it. Problems exist in all over Africa. Others came into our country to seek refuge, whereas to others there are unknown criminal elements that daily manifest in our community in a sense of crime and so on” (Focus Group 2: Quote 1).*

*“They could try talking the king into handing over the ropes so that we could be free and the country could be democratic. The system where a job already has a name can be done with and discrimination would be eradicated. Nobody would be preferred simply because of their social standing or because they were born to whomever. I believe that would be helpful in the nation of Swatis. Swaziland is a small country for it to struggle this much. It could be developed if the king could be convinced to cooperate with the people” (Focus Group 3: Quote 32).*

Respondents offered this suggestion for reducing tribalism.

*“Pakistanis usually want to dictate wherever they are. The reason for this is that they have the majority of the businesses. They want us to follow what they dictate. We even end up calling them by their given names because of their bossy behaviour. I repeat, though, that above all is respect; that we respect each other. Let there be no discrimination because, at the end of the day, we are all human. What is important is for them to also understand that they are moving from their country” (Focus Group 4: Quote 2).*

*“I think it heavily depends on the state in which Zimbabwe is in. If the situation does not change on that side, then these people will continuously flood our country illegally through our disrupted borderlines and corruption ongoing at the border, in search of greener pastures. I believe that we need help from the Zimbabwean government. If they can control their economy and make it better for people to stay there, then we can also have a bit of control over the influx of their people into our country” (Focus Group 2: Quote 3).*

Figure 6.6.6 A Summary of the coping strategies that emerged from the analysis.

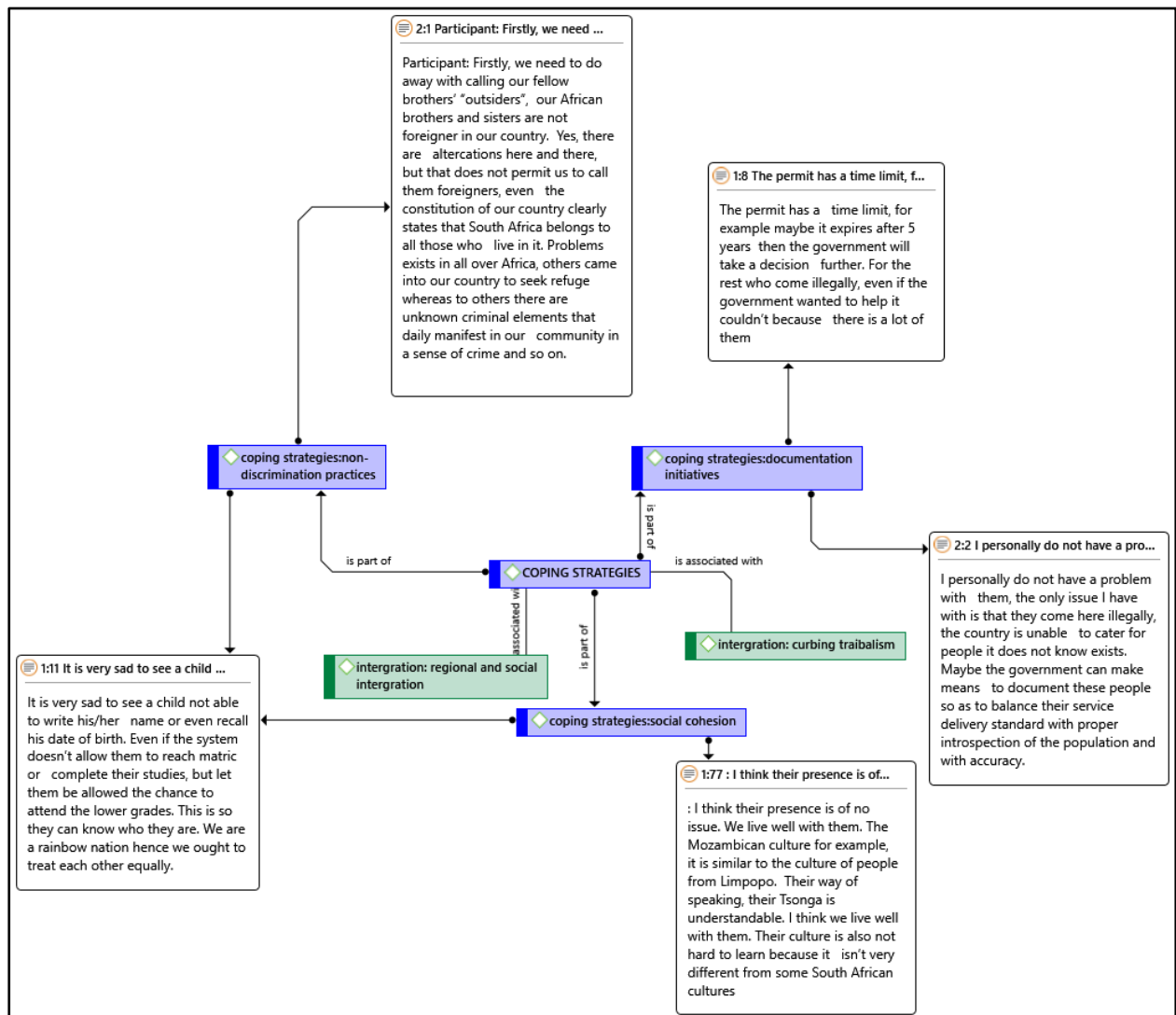
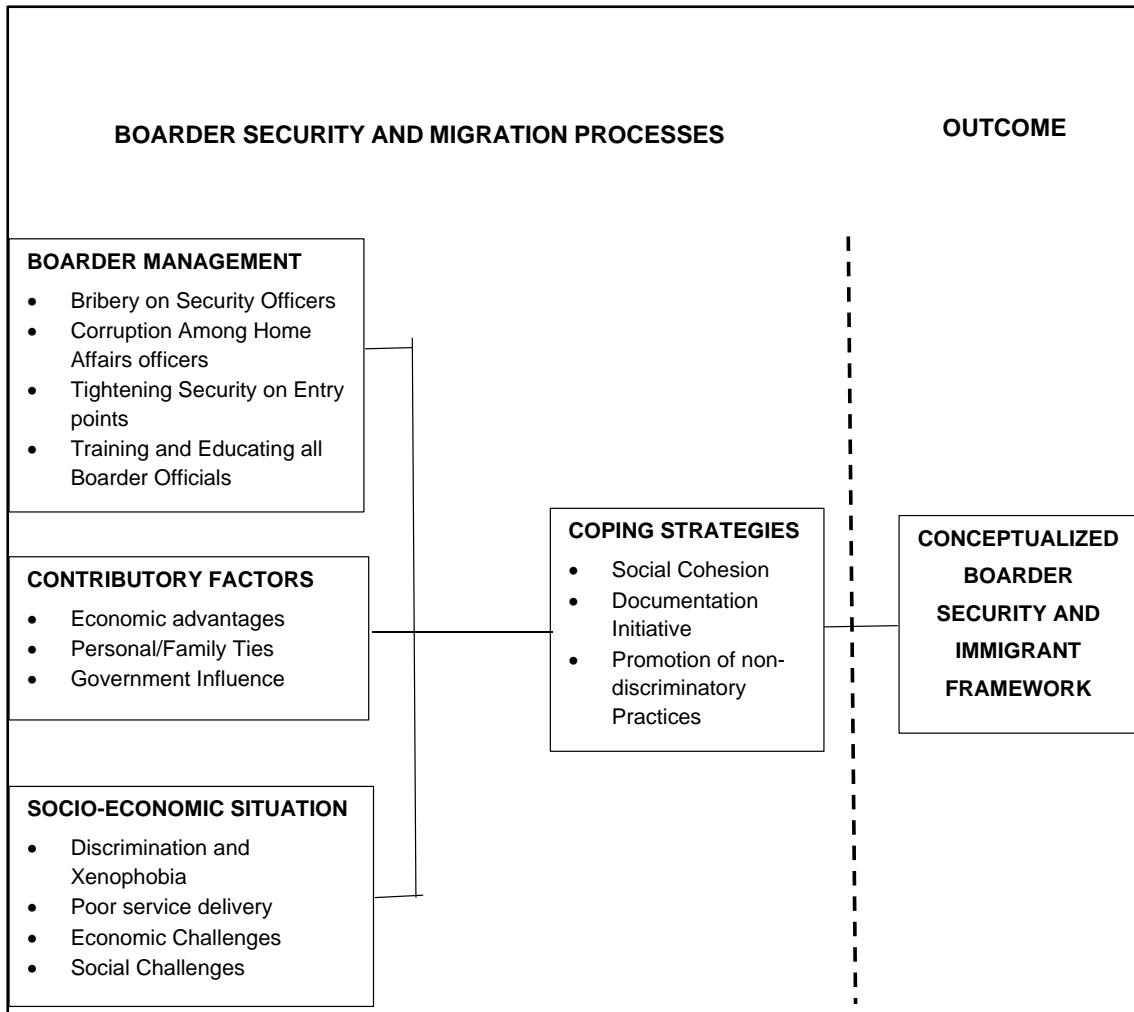


Figure 6.6.6: Coping Strategies

Source: ATLAS. Ti





## 6.7 QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

### 6.7.1 Biographical Information of participants in Survey

This section depicts the demographic information of respondents found at the borders of Beitbridge and Lebombo. The sample size of the survey was one hundred and ten respondents (N=110) in the study.

Table 6: Biographical Information (N=110)

	<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>			
	0 to 35	51	46.4
	35 to 50	45	40.9
	50 and above	14	12.7
<b>Gender</b>			
	Female	48	43.6
	Male	62	56.4
<b>Marital Status</b>			
	Divorced	10	9.1
	Married	24	21.8
	Never Married	7	6.4
	Single	69	62.7
<b>Country of Origin</b>			
	Bangladesh	1	0.9
	Burundi	2	1.8
	Democratic Republic of Congo	7	6.4
	Eswatini	21	19.1
	Ethiopia	2	1.8
	Lesotho	4	3.6
	Malawi	4	3.6
	Mozambique	34	30.9
	Nigeria	4	3.6

Rwanda	1	0.9
Somalia	3	2.7
Tanzania	3	2.7
Zambia	1	0.9
Zimbabwe	23	20.9
<b>Level of Education</b>		
None	18	16.4
Post-Secondary	10	9.1
Primary	28	25.5
Secondary	54	49.1
<b>Home Language</b>		
Amari	1	0.9
Amharic	1	0.9
Arabic	1	0.9
Bangla	1	0.9
Chichewa	5	4.5
French	7	6.4
Kinyarwanda	1	0.9
Kirundi	2	1.8
Lozi	1	0.9
Ndebele	5	4.5
Portuguese	21	19.1
Sesotho	4	3.6
Shona	18	16.4
Siswati	21	19.1
Somali	2	1.8
Swahili	3	2.7
Xitsonga	16	14.7
<b>Number of years spent in South Africa</b>		
15 and above	21	19.1
Between 10 and 15	17	15.5
Between 2 and 5	41	37.3
Between 5 and 10	31	28.2

According to the findings, 46.4% of immigrants are between the ages of 0 and 35, 40.9% are between the ages of 35 and 50, and 12.7% are 50 and older. The majority of immigrants (56.4%) are male, with females accounting for the remaining (43.6%). The majority of immigrants (62.7%) are single; 21.8% are married; 9.1% are divorced; and 6.4% have never married. In terms of country of origin, the three countries with the highest number of immigrants are Mozambique (30.9%), Zimbabwe (20.9%), and Eswatini (19.1%). Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Zambia have the fewest immigrants, accounting for (0.9%) of those considered in the study. The immigrants speak a variety of languages, with Siswati and Portuguese being the most common (19.1% and 16.4%, respectively), followed by Shona (16.4%) and Xitsonga (14.7%). It is important to note that some immigrants may consider two languages to be their native tongue; for example, Arabic and Somali; Portuguese and Xitsonga; and, finally, Swahili and French. The majority of immigrants (49.1%) have completed secondary school, followed by primary school (25.5%), post-secondary (9.1%), and those who have not completed any education (16.4%). Finally, the majority of these immigrants are new, with (37.3%) having been in South Africa for 2 to 5 years, (28.2%) for 5 to 10 years, (19.1%) for 15 or more years, and (15.5%) for 10 to 15 years.

## 6.8 Validity

Table 6: KMO and Bartlett's Test

<i>Bartlett's Test of Sphericity</i>						
<i>Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin</i>	<i>Measure</i>	<i>of</i>	Approx.	Chi-	df	Sig.
<i>Sampling Adequacy</i>			Square			
0.491			303.09		153	0.00

The validity of the data collection instrument is shown in Table 6 above using KMO and Bartlett's Test. This test determines how well the variables in the data collection instrument correlate. The data collection instrument is valid, according to the table, because there is significance; KMO=0.491, p=0.00.

## 6.9 Reliability

Cronbach Alpha was used to assess the dependability of the data collection instrument.

Table 6.x: Instrument reliability test.

<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	<i>N of Items</i>
0.460	18

Table 6.x shows the instrument's reliability, as measured by a Cronbach Alpha, which measures the internal consistency between variables (Questions). The Cronbach Alpha (=0.460) with N=18 (variables considered) demonstrates a very low internal consistency of variables measured. Alpha of 0.6 is considered acceptable.

**Please keep in mind that the alphabets A-E in the following section refer to the options provided on each interview question.**

### 6.9.1 Factors that attract foreign nationals

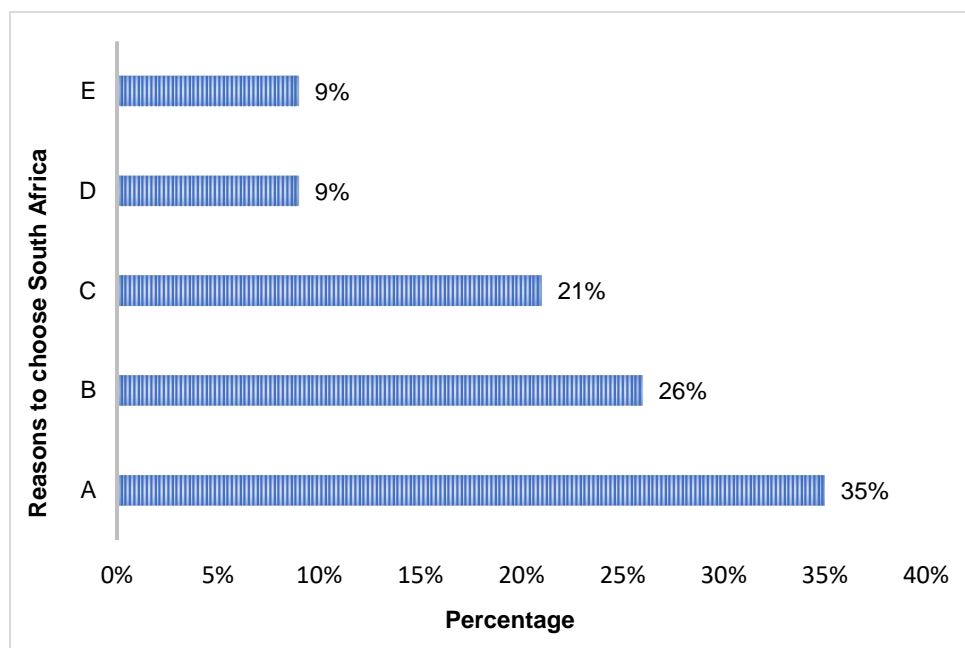


Figure 6: Reasons to choose South Africa by foreign nationals

The graph above depicts the reasons why people come to South Africa. According to the findings, the availability or belief that jobs are available in South Africa attracts the greatest number of immigrants (35%). This is followed by South African economic growth (26%), South African peace (21%), and immigrants coming to visit family (9%). However, another 9% stated that they came for reasons other than those listed, and these are listed below.

- *“It is not far from my home country” (E1)*
- *“Because school is affordable” (E2)*
- *“Independence” (E3)*
- *“Good country” (E4)*
- *“Business start-up” (E5)*

### 6.9.2 Other reasons to choose South Africa

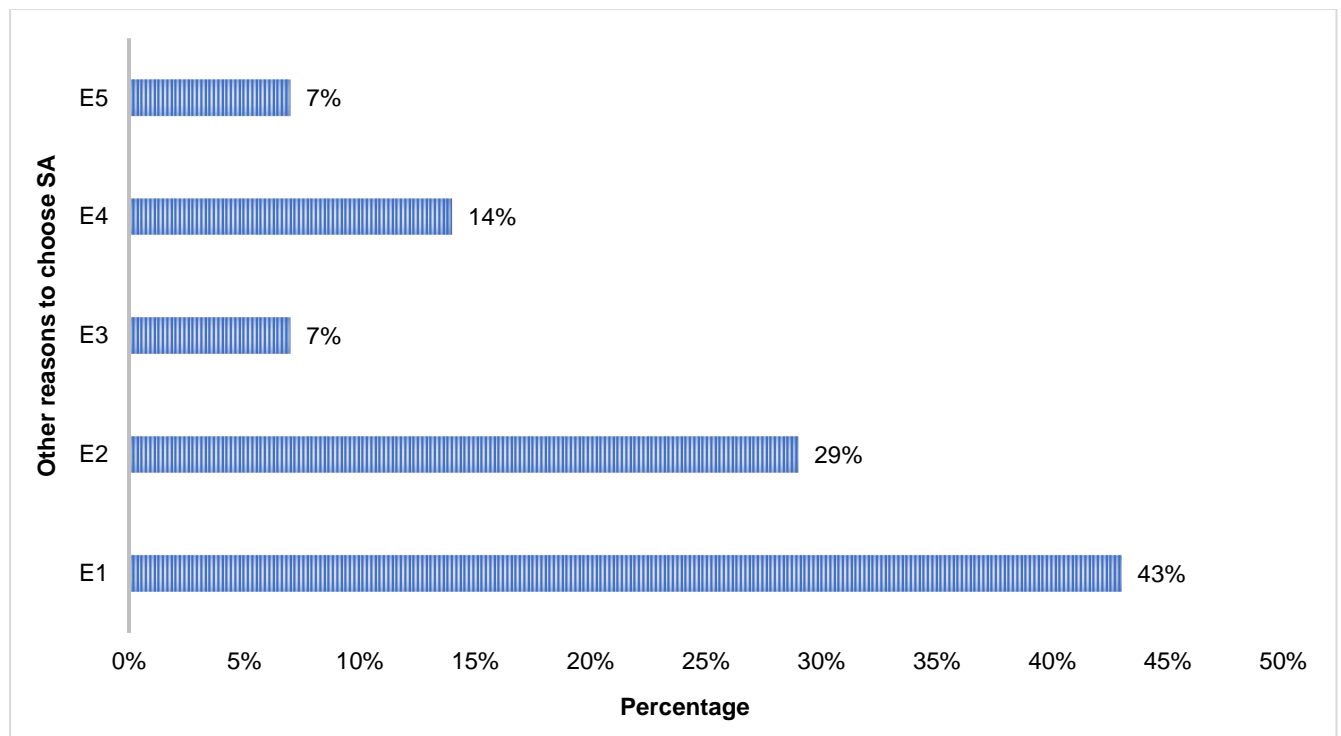


Figure 6: Other reasons to choose South Africa

The graph above depicts the other reasons why people come to South Africa. The majority (43%) chose South Africa because it is closer to their homes, the majority (29%) because school is affordable, the majority (14%) came for safety reasons, and the remaining (7%) came to start a business and gain independence.

### 6.9.3 Factors contributing to insufficient border security

Table 6.x: Correlation of variables relating to South African border security

		<b>Do you think the officials are able to control and manage the flow of immigrants at the ports of entry</b>
<b>How did you enter the country</b>	Pearson Correlation	0.333
	Sig. (1-tailed)	0.00
<b>How easy is it to come to SA without documents</b>	Pearson Correlation	0.165
	Sig. (1-tailed)	0.043

Table 6.x shows the relationship between variables that illustrate the state of border security in South Africa. According to the findings, officials' ability to control and manage the flow of immigrants at ports of entry is related to how immigrants enter the country (N=110,  $\alpha=0.33$ ,  $p=0.00$ ) and how easy is it for immigrants to come to South Africa without documents (N=110,  $\alpha=0.165$ ,  $p=0.043$ ).

Table 6.x: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.358 <sup>a</sup>	0.128	0.112	1.364

- a. Independent Variables: (Constant), how easy it to come to SA without is documents, how did you enter the country.
- b. Dependent Variable: Do you think the officials are able to control and manage the flow of immigrants at the ports of entry

According to the table above, how easy it is to come to South Africa without documents and how immigrants enter the country influence 13% of the sufficiency of the South African border.

Table 6.x: Anova

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.326	2	14.663	7.882	0.001
	Residual	199.047	107	1.860		
	Total	228.373	109			

- a. Dependent Variable: Do you think the officials are able to control and manage the flow of immigrants at the ports of entry.
- b. Independent variables: (Constant), how easy it to come to SA without is documents, how did you enter the country.

According to the table above, how immigrants enter the country and how easy it is to enter South Africa without documents have a significant impact on officials' ability to control and manage the flow of immigrants at ports of entry (N=110, d. f=2, F=7.882, p=0.001).



Table 6.x: Coefficients

		Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Do you think the officials are able to control and manage the flow of immigrants at the ports of entry	(Constant)	1.691	0.438		3.860	0.00
	How did you enter the country	0.433	0.123	0.320	3.525	0.001
	How easy is it to come to SA without documents	0.144	0.099	0.132	1.453	0.149

The ease with which immigrants enter South Africa without documents, as shown in the table above, does not support the conclusion that border security is inadequate (N=110,  $\beta=0.144$ ,  $p=0.149$ ). The manner in which immigrants enter the country, on the other hand, contributes to insufficient border security. For every 1% increase in illegal immigrants entering the country, border security deteriorates by 0.433% (N=110,  $\beta=0.433$ ,  $p=0.001$ ).

#### 6.9.4 How did immigrants enter the country?

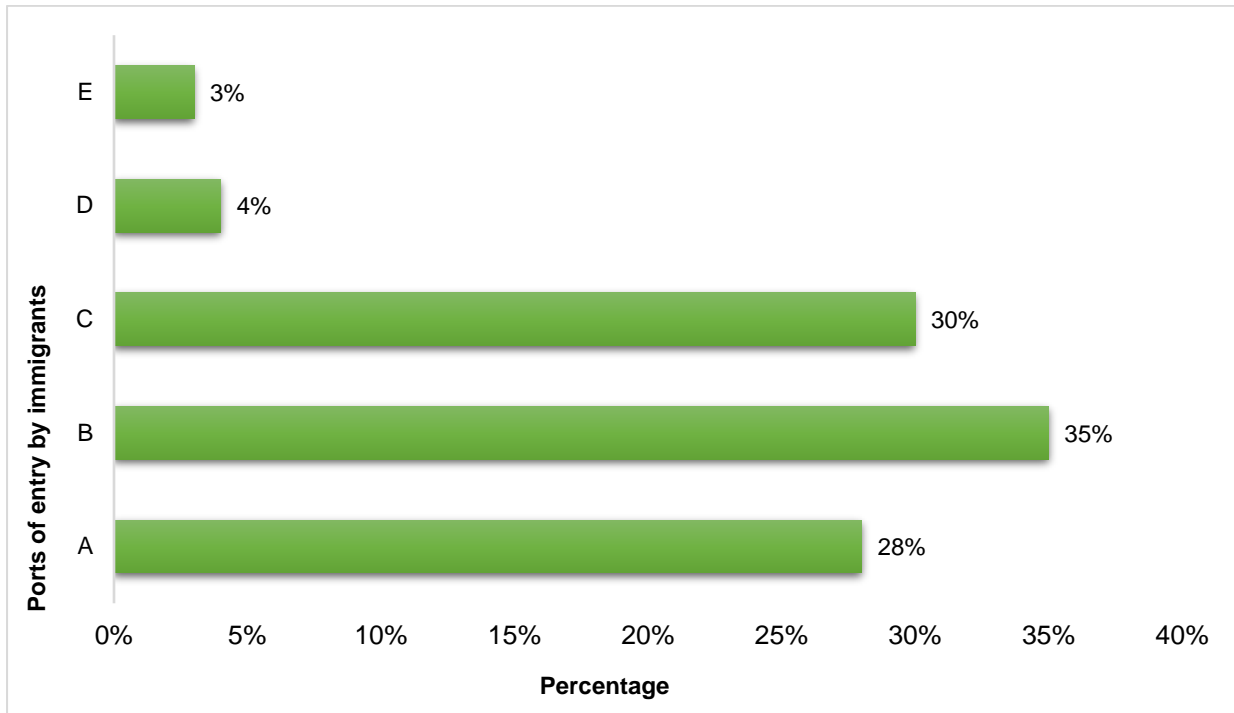


Figure 6.x: How did immigrants enter the country?

According to the findings, (35%) of immigrants entered the country by truck, (30%) through the border, (28% through the river), (4%) paid officers to pass through the border, and (3%) entered through other means. Immigrants from the (3%), indicated that they arrived via airport.

Some ways to enter:

- *“I stayed at the border for about two days and explained my problems, and they gave me papers and then allowed me entry”.*
- *“I illegally crossed the border”.*
- *“We came by truck, then passed the fence behind the border and hiked a mountain”.*
- *“We came through a place called Mbuzini township, which is near the border gate”.*

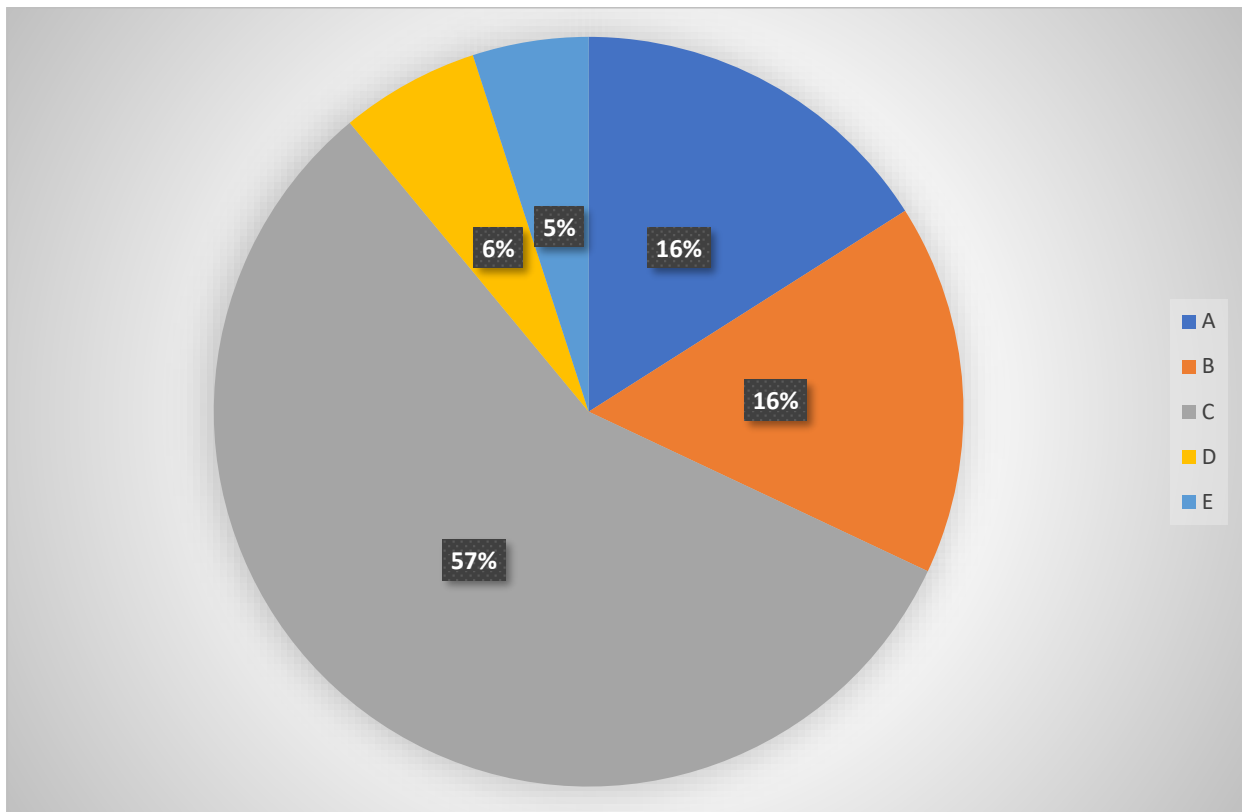


Figure 6.x: How easy is it to come to South Africa without documents?

From the results, (57%) indicated that it was not easy; (16%) indicated that it is very easy to come to SA; another (16%) indicated that it is easy, as long as you pay bribe; (6%) indicated that they do not need documents to come to South Africa and (5%) had other opinions not included in the list. Those opinions are as follows:

- *“The truck driver does everything because the immigrants do not see outside and also people do not get to see the immigrants”.*
- *“I was scared thinking they will find me, but they did not”.*
- *“It’s easy when you have the documents”.*
- *“It is very hard when coming illegally, immigrants get hurt”*

### 6.9.5 Do you think officials can manage the borders?

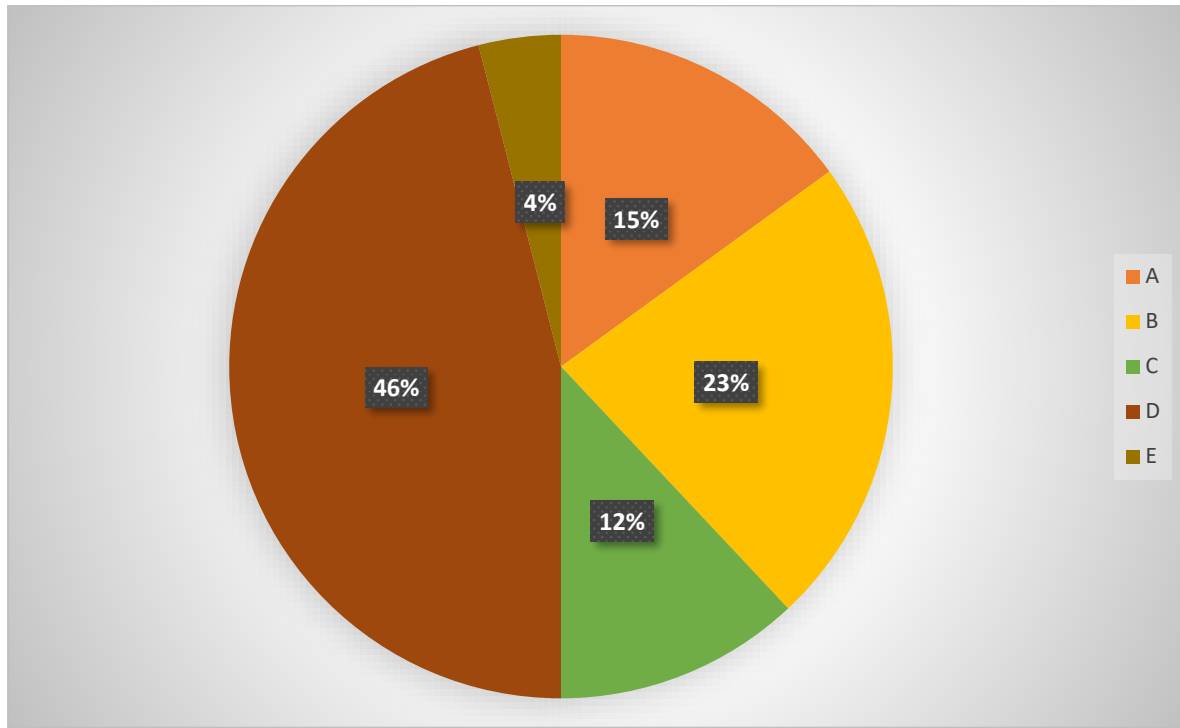


Figure 6.x: Official's capabilities

According to the results, (46%) of the immigrants indicated that they are unsure about border management; (23% indicated that they are capable but must pay to pass; (15%) believe officials are capable; (12%) believe officials are only interested in money, while (4%) believe otherwise. These are their thoughts.

- *"They are doing their jobs"*
- *"I thought they would catch me, but they did not".*
- *"They are capable".*
- *"It is easy when you have documents".*
- *"Airports are well managed and controlled"*
- *"You can never pass without a passport"*

### 6.9.6 Impact of irregular immigration on socio-economic situation in South Africa.

Table 6.x: Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
How do community members in SA treat you?	0.300	0.090	0.064	1.122

- a. Independent Variables: (Constant) Do you own any businesses in SA, do you have access to services, do you pay tax.

According to the table above, only 9% of how South Africans treat immigrants is influenced by whether the immigrants' pay taxes, own businesses, or have access to services (N=110, R<sup>2</sup>=0.09).

Table 6.x: Anova

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression 13.168	3	4.389	3.484	0.018
	Residual 133.523	106	1.260		
	Total 146.691	109			

- a. Dependent Variable: How do community members in SA treat you  
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Do you own any businesses in SA, do you have access to services, do you pay tax

According to the findings, whether immigrants pay taxes, own businesses, or receive services has a significant impact on how community members treat them (N=110, d. f=3, F=3.484, p=0.018).

Table 6.x: Coefficients

		Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
How do community members in SA treat you?	(Constant)	1.067	0.435		2.456	0.016
	Do you have access to services	0.123	0.043	0.267	2.854	0.005
	Do you pay tax	0.117	0.276	0.041	0.422	0.674
	Do you own any businesses in SA	0.282	0.229	0.119	1.230	0.221

According to the table above, only immigrants' access to services influences how community members treat them (N=110,  $\beta=0.123$ ,  $p=0.005$ ).

### 6.9.7 How do community members treat you?

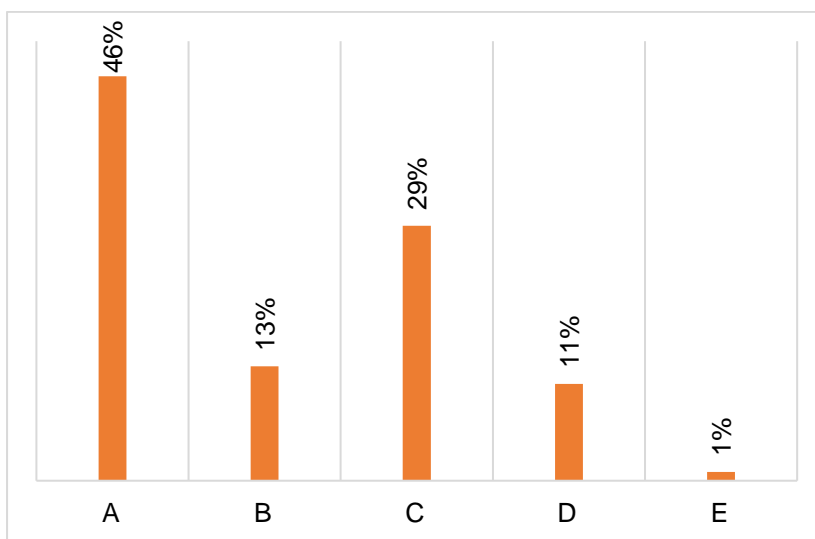


Figure 6.x: Immigrants perception on how community members treat them.

According to the findings, (46%) of immigrants believe that community members treat them well, (29%) believe that those who understand where they come from treat them well, (13%), are dissatisfied with the way community members treat them, (11%), believe that people in South Africa are very welcoming, and (1%) have other opinions. They are their viewpoints:

- *“Others are not welcoming; they make you work and do not pay you.”*
- *“The people call us foreigners and other unpleasant names”.*
- *“People here are welcoming; I remember they used to give us food parcels”.*
- *“I have mixed feelings”.*
- *“Some are nice, and some are full of pride”.*

#### 6.9.8 Do you own a business?

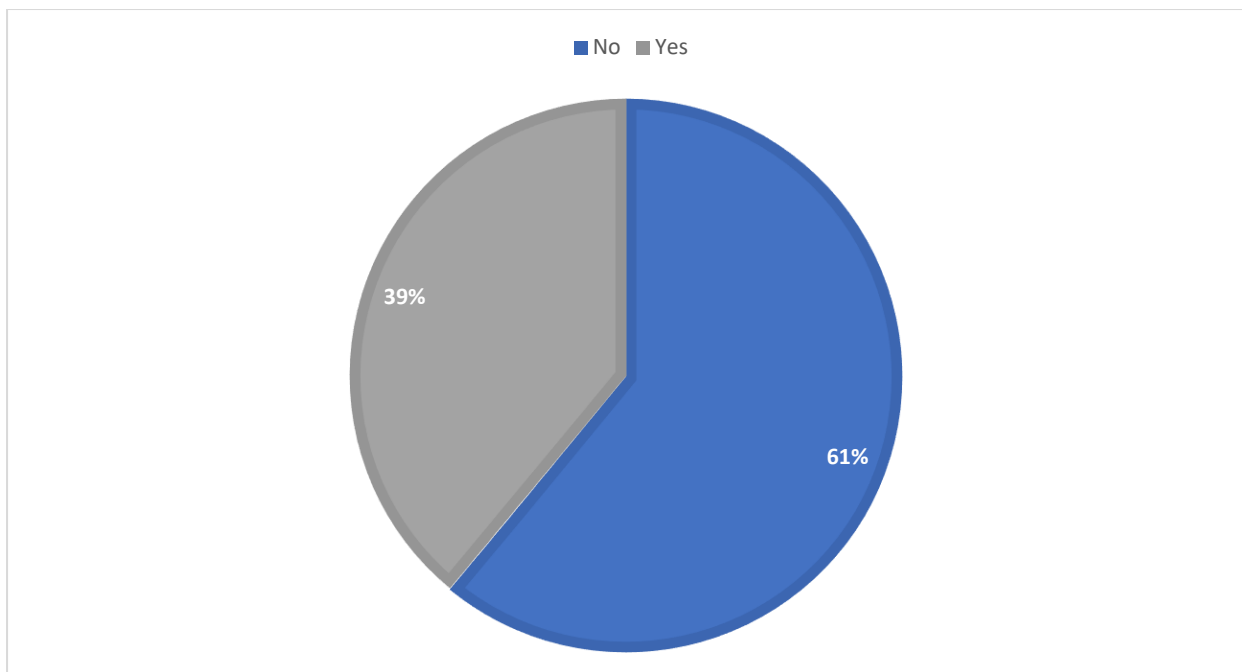


Figure 6.x: Immigrant’s ownership of businesses.

According to the findings, (39% of immigrants) own a business and (61% do not).

### 6.9.9 What kind of business do you own?

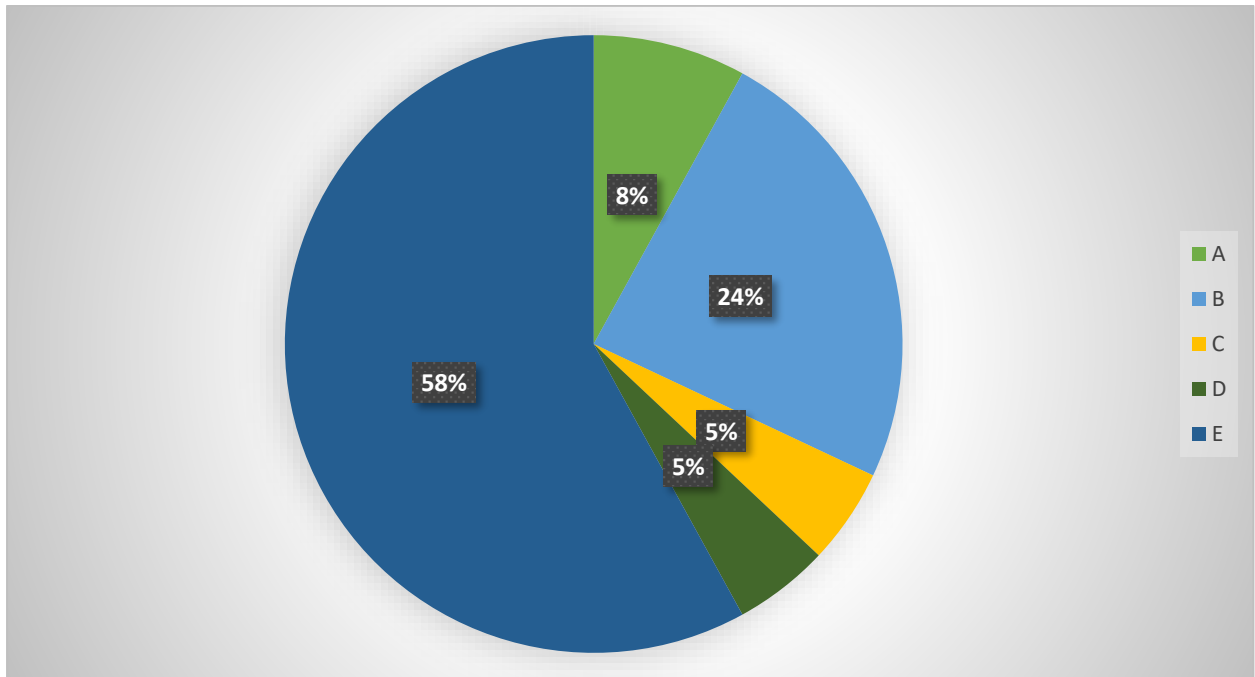


Figure 6.x: Kinds of businesses owned by immigrants.

According to the results, (24%) work for people and pay them, (8%) have a Tuckshop, (5%) build houses, another (5%) are mechanics, and (58%) own other businesses other than the ones listed. These are the companies:

- A barbershop
- A salon
- Selling fruits and vegetables
- Selling clothes
- Designer



### 6.9.10 Do you have access to services?

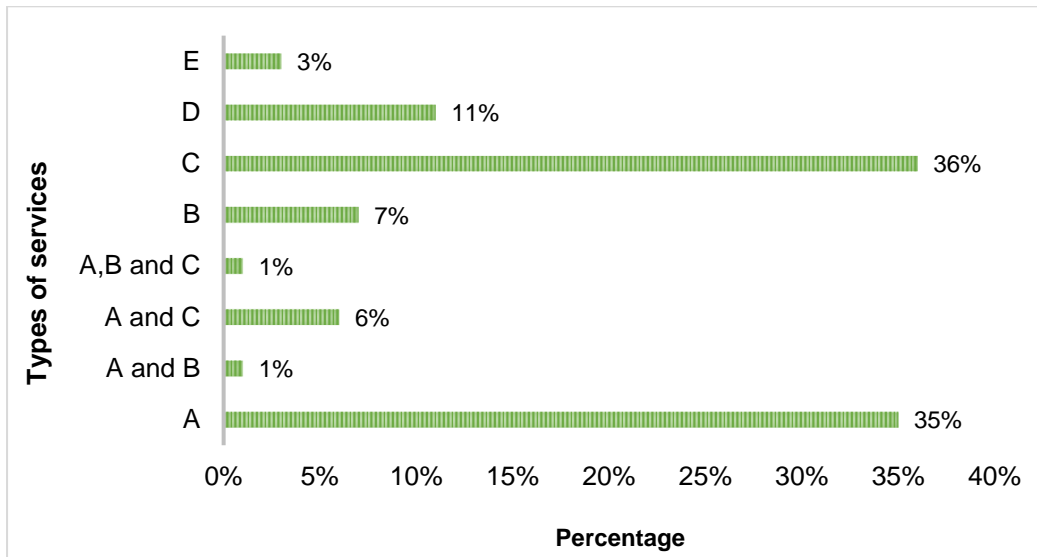


Figure 6.x: Services accessed by immigrants

According to the findings, 35% have access to only food and water, 36% have access to health facilities, 11% have no access, 7% have access to both water and electricity and health facilities, 6% have access to both water and electricity and health facilities, 1% have access to houses, water, and electricity, and 1% have access to houses, health facilities, water, and electricity. (3%) stated that they have access to all services but must pay for them.

### 6.9.11 Do you pay tax?

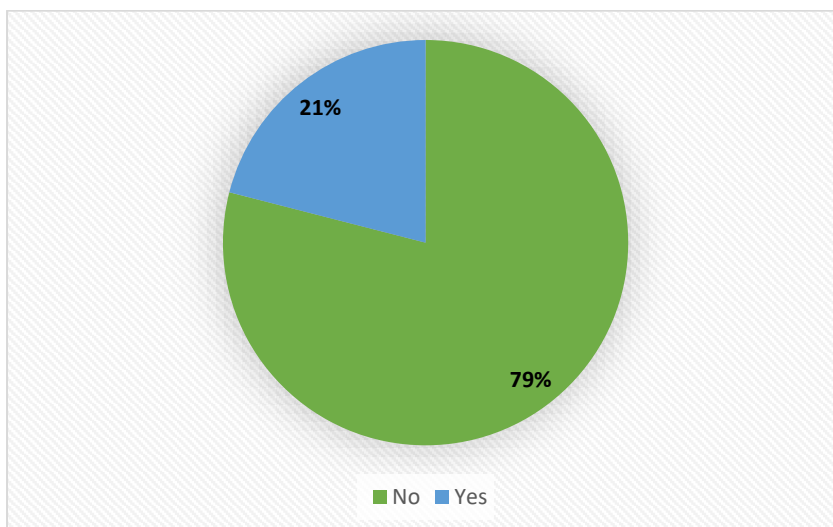


Figure 6.x: Immigrant's status of paying tax.

According to the findings, (79%) of immigrants do not pay taxes, while only 21% do.

### 6.9.12 Why did you leave your home country?

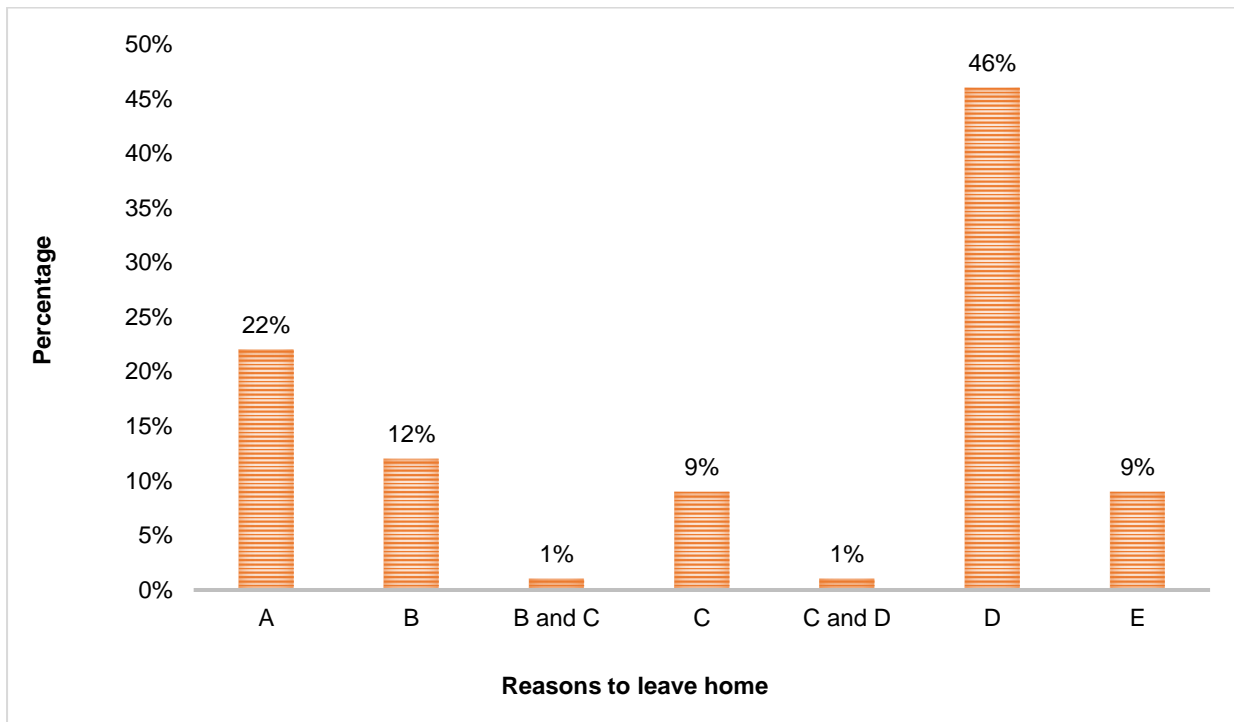


Figure 6.x: Immigrant's reason to leave their home countries.

From the results, (46%) indicated that they left because there are no jobs in their home countries, (22%) because there is economic mismanagement at their homes, (12%) left because of civil war, (9%) because of political instability, (1%) because of a combination of civil war and political instability, (1%) because of political instability and lack of jobs. However, (9%) had other reasons to leave their home languages, these included.

- Marriage
- Educational purposes
- Following family
- Hunger and starvation
- Opportunities in South Africa
- Job seeking
- Divorced and country of birth is unsafe

### 6.9.13 What are your expectations in South Africa?

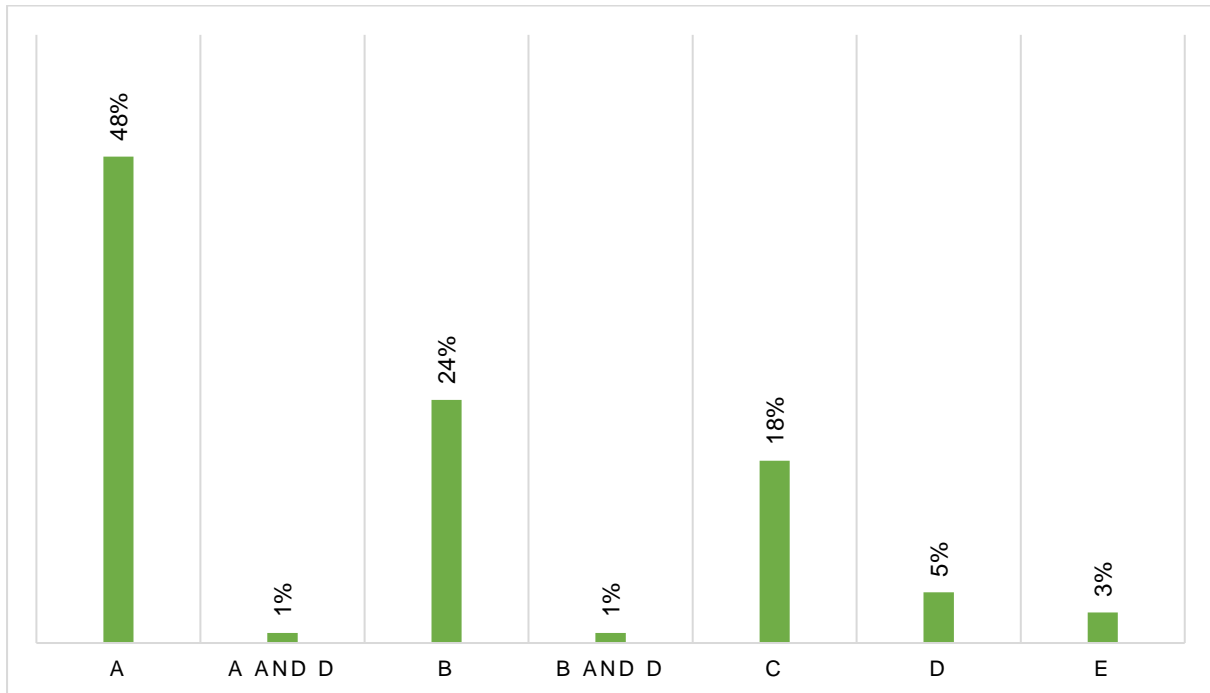


Figure 6.x: Immigrant's expectations in South Africa.

According to the results, (48%) want government protection, (24% want jobs), (18%) want help from our home countries so we can return home, 5% want grants and education for their children, 1% want a combination of protection and grants, and 1% want a combination of jobs and grants. However, 3% had different expectations. These are listed below.

- *Start-up money for businesses”.*
- *“Government should be more committed to their immigration policy”.*
- *“Houses”.*

## **7. CONCLUSION**

The chapter included a discussion, analysis, and interpretation of findings from face-to-face in-depth interviews conducted with illegal foreign nationals, receiving country community members, and officials from border management departments, SARS, SAPS, and SANDF, at both study sites, Musina and Lebombo. As a result, the chapter presented the nature of migration into South Africa, with a number of participants indicating and demonstrating how simple it is to come to South Africa. This shows that South Africa has no borders and that anyone can come and go at any time. This chapter also indicates that corruption at South African borders is widespread to the point where immigrants are no longer afraid of security personnel and do not need to carry documents at all if they have money to pay bribes to officials. The chapter also demonstrates that a lack of capacity or human capital at ports of entry is a factor in illicit population movement.

## **CHAPTER 7: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

The previous chapter concentrated on data analysis and interpretation of findings from the triangulation method used in this study. The purpose of this chapter is to present the findings from the analysis of the questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions with the participants, as well as to make recommendations for future research. This report is divided into seven (7) chapters, which include the conclusion and recommendations. This chapter summarises the research effort by examining how each chapter contributed to answering the research questions.

### **7.2 ACHIEVING THE STUDY OBJECTIVES**

The study was undertaken to achieve the following objectives:

- To investigate the capacity of the state to control the flow of irregular immigrants at the ports of entry;
- To identify the mechanisms that will ensure that there is sufficient border security;
- To examine the socio-economic impacts of irregular immigration on South Africa;
- To determine how the inflow of illegal immigrants threatens social stability and lack of integration;
- To investigate how effective is the departmental approach in border security management; and
- To analyse the socio-economic impacts of foreign nationals on native South Africans.

### 7.3 SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

The thesis in Chapter 1 focuses on the introduction of the research study, which includes the formulation of the problem, the research goal, objectives, and hypothesis. The chapter also discusses the ethical aspects, defines some of the key concepts, and concludes with the study's limitations. This chapter clearly defines the problem statement. The problem statement is critical because it demonstrates evidence that there is a problem that needs to be investigated and given special attention. The investigation will be useless if the problem is not present, because the main goal of investigating this phenomenon is to try to solve the existing problems. However, solving the global problem is difficult because the issue of border management and population movement affects the entire world; it is not just a South African crisis.

The research questions are outlined in this chapter, which is important because they help the researcher achieve his objectives and answer the research questions raised. The chapter also introduces the major viewpoints that serve as the foundation for this research, including international migration, security, border management, and push and pull factors that influence population movement. The issue of illicit/illegal human mobility and border security receive special attention in the international migration discourse. Furthermore, the literature on international migration shows that international migration is not a new phenomenon, and people migrate for a variety of reasons. Some immigrants are forced to leave their home country due to domestic problems; on the other hand, some people migrate in search of a better life in a foreign land.

The theoretical frameworks used in this study were presented in Chapter 2 of this study. This Chapter was followed by a review of the literature on theories (Non-classical and Administration management) and context-based theoretical approaches. The theories were chosen based on their relevance to the subject under investigation. According to the literature, non-classical theory is divided into three categories: micro, macro, and meso level. Micro-level theories examine migration decisions from the perspective of an individual, that is, his or her desire to migrate and expectations of doing so. Macro-level theories assess migration decisions as an aggregate as the economic structure of the origin nation, whereas meso-level migration decisions may

be influenced by family connections, social networks, peer groups, and isolated minority populations. According to the literature, the decision to migrate in a household is sometimes not an individual decision but a household decision. Furthermore, the theory suggests that investment in receiving countries influences migration decisions. According to non-classical theory, potential migrants estimate the costs and benefits of moving to a different country. These should be countries that offer better employment opportunities than their home country. It is important to note that the main reason they migrate is to try to improve their own and their families' living conditions. In theory, they migrate to areas with the highest expected returns over a specific time period. Most of these migrants are either volunteers or economic migrants.

Women's migration is one of the factors that cannot be overlooked when discussing migration issues. Every day, thousands of women cross the border into other countries in search of better opportunities. According to the literature, there are those women who believe that they can provide for their families even when times are difficult; some women migrate because they must assume the role of breadwinner when there are no male wage earners in the family, no husbands, or possibly male members, but they fail to meet the financial needs of their households. Women's migration is dangerous; however, it is critical in their lives.

Administrative management theory focuses on effective management for organisational success. Administration could be defined more positively as the special responsibility for ensuring that all organisations have unity of action, discipline, anticipation, activity, and order. Administration is also said to direct the workforce while maintaining strong ties between departments and coordination. It is the execution of administrative processes within the framework of an organisation by a single person or a group of people. South Africa will be unable to manage its borders effectively unless proper administration and management are in place. Proper management is critical in any organisation because it allows the organisation to achieve its goals.

The third chapter outlined the literature review on specific topics guided by the study's themes.

According to the literature, both irregular and regular foreign nationals are flooding South Africa. The majority, however, are illegal immigrants, primarily from neighbouring SADC countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi,

Swaziland, and others. Because of the daily movement of immigrants, it is extremely difficult to accurately estimate the number of foreigners in the country. Furthermore, the literature does not reveal the precise number of illegal immigrants in South Africa because they are not registered anywhere. Apart from security and xenophobic attacks, this is one of the problems that South Africa is facing with illegal immigrants. It is difficult for any country to have statistics on how many people have crossed borders illegally because some of these people do not want to be registered and do not want the authorities to know about their stay in the country. Furthermore, there are those who do not have documents, those who came illegally but want to be registered as refugees, particularly those from refugee producing countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

According to the literature, the nation-state, sovereignty, and the integrity of national borders are becoming irrelevant and out-of-date structures in today's emerging global system. Because the world is one, globalisation has also exacerbated the issue of international human mobility. The process of interconnectedness that brings the countries together has a mixed bag of benefits. Borders are becoming increasingly porous, people come and go as they please, and states are no longer able to provide security for those under their jurisdiction. Undocumented immigrants are a major source of crime, and this makes law enforcement appear ineffective. Immigrants from other countries become aware of the vulnerabilities of the borders, particularly in South Africa, and they want to capitalise on the opportunity to terrorise the hosting community through illegal activities. The issue of international migration, whether illegal or legal, has captured the attention of policymakers and analysts alike in South Africa and SADC, as well as other regions around the world.

With that said, it must be stated unequivocally that not all immigrants are criminals; however, there are those who are hungry and unable to find work; in the absence of employment, they resort to crime to sustain their lives. South Africa has a difficult time managing its borders, and this management should not be misinterpreted as a strategy to keep foreign nationals out of the country. It is simply a means of maintaining control and order in the country. There appeared to be some moves in government spheres to try to tighten up irregular immigration loopholes in South Africa, which worsened. Around August 1994, the South African government established an inter-departmental task group on illegal aliens, whose first task was to examine existing legislation in



South Africa dealing with the control of illegals. This new legislation also tightens regulations for outsiders or foreign nationals who visit the country, making it difficult for people to change the purpose of their visit as usual.

According to studies, the South African government, like any other government, had to devise a strategy to address the issue of unwanted immigrants and prevent irregular immigration through internal controls, which includes a greater emphasis on the exclusion of undocumented migrants from government services. The republic's constitution, on the other hand, contradicts this. According to South Africa's constitution, under the bill of rights, every individual, whether illegal or legal foreign national, is entitled to the same basic services as South Africans. Senior officials at the Department of Home Affairs attempted to implement the internal control policy between 1998 and 2004. This was the community enforcement strategy, which aimed to shift administrative and policy emphasis away from border control and toward community and workplace inspection. According to the literature, the border management crisis is not new to the South African government; it has existed for a long time; it is just that the country began to experience a dramatic increase in cross-border migration after 1994.

Other factors that contribute to population movement are known as push and pull factors; the focus here is on what is pushing migrants away from their home countries and what is drawing them to South Africa. According to studies, the majority of them migrate to South Africa for economic reasons; however, there are those who take advantage of the country's democracy and want to benefit from the current government.

The fourth chapter examined the effectiveness of the South African government's border management strategies. This is a desktop chapter which discusses some of the government policies and their effectiveness. Without a doubt, the South African government is struggling to manage the borders with all available legislation. The government has used the services of several departments and agencies to help manage the borders, but due to a lack of coordination among the government departments and agencies, it is difficult for the government to manage the borders effectively.

South Africa has regulations in place to manage population movement, both legally and illegally. The regulations aid in the regulation of people's behaviour in accordance with societal norms. The laws apply to any individual who happens to find himself or herself in the country, regardless of their status. However, some people choose to disregard the country's rules. The fact that some immigrants disregard the rules does not imply that there are no rules or policies in the country; rather, immigrants disregard the policies and take advantage of the democracy that South Africans enjoy because of weaknesses in the implementation of such rules. This is often said because international communities act as they please, and the worst part is that some laws protect them and the constitution allows it.

Chapter five described the methodology and techniques used during the linguistic data collection process, which included focus group discussions, one-on-one interviews, and surveys conducted in both provinces and border posts. In this study, the researcher used triangulation to collect linguistic data through focus groups and individual interviews, while quantitative data was collected through surveys in both study areas. The findings of the study are discussed in Chapter 6.

This study's research design is a descriptive and interpretative study that was analysed using qualitative and quantitative methods. The researcher conducted participant observation, face-to-face informal interviews/discussions with key respondents, and surveys with foreign and local nationals in both provinces, Limpopo and Mpumalanga, for this study. Furthermore, the researcher's justification for each of the data collection methods used in the study was discussed. The goal of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of South African border management in terms of the impact of international migration. Because the qualitative study is all about people's experiences, the researcher decided to conduct focus group discussions. The goal was to give participants an opportunity to raise their concerns and share their experiences.

The interviews were conducted in such a way that everyone who took part in the study felt the need for and importance of being a part of this research and discussion. People were able to express their thoughts, frustrations, and the trauma they had experienced. Focus group discussions have their own benefits because, when

properly facilitated, they encourage each member of the group to participate and share their experience with the rest of the group.

The research problems necessitate the use of both methodologies (qualitative and quantitative) in the same study to corroborate and expand on each other. When using a mixed method, the researcher used the qualitative method to supplement the quantitative data collected, ensuring that no gaps were left.

The researcher used this methodology for a variety of reasons. The use of triangulation in the study to answer a specific research question could result in one of the three outcomes listed below:

- The results may converge and lead to the same conclusions;
- The results may relate to different objects or phenomena but may be complementary to each other and used to supplement the individual results; and
- The results may be divergent or contradictory. Converging results aim to increase the validity through verification; complementary results highlight different aspects of the phenomenon or illustrate different phenomenon and divergent findings can lead to new and better explanations for the phenomenon under investigation.

The use of multiple methods in any research has its own set of benefits. When the triangulation method of data collection is used in a single study, the goal and objectives do not change. The researcher should have good reasons for using more than one research method. However, it is important to note that using more than one research method takes time and requires more resources from the researcher. People from Musina and Tonga had equal chances of participating in this study because a large number of people were sampled in a very fair manner, and they represented that population as required. This chapter described the research design as well as the data collection methods used in the fieldwork.

The study's findings were analysed, discussed, and interpreted in Chapter Six. However, because the study used the triangulation method, the data must be analysed differently. The quantitative data was analysed with SPSS, and the qualitative data with ATLAS.ti. According to the quantitative results of the analysis, several immigrants in South Africa arrived illegally, and some were forced to flee to South Africa due to economic hardships in their home country. They came to South Africa to better their lives by looking for work.

The study revealed a number of factors that contribute to border management in South Africa. The findings also show that the problem of border management affects not only the people on the ground, but also the government agencies that operate at the borders. This is the chapter in which participants or respondents express their dissatisfaction with the way the government handles the border issue. Qualitative analysis reveals that border management is poor, with a lack of coordination and training of personnel at South African borders. It also reveals that corruption is a major issue, which becomes a problem because officials value money more than they value their jobs. Immigrants are aware of the corruption at South African borders, so they come prepared. They understand that as long as they have money, they will cross the border, because what appears to be a pass in is money. Those with financial clout cultivate relationships with authorities in order to gain favours in exchange for money.

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#### **7.4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This study is divided into six themes, each of which is comprised of some subthemes derived from the linguistic data. As a result, the findings were analysed and discussed considering the research themes and subthemes.

**The themes are as follows:**

*THEME 1:* Border Management

*THEME 2:* Migrant's Contributory factors

*THEME 3:* Impact on Socio Economic Situation

*THEME 4:* Community and Coping Strategy

## 7.5 SUMMARY OF DATA

**7.5.1 THEME 1:** Border management is a serious concern in South Africa because a number of issues continue to make it impossible for the government to manage its borders. The issue is that South African cops value money more than they value their jobs. If this were not the case, security would be tight and fewer people would pass through the fences. Everyone would use the gate, which is beneficial because the government knows how many people are in the country at any given time. On the borders and along the highways, the police and the army are not doing their jobs properly.

The majority of immigrants cross the border because they know it is easier to go through the bushes rather than straight into the border. People without documents cross borders on a daily basis, and law enforcement and security agencies do nothing; all they want is a bribe. To put it another way, there are two borders: legal and illegal. The illegal one, on the other hand, encourages crime, human trafficking, smuggling, and organised crime. Because of the bribes they accept, officials are also contributing to the high rate of illegal crossing.

**7.5.2 THEME 2: Contributory factors of migrants (Push factor).** People migrate for a variety of reasons, one of which is the economy of the country of origin. Economic conditions in migrant countries also play a role in international human mobility; the majority of migrants are migrating due to economic conditions in their home country. They come to South Africa because they know that they can run their informal businesses and survive here. They will continue to come because there is no punishment for illegally entering South Africa. In countries such as Zimbabwe, the government is not even discouraging this illegal crossing into South Africa; it is unclear whether this is due to poverty in their country or other factors. Furthermore, illegal immigrants are mostly employed in farms in Limpopo and Mpumalanga. They believe that the money they earn from the farm is preferable to staying at home, where there is no hope.

Some people migrate to South Africa to send their children to school because they believe education is less expensive in South Africa than in their home countries. Those

who find work can send money home while also ensuring that their children receive a better education in the country. One of the factors that encourage population mobility is poverty. There are no job opportunities in some countries, particularly in the SADC region, forcing immigrants to migrate.

As previously stated, the pull factors have everything to do with better education and access to services such as health care, which some countries struggle to provide. The quality of the health-care system, as well as the freedom that comes with living in South Africa, entice immigrants. Swaziland, for example, is more of a dictatorship country in their countries. The king rules with an iron fist, and people are unable to express themselves, and some are even denied business opportunities. When there is no medication available at health facilities in Zimbabwe, people are forced to look for alternatives, and the only option available is South Africa.

**7.5.3 THEME 3:** Impact on Socioeconomic Situation, in other companies, owners prefer to hire immigrants over locals. Socially, we now have mixed-cultured families in various communities across the country, owing to marriages between our sisters/brothers and these foreigners. I fear that we are gradually losing our culture in the capable hands of these foreigners. Locals and foreign nationals coexist in an environment where they refer to each other as brothers and sisters. Foreign nationals have access to the government's public services funded by the public purse. With all of our problems in the country, such as unemployment and slow economic growth. We cannot absorb all of them because there are socioeconomic challenges that must be addressed, and the budget prohibits uncontrolled immigrants from benefiting from the tax. If you go to public hospitals, you will find these immigrants waiting in line to get medication purchased with our tax dollars. They will go and collect the medication, and by the time a South African arrives at the hospital to seek medical attention or see the doctors, there will be no more medication for the locals.

**7.5.4 THEME 4: Community and coping strategy.** Some of the hosting communities have no problem with the immigrants; they are simply concerned about their legal status. Personally, I have no objections to them; my only concern is that they enter the country illegally; the country is unable to accommodate people it is unaware exists. Perhaps the government can devise a way to document these people in order to

balance their service delivery standards with proper population introspection and accuracy.

Some people believe that the presence of illegal immigrants is very disturbing because they enter South Africa illegally and most of them end up committing serious and multiple crimes for which they cannot be held accountable because they are undocumented. It is their manner of entering and living in our community that bothers me the most; the majority of them are unaccounted for, which poses a threat to us; these people are dangerous. However, some are pleased with them, particularly Mozambicans and Swaziland nationals, because of the language and cultural practises; if they are legally present in the country, the communities will accommodate them.

## **7.6 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The study highlights several critical issues arising from the linguistic data, as well as some of the factors that contribute to border management. International migration is a critical issue that affects the entire world. It is critical that scholars investigate and debate this subject matter in order to find solutions to the problems. The goal is to address the issues and propose potential solutions. The study demonstrates the importance of increasing border security at entry points. This can only help combat bribery and corruption at border crossing points. Increased security may include the deployment of more border patrol officers, the elimination of long, winding bureaucratic channels at the border, harsh penalties for security officers caught accepting bribes, and an increase in physical barriers such as fences. It is suggested that the government hire and train more people to assist with border management and to increase human capacity.

There is an urgent need for African countries to collaborate to discourage illegal migration because it is not only dangerous for migrants but also poses a serious threat to the host country's security. As a result, it is suggested that South Africa collaborate with neighbouring countries to discourage any form of illegal crossing. If people are caught illegally crossing the border, the leaders of each country should punish them. South Africa, as Africa's superpower, should take the lead in bringing together the heads of state from across the continent to address the issue of illegal migration. It is



not possible for South Africa's loan to bear the burden of the entire continent if there is no financial support from the immigrants' home countries.

This study also suggests that the origin countries try to support South Africa more, particularly in the area of health, because South Africa spends a lot of money on medications that benefit foreign nationals. The South African borders are so porous that illegal immigrants can cross freely, so it is recommended that the government implement technology to aid in border management. According to the study, the border syndicates work very closely with law enforcement agencies, and they have established such a good relationship with them that some of them are on their payroll. It is therefore recommended that security personnel, particularly the SAPS and SANDF, rotate rather than remaining at one border post for an extended period of time. Both criminals and police are at ease because they can conduct their illegal activities at the borders. A rotation of at least a year or two can help to reduce the corruption at the borders. A lifestyle audit of all border personnel is also recommended, because people are living large and profiting from corrupt activities at the borders.

The government devised a new border management strategy and established the Border Management Authority, which was proposed in the White Paper in 2017. Its rationale was to create an operational balance between security, trade facilitation, tourism promotion, and socioeconomic development within South Africa and the SADC region. The BMA was designed to provide integrated border control, with officials sharing a common identity and operating under a single command structure. With the passage of the Border Management Authority Act, this proposal gained legal support. As a result, it is recommended that the Department of Home Affairs take the lead and ensure that the BMA is implemented throughout South Africa's borders.

## **7.7 SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH**

After identifying a number of challenges associated with international migration, it is suggested that researchers investigate the significance of remittances to migrants' households, as migrants migrate to better their lives and those of their families. Furthermore, in recognition of the country's socioeconomic development, the study recommends further investigation into how, if any, immigrants contribute to the development and growth of the economy. Based on the findings of this study, it is suggested that future researchers investigate the Border Management Authority,

which was established by the South African government, with the Department of Home Affairs leading the implementation of the strategy. There is a need to investigate the level of corruption at South African borders and its impact on border porosity. The study also suggests conducting research on the level of professional jealousy that exists between South Africa's two border law enforcement agencies, the SANDF and SAPS.

## **7.8 CONCLUSION**

The study provided evidence to the research topic that was investigated:

### **South African border security management: a case of international migration.**

This study's conclusions are based on research findings and discussion. This study reveals that international migration is a global concern, and the migration process in South Africa is a mixed blessing. Immigrants from neighbouring countries continue to pour in, exposing the country's porous borders to the scrutiny of security personnel, while some of them work in informal sectors. Several factors encourage illegal population movement, including poverty and slow economic growth, as well as a lack of freedom and protection in immigrants' home countries. Some immigrants are concerned about prosecution and a lack of security in their home country. South African border management is in crisis; officials accept bribes from immigrants, including criminals. Furthermore, the continued operation of border syndicates that collaborate with the police continues to deteriorate and jeopardise the country's security.

According to the study, the country will never be able to address the problem of illegal migration without effective border management. This study also reveals that there is no good working relationship between the agencies or departments working at the border, which endangers domestic security. According to the study findings on the availability of illegal immigrants in the country, respondents expressed frustration and unhappiness due to crime committed by illegal immigrants, as well as the level of corruption and bribe at the borders. South Africans are concerned about how illegal immigrants benefit from the public purse while contributing nothing in the form of taxes. To combat illegal population movement in the country, the government must collaborate with all stakeholders.

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[www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int) SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY. Towards a common future. Accessed 21/04/2018

*Official Documents*

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1998)

Department of Home Affairs. 1999. Discussion Document on the Proposed Reception Centres for Asylum seekers in South Africa. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Immigration Act (No. 13 of 2002)

Refugees Act (Act 130 of 1998)

UN Convention (1951) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, United Nations.

## **ANNEXURES**

### **ONE ON ONE INTERVIEW GUIDE (OFFICIALS)**

#### **UNIVERSITY-BASED ACADEMIC RESEARCHER**

Although I have formulated a list of questions, these are merely points of discussion that would guide my engagement with you in a way that would help us to attain information related to border security as well as issues related to international human mobility. Please, do not view this meeting as an interview but rather a forum for discussion. Indeed, there are no right or wrong answers I do not expect you to be an expert on all issues; however, I am interested in gaining insights you can offer, in whichever area that may be.

#### **Introductory question**

Please tell me about your work, what is it that you do in the department/organisation and how is your work related to border security management...etc?

1. What is your opinion concerning the South African border Security Management?
2. Do you think the state can control the flow of irregular immigrants in the country?  
**(Probe)**
3. Why is it so difficult to control the inflow of immigrants in the country?
4. What do you think are the reasons for the high rate of irregular immigrants in the country, and what are the pull and push factors? **(Probe)**
5. Can you tell me about the working relationship between SARS, SANDF, SAPS, DSD, and DOA?
6. How is the information shared between the agencies to avoid duplication of work?  
**(Probe)**
7. Do you think the current approach used by the government to control the border posts is working? **(Probe)**  
If you think it is not effective, why?  
7. What do you think should be done to make it effective?
8. How does the inflow of irregular migration threaten social stability and lack of integration in the country? **(Probe)**
9. How does the presence of irregular immigrants affect the South African population looking at issues of service delivery?
10. Hundreds of foreign nationals operate businesses in the country, can you comment on those operations?
  - a. Do you think they make any contribution to the economy of South Africa?
  - b. Do they pay tax?
  - c. Do they create jobs for South Africans, or they employ other foreign nationals?

11. Any final comments that you would like to share with me?

*Thank you very much for your time*

### **BLINDED FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (COMMUNITY MEMBERS)**

Although I have formulated a list of questions, these are merely points of discussion that would guide my engagement with you in a way that would help us to attain information related to border security management as well as issues related to international human mobility. Please, do not view this meeting as an interview but rather a forum for discussion. Indeed, there are no right or wrong answers I do not expect you to be an expert on all issues; however, I am interested in gaining insights you can offer, in whichever area that may be.

#### **Social cohesion**

1. What do you think about the presence of the outsiders in your community?
2. How does their presence affect you? **(Probe)**

#### **Ask about service delivery**

3. Do you think the South African government is doing enough to control the illegal immigrants? **(Probe)**

### **Push and Pull Factors**

4. What is it that you think attracts foreign nationals to South Africa? **(Probe)**

5. Why do you think foreign nationals choose to come to South Africa? **(Probe)**

6. Is there any job competition between the locals and outsiders?

### **Integration**

5. Do you know the status of the foreign nationals living here with you? **(Probe)**

Illegal or legal

6. How does it feel to have or stay with illegal outsiders in your community? **(Probe)**

7. How does their presence affect the integration in this community?

Culture, language, Political and change of lifestyle

8. Do you think South Africans are xenophobic? **(Probe)**

9. Why are foreign nationals attacked in South Africa? (Probe)

**N.B Look for something new, not apparent answers like crime and stealing of jobs**

**Is there anything that you would like to add or share with me, which I may have missed or may have been overlooked?**

***Thank you very much for your time***

### **FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FOREIGN NATIONALS)**

Although I have formulated a list of questions, these are merely points of discussion that would guide my engagement with you in a way that would help us to attain information related to border security management as well as issues related to international human mobility. Please, do not view this meeting as an interview but rather a forum for discussion. Indeed, there are no right or wrong answers I do not expect you to be an expert on all issues; however, I am interested in gaining insights you can offer, in whichever area that may be.

#### **Push and Pull Factors**

1. What are the main problems that you have faced from your country that forced you to migrate to South Africa? Why did you leave home? **(Probe)**
2. How did you enter South Africa? **(Probe)**

**Each to respond**

3. Why did you choose South Africa as your final destination? **(Probe)**

4. What attracts you in South Africa? **(Probe)**

5. Has your life changed since you came into South Africa?

**Integration and Social cohesion**

6. How is life like in South Africa? **(Probe)**

7. How do community members treat you?

8. Do you think the locals are accommodative?

9. What kind of challenges do you experience in South Africa?

10. Do you think you will ever go back to your home country one day?

11. What do you think South Africa can do to assist your country so that you can go back home?

**Is there anything that you would like to add, something which we might have missed or overlooked?**

**SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SHEET**

**Please complete the survey below**

**Tick or make a cross in an appropriate box**

1.Age

0 – 35	35 - 50	50 & above
--------	---------	------------

2. Gender

Male	Female
------	--------

Other, Please Specify

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Marital status

Single	Married	Divorced	Never Married
--------	---------	----------	---------------

4. Country of Origin

Zimbabwe
Mozambique
Eswatini
Lesotho
Botswana
Democratic Republic of Congo
Malawi
Somalia
Zambia
Tanzania

Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_

5. Level of Education

None	Primary	Secondary	Post-Secondary
------	---------	-----------	----------------

6. Home Language

Specify \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Number of years spent in South Africa

Between 2 and 5	Between 5 and 10	Between 10 and 15	15 and above
-----------------	------------------	-------------------	--------------

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE/SURVEY**

**Tick/Circle the appropriate answer**

1. Why did you leave your home country?

(a) Because of economic mismanagement at home

(b) Because of civil war

(c) Because of Political instability

(d) Because there are no jobs

(e) Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_



---

2. Why did you choose South Africa?

- (a) In South Africa there are Jobs
  - (b) Attracted by South African Economic growth
  - (c) Because it is peaceful in South Africa
  - (d) I only came here because I follow my family
  - (e) Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 

3. How did you enter the country ?

- (a) Through the river
  - (b) By truck
  - (c) I came through the border
  - (b) I paid officers to pass at the border
- Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
- 

4. How easy is it to come to South Africa without the documents?

- (a) It is very easy to come to South Africa
- (b) As long as you have money to pay bribe

(c) It was not easy for me

(d) We don't need documents to come to South Africa

(e) Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_

---

5. Do you think the Officials are able to control and manage the flow of immigrants at the ports of entry

(a) I do not think they are capable

(b) They are capable, but we have to pay them to pass

(c) Officers just want money only

(d) I am not sure about the management of borders

(e) Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_

---

6. How do community members in South Africa treat you?

(a) The treatment is good

(b) I am not happy with how the locals treat us

(c) Those who understand where we come from treat us well

(d) The people here are so welcoming

(e) Other, Specify \_\_\_\_\_

---

7. Do you have access to services?

(a) Only water and electricity

(b) We also have houses(RDPs)

(c) We have access to health facilities

(d) We do not have any access

(e) Other, Specify\_\_\_\_\_

---

8. Do you own any businesses in South Africa?

Yes
No

If yes, what kind of business

(a) I am having a Tuckshop

(b) I work for people and they pay me

(c) I build houses/ bricklayer

(d) I am a mechanic

(e) Other, Specify\_\_\_\_\_

---

9. Do you Pay tax?

Yes
No

10. What are your expectations in South Africa?



# LA GESTION DE LA SÉCURITÉ DES FRONTIÈRES SUD- AFRICAINES: UN CAS DE MIGRATION INTERNATIONALE

## FICHE D'INFORMATION BIOGRAPHIQUE

**Veillez remplir l'enquête dessous**

**Cochez ou faites une croix dans la case appropriée**

1. L'âge

0-35	35-50	50 et plus
------	-------	------------

## 2. Le sexe

Mâle	Femelle
------	---------

Autre, spécifiez

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. État civil

Célibataire	Marié/e	Divorcé/e	Jamais marié/e
-------------	---------	-----------	----------------

## 4. Pays d'origine

Zimbabwe
Mozambique
Eswatini
Lesotho
Botswana
République Démocratique du Congo
Malawi
Somalia
Zambia
Tanzania

## 5. Niveau d'éducation

Aucun	Primaire	Secondaire	Post-secondaire
-------	----------	------------	-----------------

## 6. Langue maternelle

Spécifiez \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Le nombre d'années passées en Afrique du Sud

Entre 2 et 5	Entre 5 et 10	Entre 10 et 15	15 et plus
--------------	---------------	----------------	------------

### **Le guide d'entretien/l'enquête**

**Cochez/encerclez la réponse appropriée**

1. Pourquoi avez-vous quitté votre pays d'origine?

(a) En raison d'une mauvaise gestion économique

(b) À cause de la guerre civile

(c) En raison de l'instabilité politique

(d) Parce que il n'y a pas d'emplois

(e) Autre, spécifiez \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Pourquoi vous choisissez l'Afrique du Sud?

- (a) Il y a des emplois en Afrique du Sud
  - (b) Attiré par la croissance économique de l'Afrique du Sud
  - (c) Parce que c'est paisible en Afrique du Sud
  - (d) Je suis venu ici à cause de ma famille
  - (e) Autre, spécifiez \_\_\_\_\_
- 

3. Comment êtes-vous entré dans le pays?

- (a) À travers la rivière
  - (b) Par camion
  - (c) Je venais à travers la frontière
  - (d) J'ai payé des officiers pour passer la frontière
  - (e) Autre, spécifiez \_\_\_\_\_
- 

4. Est-il facile de venir en Afrique du Sud sans les documents?

- (a) Il est très facile de venir en Afrique du Sud
  - (b) Tant que vous avez l'argent pour soudoyer
  - (c) Il n'était pas facile pour moi
  - (d) Nous n'avons pas besoin des documents pour venir en Afrique du Sud
  - (e) Autre, spécifiez \_\_\_\_\_
- 

5. Pensez-vous que les fonctionnaires peuvent contrôler et gérer le flux d'immigrants aux ports d'entrée

- (a) Je ne pense pas qu'ils sont capables
- (b) Ils sont capables mais nous devons les payer
- (c) Les officiers veulent juste de l'argent
- (d) Je ne suis pas sûr de la gestion des frontières



(e) Autre, specifiez \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Comment les membres de la communauté en Afrique du Sud vous traitent

(a) Le traitement est bon

(b) Je ne suis pas heureux avec la manière les habitants nous traitent

(c) Les personnes qui comprennent où nous venons- nous traitent bien

(d) Les personnes ici sont tellement accueillants

(e) Autre, specifiez \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Avez-vous accès aux services?

(a) Uniquement eau et électricité

(b) Nous avons des maisons aussi (RDPs)

(c) Nous avons acces aux infrastructures sanitaires

(d) Nous n'avons aucun accès

(e) Autre, specifiez \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Possédez-vous des entreprises en Afrique du Sud?

Oui	
Non	

Si oui, quel genre d'entreprise

(a) J'ai un tuckshop

(b) Je travaille pour les personnes et ils me paient

(c) Je construis des maisons/je suis un maçon

(d) Je suis un mécanicien

(e) Autre, specifiez \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Payez-vous des impôts?

Oui	
Non	

10. Qu'est-ce que sont votre attentes en Afrique du Sud?

(a) Nous voulons que le gouvernement nous protège

(b) Nous voulons que le gouvernement nous donne des emplois

(c) Nous espérons que le gouvernement sud-africain aidera nos pays afin que nous puissions rentrer chez nous

(d) Nous voulons les subventions pour nos enfants et l'éducation

(e) Autre, specifiez \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

S'il y a quelque chose que vous aimeriez partager avec moi, n'hésitez pas.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

---

**GESTÃO DA SEGURANÇA DAS FRONTEIRAS DA AFRICA DO SUL: UM CASO DE MIGRACAO INTERNACIONAL**

**FICHA DE INFORMACÃO BIOGRÁFICA**

**Por favor, complete a pesquisa abaixo**

**Marque ou faça uma cruz na caixa apropriada**

1.Idade

0 - 35	35 - 50	50 & acima
--------	---------	------------

2.Genero

Masculino	Femenino
-----------	----------

Outro, por favor especifique

---

### 3.Estado Civil

Solteiro	Casado	Divorciado	Nunca se casou
----------	--------	------------	----------------

### 4.País de origem

Zimbabwe
Moçambique
Eswatini
Lesotho
Botswana
República Democrática do Congo
Malawi
Somalia
Zambia
Tanzania

Outro, Especifique \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Nivel de Educação

Nenhuma	Primaria	Secundária	Pós-Secundário
---------	----------	------------	----------------

### 6. Língua Materna

Especifique \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Número de anos passados na África do Sul

Entre 2 e 5	Entre 5 e 10	Entre 10 e 15	15 e acima
-------------	--------------	---------------	------------

### **GUIA DE ENTREVISTA/INQUÉRITO**

#### **Tique/Círculo a resposta apropriada**

1. Por que deixou o seu país de origem?

(a) Por causa da má gestão económica em casa

(b) Por causa da guerra civil

(c) Por causa da instabilidade política

(d) Porque não há empregos

(e) Outros,

especificar \_\_\_\_\_

---

2. Por que escolheu a África do Sul?

- (a) Na África do Sul há empregos
  - (b) Atraído pelo crescimento económico sul-africano
  - (c) Porque é pacífico na África do Sul
  - (d) Só vim aqui porque sigo a minha família.
  - (e) Outros, especificar
- 

3. Como entrou no país??

- (a) Através do rio
- (b) Por camião
- (c) Passei pela fronteira.
- (b) Paguei aos agentes para passarem na fronteira.

Outros,  
especificar \_\_\_\_\_

---

4. Como é fácil vir para a África do Sul sem os documentos?

- (a) É muito fácil vir para a África do Sul
- (b) Desde que tenha dinheiro para pagar suborno.
- (c) Não foi fácil para mim.
- (d) Não precisamos de documentos para vir à África do Sul.

(e) Outros,  
especificar \_\_\_\_\_

---

5. Acha que os Agentes são capazes de controlar e gerir o fluxo de imigrantes nos portos de entrada

(a) Não acho que sejam capazes.

(b) São capazes, mas temos que pagá-los para passar.

(c) Os Agentes só querem dinheiro.

(d) Não tenho a certeza sobre a gestão das fronteiras

(e) Outros,

especificar \_\_\_\_\_

---

6. Como é que os membros da comunidade Sul Africana o tratam?

(a) O tratamento é bom.

(b) Não estou contente com a forma como os locais nos tratam.

(c) Aqueles que entendem de onde viemos nos tratam bem

(d) As pessoas aqui são tão acolhedoras.

(e) Outros, especificar \_\_\_\_\_

---

7. Tem acesso a serviços?

(a) Apenas água e eletricidade

(b) Também temos casas (RDPs))

(c) Temos acesso a centros de saúde

(d) Não temos acesso.

(e) Outros,

especificar \_\_\_\_\_

---

8. Possui algum negócio na África do Sul?

Sim
Não

Se sim, que tipo de negócio

(a) Tenho uma baraca/lojinha

(b) Trabalho para as pessoas e elas pagam-me

(c) Construo casas/ pedreiro

(d) Sou mecânico.

(e) Outros,

especificar \_\_\_\_\_

---

9. Paga imposto?

Sim
Não

10. Quais são as suas expectativas na África do Sul?

(a) Queremos que o governo nos proteja.

(b) O governo deve dar-nos empregos.

(c) Talvez se o governo sul-africano pudesse ajudar o nosso país para podermos voltar para casa.



(d) Queremos bolsas para os nossos filhos e educação

(e) Outros,

especificar \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Se há algo que gostaria de partilhar comigo, por favor, sinta-se à vontade para partilhar.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **INFORMED CONSENT FORM**

(All Participants)

Dear respondent, my name is Thabiso Malatji. I am a PhD Candidate at the University of Limpopo, Department of Public Administration. I am conducting a study/ research on South African border security management and International Migration. Given your knowledge and involvement in this organisation, I would like to have an informal discussion with you.

I kindly request you to participate in this research project, and would like to explain this consent form to you and let you decide if you would like to participate in this study.

**The formal title of the study is: South African Border Security Management: A Case of International Migration**

### **Study Purpose**

This research project aims to investigate the effectiveness of border security management and the effect of international migration in South Africa

### **Study Procedure**

I will be interviewing or have an informal discussion with participants in different organisations. I want to record the conversation so that your responses are adequately captured. The recording will be kept safe by the researcher to use only to analyse the data collected for the study.

### **Possible Risks**

Kindly note that there will be no risks as a result of your participation in this study. Your identity will be kept strictly confidential. Your names will not be attributed to any of the comments made in the final report.

### **Possible Benefits**

It is critical to note that there will be no direct benefits to you from this research. However, I hope that the research findings will assist the departments responsible for border management in enhancing security at the ports of entry.

### **Alternative and Voluntary Participation**

Participation in this study is entirely voluntary, and you may choose to withdraw your participation at any time. If you choose not to participate in this study, your decision will be respected.

I understand that my participation is voluntary and will remain confidential. I hereby agree to the digital recording of my participation in the study and to keeping of a permanent record of this interview with the understanding that my name and other identifying information will be removed to ensure confidentiality.

---

**Signature of participant**

---

**Date**

**University of Limpopo  
Faculty of Management and Law  
School of Economics and Management  
Department of Public Administration  
Tel: 015 268 3932 Fax: 015 268 3522 Email: [thabiso.malatji@ul.ac.za](mailto:thabiso.malatji@ul.ac.za)**

---

University of Limpopo  
Cnr R71 Tzaneen Road and University Street  
Mankweng Township  
Polokwane, Sovenga  
0727

**SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DATA COLLECTION IN YOUR DEPARTMENT**

My name is Mr T L Malatji; I am a Lecturer and PhD candidate at the University of Limpopo, Department of Public Administration, Student No- 201312591. I am doing a study on South African Border Security Management; A case of International Migration

and I am requesting permission to conduct this study in your organisation, SAPS. I will be collecting linguistic data from different departments at the two border posts which is Beitbridge in Limpopo and Lebombo in Mpumalanga.

I saw it very important that I include your department in this study because of the knowledge and information that you might have. I understand that these are the issues you deal with daily. Amongst other things that I will be engaging your staff on are issues related to the role of SAPS/SANDF/SARS at the borders. The linguistic data that I will be collecting is only for study purpose, the information that you will be sharing with me is strictly confidential and it is between the researcher and the respondent. I am formally requesting permission to collect data from your department.

If you need any clarity concerning this study, you are more than welcome to contact myself or my supervisor on the contacts below.

Sincerely

	Supervisor	Co- Supervisor
Malatji T L	Dr M M Selepe	Dr K R Chauke
Contacts – 076 088 0144	071 501 5895	082 553 5946

Office: Enterprise Research and  
Knowledge Management

Enquiries  
Nozuko Twala  
Dr Rebhone Gcabo

Telephone  
012 4227374

E-mail  
\_SecretariatRC@sars.gov.za

Reference  
Request to use SARS data

Date: 02 February 2022

**Thabiso Malatji**



*South African Revenue Service*

Pretoria Head Office  
299 Bronkhorst Street,  
Nieuw Muckleneuk, 0181  
Private Bag X923,  
Pretoria, 0001

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE SARS RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Dear T Malatji

#### REQUEST FOR ACCESS AND UTILISATION OF TAXPAYER INFORMATION FOR ACADEMIC RESEARCH PURPOSES

Thank you for submitting your research request to SARS for consideration for the topic: South African Border Security Management: A Case of International Migration.

The application was submitted to the SARS Research Committee for consideration and has been approved. The approval is conditional to adherence of the following:

##### Data requirements:

A qualitative study requesting interviews with 2 SARS Personnel who are knowledgeable to this research area, 1 at Beitbridge and 1 at Lebombo.

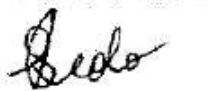
##### Data handling & security management:

- The researcher will be responsible for ensuring that the research process is handled appropriately as guided by Turfloop research ethics committee.
- All research data files will be stored securely in secure university systems to ensure that there is no-unauthorised access to the research data;
- To ensure confidentiality and no personal information can be collected while ensuring informed consent from participants;
- To ensure confidentiality & privacy of the organisation and participants during the research process including the report;

- The researcher undertakes to comply and process personal information of data subjects in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Protection of Personal Information Act, Act No. 4 of 2013; and
- To ensure that the final report is shared with SARS through the Research Committee (SARSResearchCommittee@sars.gov.za).

Our best wishes with your research.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Leolo', is written over a faint, illegible stamp or watermark.

Approved

Mamiky Leolo, SARS Senior Official  
SARS Research Committee

Date: 02 February 2022



Privaatsak  
Private Bag X84

Pretoria  
0001

Faks No.  
Fax No.

(012) 393 2128

Your reference/My verwysing:

My reference/My verwysing: 3/34/2

THE HEAD: RESEARCH  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
PRETORIA  
0001

Enquiries/Navrae:

Dr Lt Col Smit  
AC SJ Thenga  
(012) 393 3118  
SmitLinda@saps.gov.za

Tel:

Email:

**APPROVED**

TL Malatji  
UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

**RE: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE;  
UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO: DOCTORATE DEGREE; SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER  
SECURITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: RESEARCHER:  
TL MALATJI**

1. The above subject matter refers.
2. You are hereby granted approval for your research study on the above mentioned topic in terms of National Instruction 4 of 2022.
3. Further arrangements regarding the research study may be made with the following office:
4. The Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations:
  - **Contact Person:** Lt Col Geysers
  - **Contact Details:** (021) 400 6367
  - **Email Address:** GeysersL@saps.gov.za
5. The Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations has stressed that the researcher must provide;
  - Annotated copy of the research work to the Division;
  - The researcher must bear in mind that participation in the interviews will be on a voluntary basis; and
  - The researcher will not make the names of a victims/perpetrators public.
6. Kindly adhere to paragraph 6 of our attached letter signed on the **2022-03-09** with the same above reference number.

  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE HEAD: RESEARCH  
DR PR VUMA

DATE: 2022/04/05



Privaatsak/Private Bag X 94

Verwysing/Reference:	3/34/2
Navrae/Enquiries:	Lt Col (Dr) Smit AC Thenga
Telefoon/Telephone:	(012) 393 3118
Email Address:	LindieSmit@saps.gov.za

THE HEAD: RESEARCH  
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE  
PRETORIA  
0001

The Divisional Commissioner  
**VISIBLE POLICING AND OPERATIONS**

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO: DOCTORS DEGREE: SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: TL MALATJI**

1. Regarding the abovementioned heading refers.
2. The researcher, TL Malatji, is conducting a study topic/titled: ***“South African Border Security Management: A Case Study of International Migration”*** and requests permission to research within the South African Police Service (SAPS).
3. The research proposal was perused by the Component: Research according to National Instruction 4 of 2022. Therefore, this office recommends that the research study be permitted, subject to the final comments and further arrangements by the office of the Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations.
4. The primary objective of the study is ***“To Look into the Efficacy of South Africa Border Security Management In Terms Of the Effects of International Migration in South Africa”***. Furthermore, the researcher selected to conduct a mixed research approach, which is a hybrid of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO: DOCTORS DEGREE: SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: TL MALATJI**

5. In terms of the qualitative approach which included the SAPS, the researcher request permission to conduct interviews with one (1) participant at the Limpopo Province and one (1) participant from Mpumalanga Province stationed at Border Security Management in line with the proposed topic.
6. This office hereby requests your support on the condition that your office agrees with our recommendations and confirm the proposed official research is viable. Additionally, your office has the authority to set terms and conditions for the researcher to comply with set standards to be followed during the research study process and does not harm the SAPS' image.
7. Kindly find attached the relevant documents of the requested application topic/titled ***"South African Border Security Management: A Case Study of International Migration"*** for your consideration.
  - **Annexure A:** Application to conduct research;
  - **Annexure B:** Research proposal;
  - **Annexure C:** Signed undertaking; and
  - **Annexure D:** Research ethics clearance from the University of Limpopo.
8. The researcher will conduct the research at his/her own expense.
  - 8.1 The researcher will conduct the research without the disruption of the duties of the participating members of the Service. **In addition, the researcher must communicate and make prior arrangements with the respective commanders of the participating members of the study.**
  - 8.2 The researcher, TL Malatji, should bear in mind that participation in the interview schedules must be voluntary.
  - 8.3 Information will at all times be treated as strictly confidential.
  - 8.4 The researcher, TL Malatji, will donate an electronic copy of the final research work/report to the Service to be placed on the SAPS internal website (INTRANET).
  - 8.5 The researcher, TL Malatji, will ensure that the research report complies with all conditions for the approval of research.

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO: DOCTORS DEGREE: SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER SECURITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: TL MALATJI**

9. Should your office be in agreement with this research request and to facilitate smooth coordination between your office and the researcher, the following information is kindly requested to be forwarded to our office within **21 days** after receipt of this letter.
- **Signed Certificate/Letter:** Confirm the proposed research request is viable;
  - **Contact person:** Rank, Initials and Surname; and
  - **Contact details:** Telephone number and email address.
10. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE HEAD: RESEARCH  
DR PR VUMA

DATE: 2022-03-09