

**THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRANTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MANKWENG COMMUNITY IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, TEMPERANCE RAMATHETJE GWANGWA, hereby declare that this mini-dissertation submitted to the University of Limpopo for the Master of Development degree has not previously been submitted by me at this or any other university. It is my original work, and all the sources consulted have been duly acknowledged.

Signature :

Date :

DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my late husband, NTSHWARESHENG HARRY GWANGWA, who was called to higher service by the Almighty on the 28th of March 1998. We will always miss you, MOTHOKOA.

I also dedicate it to my three beloved daughters; PHELADI, MOSEHLA and MAPHUTI, who always gave me moral support when things were tough. I must not forget my grand daughter, NTSIMEDI, who was always very understanding and never disturbed me while I was busy with this work.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to assess the impact of immigrants on the development of Mankweng community. The units of analysis are the immigrants in Mankweng township and the residents who are affected by the presence of the immigrants. This was a qualitative case study. The researcher used purposive sampling method to select the participants. Two interview guides were used; one for immigrants (guide A) and the other for the residents (guide B). In-depth interviews were conducted with the respondents.

The findings revealed that immigrants left their home countries because of factors such as poor economic conditions and political violence. There is evidence to suggest that good governance and a favorable political climate has made South Africa a high ranking receiving country. According to this study, immigrants are blamed for unemployment and crime in Mankweng township. However, the study also shows that immigrants do not wait for jobs to be created for them. They are self employed and hard-working. Immigrants who own businesses hire local residents. The study further suggests that xenophobic attacks on immigrants can be reduced by educating the residents about the creation of jobs. Recommendations from the study include the formulation of more policies that will regulate migration. Evidently existing policies have loopholes as the immigrants find it easy to get into the country. The study also suggests that there is a dire need for the government to fund the acquisition of rare and critical skills such as in the sciences like computer technicians. The study also recommends that the youth must be encouraged to start their own businesses. Co-development systems with the sending countries must be put in place to attract the most skilled immigrants to come. As such, incentives such as housing allowance or immigrants' allowance should be given to those who are contributing to the economic development to stay longer. Partnership programs must be formed with sending countries to discourage future immigration movements of unskilled immigrants. Lastly, the study recommends that law enforcement at the border gates must be strict, so that illegal immigrants do not enter the country.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMA	AFRICAN MIGRATION ALLIANCE
ANC	AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
FIFA	FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
HIV/AIDS	HUMAN IMMUNE - DEFICIENCY VIRUS
AIDS	ACQUIRED IMMUNO-DEFICIENCY SYNDROME.
MEC	MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
RDP	RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
SADC	SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
SAMHS	SOUTH AFRICAN MIGRATION AND HEALTH SURVEY
SME	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
TB	TUBERCULOSIS
US	UNITED STATES

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CHAPTER 1

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of study

The issue of immigration has been debatable since the 1994 first democratic elections in South Africa. The introduction of the constitution in general, and the people's right to stay at the place of their choice in particular, had a serious influence on the migration of people from their place of origin to a new destination. International theories of migration date back as far as after World War 2. Western theories of migration include conventional migrations (interregional) which result from differences in income and job opportunities (Ahlburg and Brown 1998) as quoted by Hlungwani (2001). The most prevalent migratory movement in South Africa is from rural areas or farms to cities or suburbs in search of a better lifestyle and better job opportunities. Limpopo, as one of South Africa's poorest provinces, has large scale movements of this nature.

Migration and development are interrelated issues. Most of the causes of human migration, if not all, are development issues. They range from social, economic, political, and environmental to technological causes. Migration, on the one hand embraces emigration and immigration. Emigration means leaving one's place of residence to another, while immigration indicates coming into a country of destination from one's place of origin. For the purpose of this study, emphasis is on immigration into Limpopo province's Mankweng community.

Immigration has an impact on development issues for both the immigrant and the receiving society. The impact may either be positive or negative. It may also be experienced in both societies and countries. The impact of immigrants in the Mankweng community is studied. Mankweng Township has at its core, the University of Limpopo, Turfloop campus, which attracts graduates from all walks of life looking for better job opportunities. Hlungwani (2001:1) alluded that migration, as part of socio-economic process, is influenced by the state policies. The findings from this study will inform

politicians to formulate policies that will regulate human migration. The policies will also help inform future governmental planning both national, provincial and local government budget in order to accommodate future immigration moves.

1.2 Statement of the problem

A massive number of immigrants left their places of origin and flocked to Mankweng Township. These numbers vary from those who left their places because of push factors like lack of better job opportunities, political upheavals, religious intolerances and poor climatic conditions such as droughts. These immigrants are pulled or attracted to their place of destination by hopes of better employment and living conditions, seeking asylum and many promising factors. Most of the immigrants are from neighbouring countries in Africa such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Congo, Nigeria et cetera. Other immigrants are internal, that is, from other regions or provinces within South Africa. It is a common sight to see people moving from rural villages like Mamabolo, Mothapo, Dikgale and Molepo to Mankweng. The latter group will be looking for better infrastructure like housing, schools, hospitals and recreational facilities such as sports grounds. Others are pushed from their places of residence by socio-cultural accusations such as witchcraft and faction fights over kingship or chieftainship.

These movements, either from other continents or other provinces, have a great impact on the development of Mankweng Township on the following aspects: job opportunities, income-generating activities, social relations among inhabitants, political set-up, environmental set-up and technological communications. Illegal immigration is also rife among the international immigrants.

The following key socio economic issues on migration need serious attention:

- ✓ How the immigrants impact positively or negatively on the economy of the township;
- ✓ How the immigrants affect local law enforcement;
- ✓ How the immigrants impact on the local hospitals' emergency care and transport;
- ✓ How the immigrants affect the working community of Mankweng;

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- ✓ How the local community feels about the presence of immigrants in the township; and
- ✓ The issues faced by the immigrants themselves, for example, crime and xenophobia, police brutality, unemployment and obtaining the proper papers.

1.3 Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to assess the impact of immigrants on the development of Mankweng Community.

1.4 Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

- ✓ To determine the impact of immigrants on Mankweng community.
- ✓ To assess the influence exerted by the presence of immigrants on the economic development of the Mankweng Community.
- ✓ To ascertain the levels of impact of immigration in Mankweng community at the psychological, social and technological level.
- ✓ To determine the number of immigrants and their countries of origin.

1.5 Research Questions

The research questions of this study are:

- ✓ Do immigrants have an impact on the lives on the people in Mankweng Township?
- ✓ Have the social lives of the receiving society been affected by the presence of immigrants?
- ✓ Are the immigrants using the same facilities as the receiving community?
- ✓ Is housing adequate to address the needs of both the receiving society and those of the immigrants?

1.6 Definition of Concepts

✓ **Migration**

Migration is either a temporary or permanent change of residence by one person or group of people. The word migration comes from the Latin verb 'migrare', which means to move from one place to another. Panell as quoted by Hlungwani (2001) defines migration as permanent or quasi-permanent relocation of an individual or group of individuals from a place of origin to a place of destination.

✓ **Immigrant**

An immigrant is a person who comes into a country from another. An immigrant may move from either country side to cities or from cities to suburbs. The movement may either be voluntary or forced. Fellmann et al (1999) see an immigrant as not only someone who moves into another place as a result of assessment of improved economic conditions but also as a word which reflects flight from difficult or dangerous environment, military, economic or political conditions.

✓ **Development**

Fellmann et al (1999) summarize development as change and improvement of livelihoods, brought about by fuller and more productive use of resources of an area through application of advanced levels of technology hence improved conditions of life and well-being for a growing population and for the society undergoing development.

Todaro, M.P. (1989) cites the following as objectives of development:

- ✓ To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection.
- ✓ To raise the level of living which may include higher incomes, provision of more jobs and better education.
- ✓ To expand the range of economic and social choices to individuals and groups.

This is the definition that this study adopted.

1.7 Migration issues

African Migration Alliance (Cross et al: 2006), as a new network of policy researchers for the continent, has held an international workshop to discuss African policy concerns on migration. Different views from the proceedings of the workshop were given on the new destinations, free movement of people, xenophobia and many other migration issues. The following development issues will be looked into:

1.7.1 Migration Patterns in South Africa

Migration Patterns in South Africa resemble those in the rest of African continent. People migrate from their places of residence to their destination for various reasons. Sometimes the geographical distance determines the type of movement undertaken. Cross et al (2006:117) distinguish among international, sub-regional and internal migration. According to Kok et al (2006:5) international migration include labour mobility, refugee movement and more permanent migration.

Labour mobility

This refers to labour migration whereby contract workers from neighboring countries such as Lesotho and Zimbabwe leave their countries to work in South African mines for temporary period. According to Wentzel and Tlabela in Kok (2006), these migrant labourers from Southern Africa were attracted to South Africa by the discovery of diamonds and gold. The foreign workers were denied permanent working permits or residence in South Africa.

Refugee movements

They are also called forced or coerced migration. Political disturbances and wars from countries such as Angola, DRC and Mozambique have forced people to flee to

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South Africa to seek asylum. Refugees were later granted permission to have permanent citizenship.

Permanent Migration

As already indicated permanent migration happens when immigrants are granted permanent residence in South Africa. This is done to mine workers, migrants from the SADC countries through three types of amnesties. This type of migration hits hard on the sending countries, as it also involves the movement of highly skilled people. This is called brain drain.

Voluntary migration

Contrary to forced migration is voluntary migration. Migrants leave on their own accord to look for greener pastures. Some migrants join family members who left before them. Others pursue studies because the education system in the country is functional. There are those who move out of curiosity and to explore what is happening in other countries.

Replacement migration

This migration is the replacement of vacancies left by those who migrated across the borders or within the country. Rural to urban migration is the example of this. People from rural areas flock to cities to occupy posts left by those who emigrated overseas or other regions. Female migration also replaced the predominantly male migration (labour migration).

1.7.2 Causes of Migration

Migration patterns and causes of migration are two related issues that determine one another. Migration is a strategy used by people to run away from their home

countries. Migrants from the SADC countries are flocking into South Africa in alarming numbers. Cross et al (2006: 272) cite the following as the driving factors of migration:

- ✓ The need to escape conflicts zones;
- ✓ The need to earn more money;
- ✓ Collapsed economies in sending countries;
- ✓ Filling of jobs left by professionals who emigrated overseas;
- ✓ Attraction to destination with most favourable social and political conditions; and
- ✓ Good governance that attracts people, forcing them to leave;

Looking at the above reasons, one is tempted to believe that both push and pull factors are responsible for migratory movements. Migrants, in poor countries like Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho come to South Africa with the hope of getting better job opportunities. Political intolerances in countries such as Congo (DRC) and Mozambique forced migrants to leave, for example, the civil war between Frelimo and Renamo between 1975 and 1992 in Mozambique. Such people come to South Africa as asylum-seekers. Wenzel and Tlabela as quoted by Kok et al (2006) classified their so called cross border migrants from SADC countries into three categories: contract mines migration, voluntary migration and refugee migration. Contract mines migration is the migration of labourers from Southern Africa who were attracted to South Africa by the discovery of gold and diamond. Voluntary migrants left their countries of origin of their own accord in search of better employment and better livelihoods. Refugee immigrants left their countries forcefully because of the political instability and sought asylum in South Africa.

1.7.3 Illegal Migration

Illegal migrants are those people from other countries who enter South Africa without proper documents. There are different categories of these undocumented immigrants:

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- ✓ Those who come legally but over-stay and their papers expire; and
- ✓ Those who never got the right documentation, but managed to fraudulently cross the borders.

There is anecdotal evidence that illegal immigrants are the ones who are stealing from the local residents. It is further claimed that it is very difficult to apprehend them as they have no fingerprints in the country. Employers prefer to hire immigrants who are desperate for jobs, and who settle for lower pay. Some farmers even refuse to pay them. Instead they report them to police to be deported to their home countries in an attempt to evade paying them. They are physically and verbally harassed. They are called by derogatory labels like “makwerekwere” and “matšwantle” (foreigners)

In an attempt to check whether illegal immigrants affect the local people’s wages, Pickel and Kempner (in Karmioli, 2007:34) discovered that the estimated number of illegal immigration in a state population in America showed no apparent correlation with the median wage for less educated residents in that state. There are studies that depicted the positive impact of illegal immigrants.

1.7.4 Immigration Amnesties

The growing and alarmingly high number of migrants entering South Africa, both legally and illegally raised considerable concerns to the Department of Home Affairs. To curb the problem, the Department set up an immigrant’s policy to manage the movement of migrants into South Africa. Crush and Williams (1999) focus on the immigration policy that was formulated after the 1994 elections. Exemptions, also called amnesties, were granted to certain groups of members of the SADC countries. These exemptions were granted to people from neighbouring countries who worked in mines, including refugees. After the 1994 elections, illegal immigrants flooded South Africa.

Types of Amnesties

Crush and Williams (1999) identified three types:

✓ **Miners Amnesties**

To qualify for this Amnesty, miners must have worked in South African mines since 1986, and also took part in the 1994 elections.

✓ **SADC Amnesty**

It stretched from July 1996 to 30 September 1996. Qualifying conditions included people who lived in South Africa for at least five years, engaged in productive economic activities in formal or informal sector. They would also have married a South African citizen. There was a growing fear that the Amnesty would add to the South African population.

✓ **Refugee Amnesty**

This policy was made for Mozambicans who did not qualify for the first two amnesties. If left out, they would face deportation as they would be in the country illegally. The so-called “New South Africans” were granted the right to South African permanent citizenship, although few welcomed the idea. In Crush and Williams (1999), a survey by Macdonald indicated that migrants had no desire to stay in South Africa permanently as only a few were interested. Despite this revelation, South Africans continued to blame the immigrants for the high unemployment rate, and draining of the state resources. The increasing xenophobic attacks are a clear indication that these “New South Africans” are not welcomed.

1.7.5 Xenophobia and Violence

Xenophobia is the hatred and fear that local residents have on the foreigners from other countries. Cross et al (2006:26) explains it better: The scarcity of local jobs and high rate of unemployment force local people to have a negative attitude towards the immigrants. The trafficking of women and children and the rapid spreading of

HIV/AIDS is blamed on the presence of immigrants. There are serious accusations that the immigrants are stealing jobs meant for local people. Immigrants, especially in towns, are self-employed. They are seen all over places as street vendors, selling goods and vegetables or fruits. The problem might be that they are selling cheap goods thus, disadvantaging the expensive goods manufactured locally. If local goods have no market, jobs will be scarce-hence the anger and frustration by local residents.

To worsen the situation, newspaper reports indicate that immigrants from African countries are involved in criminal activities like house breaking, theft, abduction and many other undesirable activities like witchcraft. Such culprits, if found to be in the country illegally, are apprehended and deported to their home countries.

A report on xenophobia indicated that newspapers inflate statistics about illegal immigrants, thereby fuelling anger among the local residents. A report in Morris and Bouillon (2001) showed that South Africans are hostile, prejudicial and stereotyped. It also highlighted that the immigrants are sometimes subjected to crime, violence, police brutality and unemployment, despite their hopes for better living conditions. Maybe the ANC's manifesto slogan should change to "promising better jobs and living conditions to all, except foreigners".

Two years ago serious xenophobic attacks erupted in Johannesburg, Diepskloot and Alexandra where foreign nationals were brutally attacked; their belongings were burned to ashes. Others paid with their dear lives. Xenophobes looted all the merchandise the poor immigrants were selling. . The 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP in South Africa was thought to bring love, peace and prosperity to the entire inhabitants of South Africa .The xenophobic dragon has reared its head again, this time, during the World Cup. Rumours were circulating that immigrants were going to be attacked after the World Cup. Out of fear and desperation, the poor immigrants packed their movable belongings and headed home - just to save their skins. Once bitten, twice shy. That is the reason for leaving the country, despite calls from S.A officials that it is nothing but a hoax.

1.7.6 Migration of Women and Children

The migration of women and children is one of the worst forms of human trafficking in South Africa and Southern Africa. Women are forcefully abducted and sold to work for their buyers as prostitutes or sex slaves. Women from poor families are sometimes forced by poverty to engage in prostitution as a survival strategy. According to Cross et al (2006) South Africa is actively involved in trafficking of women and children because of refugees who are illegally residing in the country. Factors causing this trafficking are: poverty, diverse living conditions, unemployment, conflicts, human deprivation and hopelessness.

Children are exposed to appalling working conditions in farms. Others serve as domestic workers with little or no compensation at all. Some reports show that children as young as six years are forced to work as sex slaves. This exposes them to sexually transmitted diseases like Syphilis and HIV/AIDS.

The positive side of migration of women is that of professional and skilled women, who leave for the better paying jobs elsewhere. This replaced males who worked in mines in South Africa. Though it puts bread on the table, it exposes men to the previous female-domain of remaining at home, to look after the children. Women also join their husbands to settle temporarily or permanently in their preferred destination.

1.7.7 Migration and Health

A study was carried out by the South African Migration and Health Survey (SAMHS) nationally between 1999 and 2000. Its aim was to study the interrelationship between migration and health in South Africa, to determine the different health outcomes by migrants' status as well as factors that affect migrants.

According to the report by Roux and Van Tonder in Kok et al (2006:144), the movement of migrants may fuel the spreading of communicable diseases like TB, HIV/AIDS, Malaria and many others.

Getting better health facilities is one of the causes of migration into South Africa. I, therefore, concur with Roux and Van Tonder when they report that labour migrants need to be healthy, as ill health may be unable to offer their labour. In Cross et al (2006) a report from Tanzania, migration was devastating. The presence of immigrants, according to the report, caused environmental degradation, disruption of peace in the area, spreading of communicable diseases and also put a burden on the health resources.

An outbreak of 'Ebola' disease some years back, is a typical example of an infectious disease that was believed to have come from neighbouring states into South Africa. Measures to cure and control such diseases put a strain on the country's coffers. South Africans are turning a blind eye on the contribution of doctors, nurses and other health officials who are recruited from other countries to work here. High posts are filled by the immigrants with the highest qualifications. The national MEC for Health Dr Aaron Motswaledi announced early this year about the shortage of doctors and nurses in the country. He also put in place a recruitment mechanism to attract skilled people from neighbouring countries to come and fill the vacancies.

1.7.8 Brain drain versus brain circulation

Highly skilled and professional migrants leave their countries to go and work for better salaries in different countries. Poor countries such as Zimbabwe, Cuba and Malawi suffered a lot of skills drain to a country such as South Africa. Besides being a receiving country of immigrants, South Africa also suffered a serious brain drain. Most of the professional health workers, including doctors, engineers and nurses are leaving the country yearly to places like Europe and Australia to look for better paying jobs. This negative impact of immigration is felt in all the sending countries.

Skilled immigrants, according to Morris and Bouillon (2001:106) include medical doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, laboratory technicians, radiologists, engineers, academics, teachers, computer scientists, bank managers and export/import consultants.

On the contrary, shortage of doctors and educators forced the South African government to replace those who left by those who went overseas. This incidence is called brain circulation. Nature allows no vacuum, thanks to this mentality. Limpopo Province gets its Maths and Science teachers from outside South Africa, as those skills are rare.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

2.1 International Migration

Todaro (1992:238) defines migration as a selective process affecting individuals with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics. Human migration has received attention both internationally and nationally. Between 1800 and 1970 more than 40 million people left Europe for North America. This so-called Atlantic Migration was the most extensive movement in ancient history (Compton's Encyclopedia 1995). Some previous studies on migration in general, and immigration in particular highlighted the impact, both positive and negative, mainly on the immigrants themselves.

Reineri (2003) focused mainly on immigration and the under economy in the receiving South European countries. It was concluded by showing that well-planned strategies were used to deal with unauthorized immigration. This showed that the presence of immigrants was beneficial to the receiving society. Other studies demonstrated that dedicated policies of co-development are beneficial to both the receiving states, countries of origin and the immigrants themselves (Weil: 2002). Some studies concentrated on the causes and effects of immigration on the development of both receiving and countries of origin, while others opted for studies on seeking solutions for the problem caused by immigrants.

2.2 Migration and Employment

Blitzer *et al* (1980:11) states that although the problem relating unemployment and under-employment to labour skill creation have become increasingly important in recent years, they have not been analyzed systematically in economy-wide models. Also critical are problems of income distribution which received less attention than employment on the part of designers of economy-wide models.

Weil (2002) came up with the strategy of co-development policies, which were not aimed at stopping immigrants, but to regulate the re-circulation in a legal and meaningful way. Restructuring of very restrictive immigration laws that limited movement of immigrants was seen as a remedy to a tied movement of foreigners who, if given chances, may add value to the receiving country.

Lucas (2008:3) is concerned with the links between international migration and economic development in the lower income countries. He further states that migration and development affect each other and that economic development can be a tool for reducing migration measures.

2.3 Migration: A historical perspective

Other previous studies emphasize factors determining human migration. Kok et al (2006) deal with the causes of migration both internationally and internally in South and Southern African regions. The demise of apartheid is believed to have affected migration patterns not only in South Africa, but also in the Southern African region too. Hatton and Williamson (2007) in their article on the impact of immigration over two global eras assessed the effect of immigration on wages and employment with and without international capital mobility today, in the second global era. They came to the conclusion that the difference in immigration's impact in the two way global eras was brought by the policy which was in place.

Umutoni (2010) states that this working paper contains the overview of the state of current global thinking on labour migration and *diaspora* issues, as well as the Zimbabwean specific insiders that will help to inform national debates and assist decision-makers in the difficult exercise of designing appropriate policy frameworks around the critical components of recovery. According to Todaro (1992:239) previous migration studies put more emphasis on social, physical, demographic, cultural and communication factors.

Morris and Bouillon (2001:9) showed that historically, immigration to South Africa was a white phenomenon. Since 1652 the English speaking Europeans were not welcomed by the Afrikaans-dominated National Party. White migrants were given free access to South Africa. During the 20th century black people from southern and central African countries were finally allowed entry into South Africa though under very strict conditions.

The end of the apartheid regime and the scrapping of the whites-only immigration laws gave immigrants from other African countries a chance to move to South Africa. The deepening economic, social and political crisis in countries like Zaire, Nigeria, Somalia, Senegal, Congo, Zimbabwe and others forced thousands of Africans to migrate to South Africa in the 1990's (Morris and Bouillon, 2001:10). These movements were welcomed by xenophobic attacks, police brutality, crime, violence and even murder of the immigrants. Antoine Bouillon's paper (Morris and Bouillon, 2001) tried to find out the number of illegal immigrants in South Africa. It was discovered that the number of immigrants was uncertain due to the reluctance of illegal immigrants to come forward.

A study by Eades (1987:8) describes migration as an escape route to younger men who wanted to get away from the authority of elders and chiefs, gaining independent access to cash and wives. The reports further states that migration patterns may be shaped by gender roles and ideologies. The migration of men as labourers fits well with this ideology that the place of the woman is in the kitchen.

2.4 Contemporary issues

Ballard in Eades (1987:18) states that migrant workers are always socially, economically and politically vulnerable. The migrants are exposed to situations like hatred, competition for jobs and inequalities in the job situation. The outsiders are blamed for all the evil that the residents are facing, such as unemployment and crime. Immigrants also face exploitation by family members who expect remittances on a monthly basis.

Statistics about immigrants are believed to be inflated and encouraging xenophobic attacks. The local people claim that foreigners are taking their jobs and women, threatening their livelihoods by benefitting from Reconstruction and Development Programme. South Africans, in particular are perceived as hostile, prejudicial and stereotyped (Morris and Bouillon, 2001:10).

What is disturbing about xenophobia is that black South Africans attack black African immigrants only. Many French-speaking Africans have swamped big cities like Johannesburg, Polokwane, Durban and Cape Town in search of better quality of life and potential educational opportunities. According to Bouillon (Morris and Bouillon, 2001) a study showed that these immigrants who ranged from ordinary middle and working class individuals were engaged in informal trading activities. They were subjected to violence and hostility, because they were accused of taking the local people's jobs, RDP houses and their spouses.

Other studies showed that immigrants provided key professional skills and also helped South African businesses to pursue and open up markets in South Africa (Morris and Bouillon, 2001:15). Millions of illegal immigrants are entering South Africa. This practice has raised a major concern to researchers who wanted to find solutions to the problem. Applications were made to legally gain entry into the country and only a few were approved. The data to determine the number of immigrants in South Africa is very difficult to collect. This is because the illegal immigrants are not prepared to give information about their origins or status for fear of intimidation and abuse by the local residents and the police.

2.5 Impacts of migration

US researches indicate that the impact of migration on the host country may be either positive or negative depending on the immigrant's level of education and qualifications. The more educated the immigrants, the more positive impact they have on the host or receiving countries. Sending countries, on the contrary, will suffer brain

drain and loss of skills and capacity. In Karmioli (2007), Pearce's view on illegal immigrants was that they impact negatively on American life. Illegal immigrants are accused of committing crimes like vandalizing property, burglary, human and drug smuggling. The problem with Pearce's argument is failure to mention the percentage of immigrants involved in criminal activities to back up his assumption, it is an indisputable fact that the immigrants themselves are victims of crime.

Lucas (2008:268) highlights the effect of international migration on economic development he states that health related issues arise from international migration such as:

- ✓ Mental health of migrants;
- ✓ Lack of health care workers because of emigration;
- ✓ Spread of diseases through migration. The study also shows that HIV/AIDS followed international truck routes in Africa. There are continued concerns over the link between international mobility and transmission of HIV/AIDS. Other disorders include social isolation and disorientation caused by harsh working conditions; and
- ✓ Psychological impacts to migrants and their families. More highly skilled migrants move with their families to avoid problems of isolation.

According to Sabot (1982) economic theory has acknowledged the contribution of migration to economic growth due to transfer of labour from low productivity rural sectors to high productivity urban sectors. The study puts more emphasis on how labour markets function and concludes that where labour markets are segmented and the capital market highly imperfect, out-migration may perpetuate and widen existing income gaps in the source area population.

One of the dynamics of immigrants is human trafficking whereby women and children face sexual exploitation, farm labour and domestic work within and across countries (Cross *et al* 2006:34). This is believed to be caused by factors such as poverty, unemployment, conflicts, family disintegration *et cetera* .The trafficked women and

children are exposed to HIV /AIDS. Migration is seen as most direct outcome of poverty and social disturbance, it is disruptive and destabilizing African development. Cross *et al* (2006:1-6) argue that assumptions that poverty is a cause of migration, and as a result of migration, are not always correct. They believe poor people sometimes move out of desperation to get better job opportunities outside their own countries. These people may be unable to migrate if migration costs are too high. A study in Pakistan revealed that the incidents of poverty, was the highest among the self-employed (Fields 1980:159).

2.6 Migration and information gaps

A study by Green (2007:9) focuses on the creations, organization and effectiveness of workforce development networks in rural areas. Immigrants are now moving from rural to urban areas. Migration can also have positive effects, for example, increasing population concentration and facilitating better service delivery. It can also increase the market for goods and create an active citizenry. On the contrary migration may threaten food security, education and institutional development, public and health order. Migration has both threats and opportunities.

These past studies, thus, differ on the impact brought about by the immigrants on the receiving country. The gaps that are identified from the studies are that they were made mainly on countries, and not regions and provinces. A study on immigration impacts on receiving communities need to be done to help in filling these gaps. Migration related issues that need to be studied at community level are, amongst others, child and women trafficking, xenophobia, poverty, inequality amongst immigrants and brain drain. The main aim of this study is to assess the impact of immigration on the development of a smaller locality, which is Mankweng Township. The researcher will bear in mind the findings of previous researchers and later compare them with findings from this study to see if there are any similarities.

Other gaps identified by the study by Cross (2006:13) are:

The Impact of immigrants on the development of Mankweng community in Limpopo province

- ✓ Lack of reliable data on immigrants both legal and illegal.
- ✓ Lack of understanding of both significance and impact of migration in host communities.
- ✓ Tightened and loosened policies for asylum seekers to get refugee status.
- ✓ Reduction of refugees' right to freedom of movement.

CHAPTER 3

Research methodology

3.0 Research Design

3.1 Choice and rationale of design

A descriptive qualitative design is the most appropriate for this study. The aim of the study is to assess the impact of immigrants on development. The researcher seeks to find explanations and solutions within the social context of the research setting. It is difficult to quantify a social phenomenon like impact. There is also no need for precision in measurement as the researcher is interested in getting in-depth responses from the targeted people themselves. The units of analysis are immigrants within Mankweng Township. This explains why a qualitative case study is relevant. The disadvantage of qualitative method is the active participation and sometimes subjectivity of the researcher.

3.2 Study Area

The area of study is Mankweng Township, which is situated 30km away from Polokwane, which is the hub of Limpopo province. The township is in the greater Mankweng magisterial area. It is adjacent to the University of Limpopo, Turfloop campus. The university and the hospital offer job opportunities to its residents. Highly skilled immigrants are working in the university as lecturers; others are employed at the hospital as doctors. There are illegal immigrants who survive by doing part-time jobs.

3.3 Population

The researcher aims at assessing the impact of immigrants on the development of Mankweng community. The targeted populations are the following:

- ✓ All the residents of Mankweng Township. They are the recipients of development and knower of information.

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- ✓ All the immigrants, both national (from other regions in South Africa) and international (from outside South Africa). These include legal and illegal immigrants. They too benefit from any development project initiated in the township.
- ✓ Business people (entrepreneurs). These are the people who contribute mainly to economic development.
- ✓ Ward councilors and other community leaders. They are responsible for development and planning.

3.4 Sample size and selection method

The researcher used non-probability sampling method, as it is “far less complicated to set up, and considerably less expensive “(Cohen, et al, 2007: 113). The researcher used purposive sampling method to select the following participants:

- ✓ Six business people (entrepreneurs) – they know more about sales, profits and gains.
- ✓ Eleven immigrants were selected randomly from different zones in Mankweng Township. They are the primary informants and this is essentially qualitative.
- ✓ Twenty-four residents of Mankweng are also directly affected by the presence of immigrants. These include counselors from ward 31 and 25. They are the community leaders and actively involved in the development issues.
- ✓ Two community policing forum and police are the custodians of law and order. They provide statistical information about crime.

The researcher purposefully selected these people who are seen to be more knowledgeable about development than others. The flaw of this method is that it is non-representative and findings cannot be generalized in a wider environment. The sample size is 30 participants.

3.5 Data Collection methods

Participants were assured that their information will be treated anonymously. Names that are used in the reports are only fictitious and not the respondents' real names. Voluntary participation means that participants were told that they would discontinue at any time during the research. The interviews did not sail smoothly, there were some challenges that were met along the way. Councilors and members of the police force and the policing forum could not be interviewed. They were too busy. They kept postponing interviews because they held numerous meetings with union office bearers. They were preparing for the country's mammoth of a strike over increment of wages. In-depth interviews were done hence quality time with the respondents was needed for more probing.

Other community leaders also dishonoured appointments during the last minute. Another challenge was that other immigrants who are entrepreneurs refused to be interviewed because of language barriers. They could not communicate fluently in English. Their employees also had difficulty in communicating with them. The researcher ended up reducing the population from thirty to twenty-four respondents.

Some respondents were found at one place. Seemingly, the immigrants prefer to move in groups, for fear of being attacked. At first they were jittery, but after some assurance from the researcher, they started to open up.

The residents had their expectations. They wanted to know if there was any promise of a job offer after the interview. They wanted feedback after the findings were finalized. They complained that many researchers waste their precious time doing some research, but never bother to give them feedback.

3.6 Data analysis methods

The researcher used qualitative data analysis methods. Nominal categories such as male/female were used. Also used were ordinal variables with ranking meaning such as good/very good. Codes were assigned to variables for easy processing of information for, example; 1 for strongly agree, 2 for agree, 3 for disagree. For open-ended questions that needed feelings and opinions of participants, thematic analysis was done, for example, skills were grouped together. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze demographic data such as age, sex, educational levels of participants. Percentages of response were calculated and some comparisons between the responses were done.

CHAPTER 4

Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

This chapter focuses on the presentation, analysis and presentation of data on the impact of immigrants on the lives of the residents of Mankweng Township. The data collected include the following:

4.1 Socio-demographic profile of the respondents

4.1.1. Introduction

Information requested from the respondents was about gender, age, race, marital status, household relationship, household size, country of origin, highest education achieved, employment status, monthly income and religious affiliation.

4.1.2. Gender

The researcher's aim was to establish the gender of the respondents. The total number of immigrants who responded is 11{5 males (45.4%) and 6 females (54.6%)}. Residents who responded were 10 males (41.7%) and 14 females (58.3%). There are more female respondents than male ones. This might mean there are more females in the world, or that females are vocal and therefore volunteered to take part in this study.

4.1.3. Age

The aim of the question was to establish the ages of the respondents. The age groups to choose from were; 18 – 24 years, 25 – 39 years, 40 – 59 years, 60 years and more. Immigrants who are 18 – 24 years are 27.3%, those under category 25 – 39 years are 45.5% while 27.2% is in the category 40 – 59 years. There was no respondent under the category 60 years and older.

Residents under the age group 18 to 24 years were 25%, 37.5% is under category 25 – 39 years while 29.2% is 40 to 59 years. Those who are 60 yrs and older are 8.3%

The age group 25 to 39 years is the most active in all the groups (both immigrants and residents). They are aspiring to take part in activities that might be beneficial to them, for example getting employment, housing and others (See Table 1).

Table 1: Age

Age	Immigrants		Residents	
	N	%	N	%
18 – 24	3	27.3%	6	25%
25 – 39	5	45.4%	9	37.5%
40 - 59	3	27.3%	7	29.2%
60+	0	0	2	8.3%
Total	11	100%	24	100%

4.1.4. Race

The aim of the question was to establish the race of the respondents. The options for race or ethnicity of the respondents was; African /Black, White, Coloured or others. All the immigrants who responded are Africans (Black). There were no whites or coloureds. This does not imply that only Africans migrate. This may mean there are coloured and white migrants but they were unfortunately not included in the sample.

African residents who responded were 95.8% while 4.2% was white(only one out of 24 residents). Mankweng is a residence for Blacks only (I guess). The only white residents are the workers at the University of Limpopo, who commute daily from town to their work places. South Africa is a rainbow nation. Sooner or later Mankweng will be completely multiracial and multicultural with black and white people living in peace and harmony (See Table 2).

Table 2: Race/Ethnicity

Race	Immigrants		Residents	
	N	%	N	%
African	11	100%	23	95.8%
White	0	0	1	4.2%
Coloured	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	11	100%	24	100%

4.1.5. Marital Status

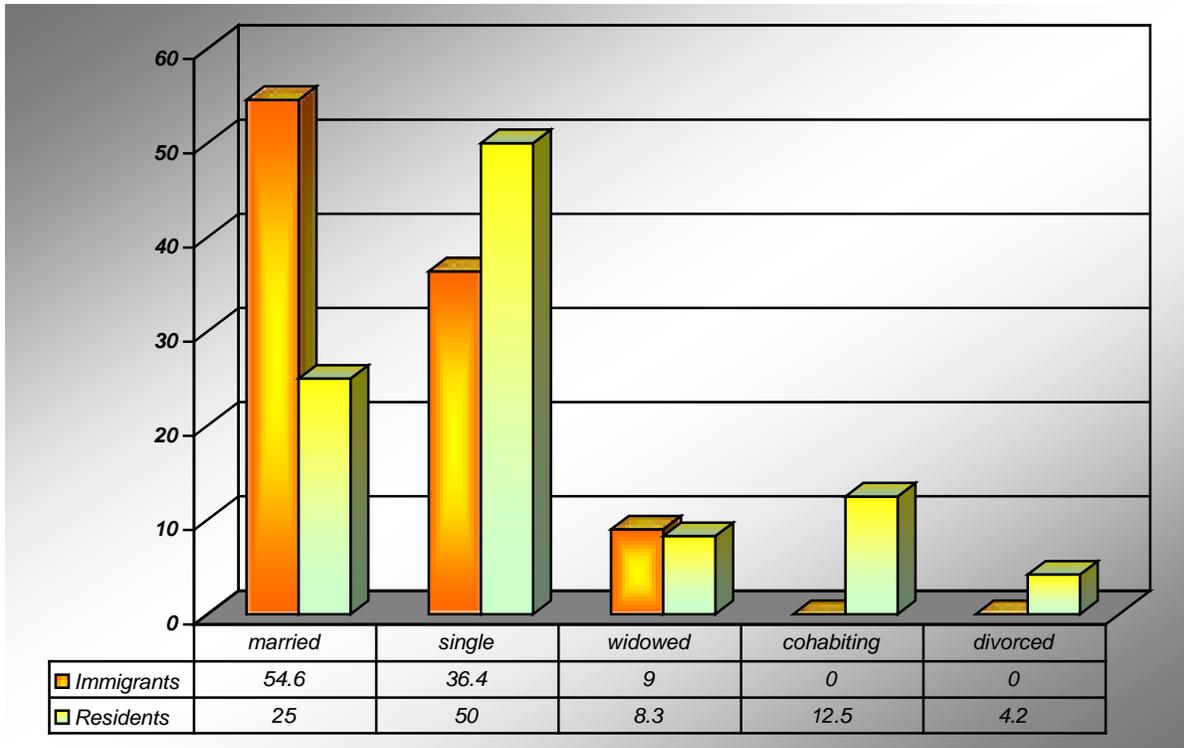
The researcher wanted the information regarding the marital status of the respondents. Options for marital status were married, never married/single, widowed, living together /cohabiting, divorced/separated. The marital status of the immigrants yield the following results: 54.6% is married, 36.4% is single (never married) while 9% is widowed. No-one is cohabiting.

The culture derived from the responses is that more than half of the respondents are married. They left their families in order to come and try their luck in South Africa. It is not only married people who migrate, but the singles also move around. Less than 10% is widowed.

Residents who are married are 1/4 (25%). Half of the respondents are never married (50%), 8.3% is widowed, 12.5% is cohabiting with partners while 4.2% is either divorced or separated (the two variables are grouped together).

Younger respondents who are not yet married have shown interest in the study. This might be because their aspirations in life are high, or they are just curious and they want to explore things in life. Younger people may also be cohabiting with partners without the commitment to tie the knot. (See Diagram 1)

Diagram 1: Marital Status



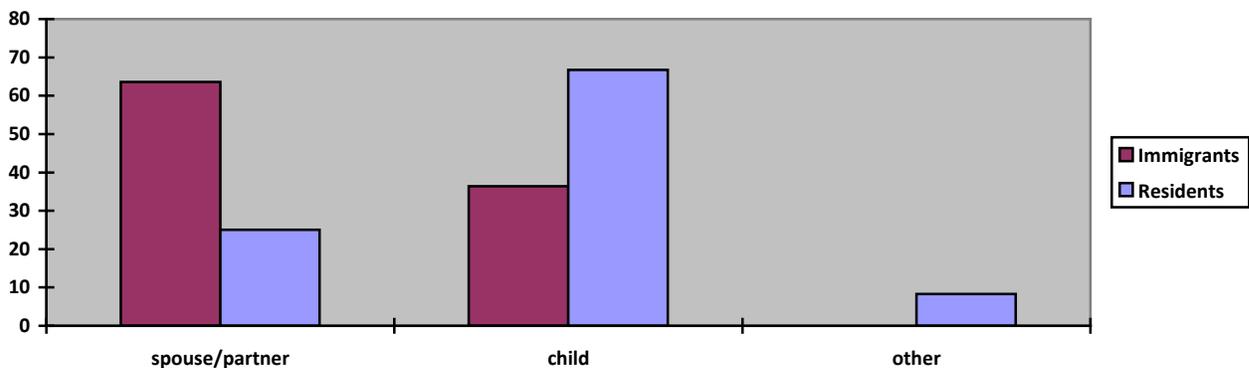
4.1.6. Household relationship

The researcher wanted information about the household relationship of the respondents. Respondents could be spouse/partner, child or other option. Immigrants who are partners or spouses at their households are 63.6%. About 36.4% responded as 'child or children'.

A quarter of the residents (25%) are spouses. Most of the residents responded as 'children' in their household (66.7%) while 8.3% falls under 'other' – which is formed by the two widows who do not have partners or spouse at their household.

There were those respondents who were married, but classified as children, because they are still staying with their parents. This also affected their ownership of residence, whereby they indicated that they are still dependent on their parents for residence. This might also be caused by either lack of employment or lack of adequate housing from the department. The plight of the employees in South Africa is that some of them do not qualify for proper houses because of their meager wages. This is the group that will always stay with the parents, or rent backrooms and shacks for most of their lives hence the mammoth strike by public servants. (See Diagram 2)

Diagram 2: Household relationship



4.1.7. Household Size

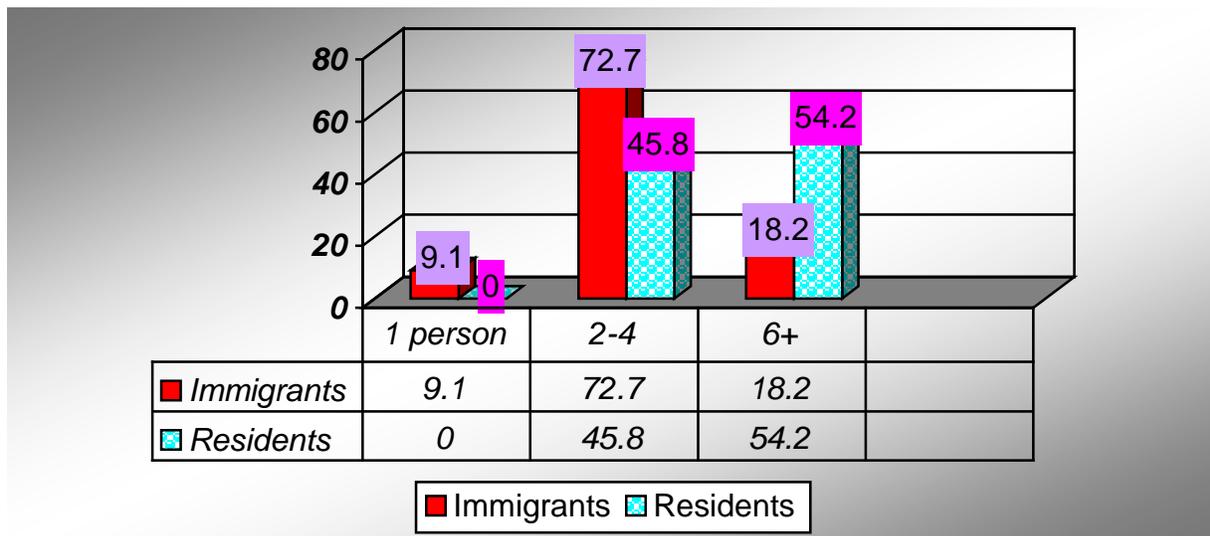
The researcher wanted to establish the household size of the respondents. Household size could consist of 1 person, 2 - 4 people, 6 and more than 6 people. As far as the household size is concerned, the immigrants who are living 2 – 4 people are 72.7% (they are the majority), those living with 6 people and more are 18.2%, while those living with one person only are less than 10% (9.1%).

The majority of the immigrants have two to four mouths to feed. The more the dependants, the bigger the responsibility, and the more the urge to look for better job opportunities.

Residents who stay with 6 people and more are more than half (54.2%) while those living with 2 – 4 people, comprised 45.8%.

The picture we get here is that residents have bigger families than the immigrants, despite the high rate of unemployment that the country is facing. This might be because of lack of housing. There are multiple families sharing one household. (See Diagram 3)

Diagram 3: Household size



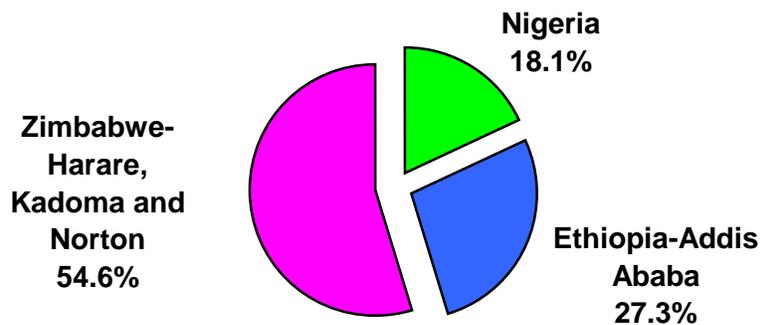
4.1.8. Country of origin and town

The aim of the question was to establish the country of origin of the respondents, particularly the immigrants. Respondents were expected to indicate their country of origin and town and that of their spouses. Zimbabwe ranks number one as the country of origin (54.6%) with respondents coming from Harare, Norton and Kadoma. Ethiopia with 27.3% comes second while Nigeria is the third (no town was mentioned) at 18.1%.

More than half of the respondents hail from Zimbabwe. This might possibly be because of its proximity to South Africa. Migration costs might be affordable to most of the immigrants. Another reason might be laxity of law enforcement at the border gates. Ethiopia is a bit far and migrants might have preferred other places than Mankweng. One Nigerian has a South African spouse and the respondents are married in their home countries.

Residents are obviously all South Africans (100%), whose home town is Polokwane, except for one lady who comes from Zeerust. She came to Polokwane to attend a hair dressers' training course. (See Diagram 4)

Diagram 4: Countries of origin - Immigrants



4.1.9. Highest education level achieved

The researcher wanted to know about the highest qualifications the respondents achieved. The variables to choose from under highest educational level achieved were primary, secondary and tertiary which included technikon, diploma and university degree. Responses from the immigrants on this question revealed that 36.4% achieved secondary education, 27.3% has a technikon diploma. Only 18.1% obtained university degree while the remaining 12.5% went up to primary level. The majority of the residents (33.3%) left school at secondary level, followed by the 29.2% who obtained a technikon diploma. Those who managed to get a university degree are 25% while 15.5% obtained primary education only.

It is difficult to determine or gauge the educational level of the people who can fluently communicate in English like the Zimbabweans. With the Ethiopians one would deduce that they are not highly educated from the way they were struggling to communicate in English. This might be because English is not one of the official languages. (See Table 3 below)

Table 3: Highest education level achieved

Education level achieved		Immigrants		Residents	
		N	%	N	%
Primary		2	18.1%	3	12.5%
Secondary		4	36.4%	8	33.3%
Tertiary	Technikon diploma	3	27.4%	7	29.2%
	University degree	2	18.1%	6	25%
Total		11	100%	24	100%

4.1.10. Employment Status

The aim of the question was to establish the employment status of the respondents, which may be employed, unemployed or any other options. Immigrants who are employed constitute 45.5%. More than half the respondents are self-employed (54.5%). Both the semi-skilled and the unskilled immigrants are self-employed. They survive mostly by selling goods. Most of them carry the goods on their shoulders, and move from house to house selling, while others put their merchandise at the street corner. Those who are self-employed have been in Mankweng for the past 5 to 10 years. No-one is unemployed.

The residents who are self-employed comprise of 41.7%. Only 29.2% are employed. Those who are unemployed are 25%. Pensioners who were interviewed form 4.1%. Some of the employers stated that the residents are work-shy. The residents are accused of waiting for the government to create jobs for them. The residents are, because of unemployment, paranoid to an extent that they blame immigrants of stealing their jobs while the residents in essence, have no jobs. Some people from outside the country blame this laziness or work-shyness of the residents to the social grants that they get on a monthly basis (See Table 4).

Table 4: Employment status

Employment status	Immigrants		Residence	
	N	%	N	%
Employed	5	45.5%	7	29.2%
Unemployed	0	0%	6	25%
Self-employed	6	54.5%	10	41.7%
Other	0	0%	1	4.1%
Total	11	100%	24	100%

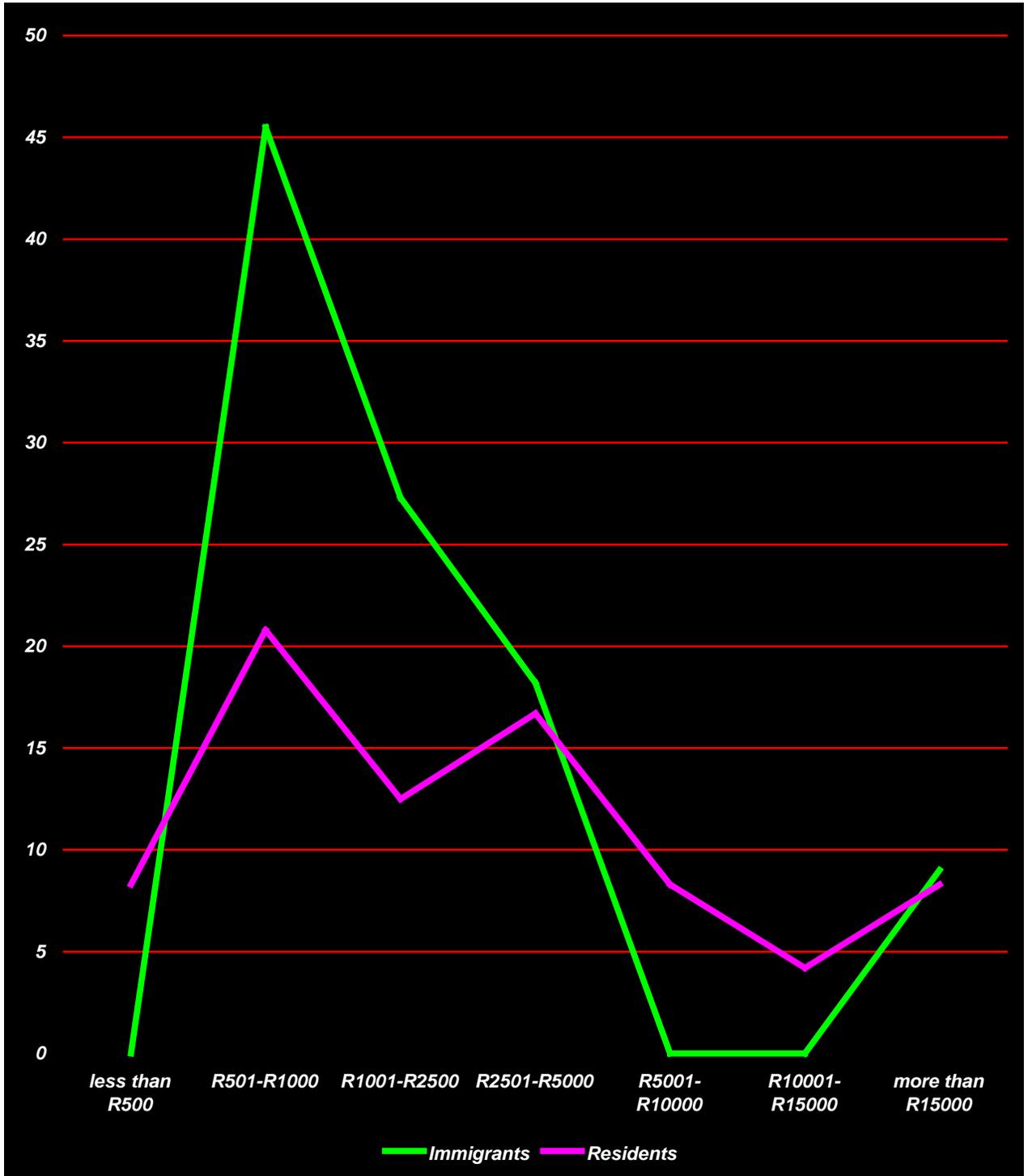
4.1.11 Monthly Income

The monthly income given included the following quantities: Less than R500, R501 – R1000, R1001 – R2 500, R2 501 - R5 000, R5 001 – R10 000, R10 001 – R15 000 and lastly more than R15 000. The income levels seem to be correlating with the educational level of the respondents. Apparently, no immigrant is getting less than R500 per month. Only 9% of the immigrants fall under high-income quintile. The majority of the immigrants (45.5%) fall under the R501 – R1 000 category. Of the remaining two categories where the immigrants responded, 27.3% is earning between R1001 – R2 500, while 18.2% is getting between R2 501 – R5 000. (See Diagram 5)

The remittances that the immigrants get are used sparingly by family members whom they left at home. A study on the use of remittances by households in rural Zimbabwe carried out by Maphosa, as quoted by Umutoni (2010) indicated that the remittances were used to buy amongst other food, school fees, medical expenses, livestock, building and consumer goods. Besides benefitting the receiving countries, the remittances that the immigrants get are used for developing sending countries by building school, public roads, dams and many other development projects.

The incomes categories of the residents are spread evenly throughout all the income quintiles with the high income and the low-income quintiles together have the same percentage of 8.3%. The second and the fourth category from above have 20.8% and 16.7% respectively. The last but one quintile is the lowest with 4.2%. There were two respondents (20.8%) who did not respond to this question. This is because they are unemployed. The other reason may be that they did not want to share information regarding their income with the researcher. Some people are secretive about their income. Others may be invading tax and fearing that they will be exposed to tax officials (See Diagram 5).

Diagram 5: Monthly income



4.1.12. Religious Affiliation

Options given for the religious affiliation of the respondents were Christians, Muslim, Hindu, Jewish, Rastafarian, Traditionalist and others. Under religious affiliation, all 100% of the immigrants are Christians. The other religions were not represented.

The residents who responded as Christians are 91.6%, the percentage of those who are Muslim is 4.2% while those who are traditionalists are 4.2%. The proportion of Christians is the highest of all the religions, followed by Muslim and traditionalists. The constitution of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to choose their preferred religion – hence the tolerance of other religions besides Christianity, such as Muslim and Traditionalists which were previously not accommodated.

4.2. Migration profile of the immigrants

4.2.1. Introduction

Questions asked under this heading were about; reasons why immigrants left their country of origin (push factors). The options to choose from were; poor economic opportunities, job assignment or transfer, left to escape violence, access to better health care, poor public or social services, moved to join family or friends, forced or evicted, natural events e.g. drought, fewer education opportunities or any other reason the respondents might give.

Respondents were also expected to furnish reasons why the immigrants move into South Africa (pull factors). Reasons to choose from were better employment, better

The Impact of immigrants on the development of Mankweng community in Limpopo province

education, better health facilities, better lifestyle, political reasons, security and more reasons that the respondents may think of were welcome.

The type of the movement of the immigrants may be from urban to urban, urban to rural, rural to rural and rural to urban. Respondents were expected to choose from any of the above mentioned movements.

On how long the immigrants would stay in their destination, the given options were; less than 1 year, 1 to 5 years, 6 to 10 years and more than 10 years.

Another question was whether the immigrants want to stay permanently in South Africa or not. Residents were requested to substantiate their answers with a valid reason, that is, if yes why and if no, why not?

4.2.2. Reasons why immigrants leave their countries

When asked about the reasons that forced immigrants to leave their country, the residents had different viewpoints. The majority of the respondents (48.8%) think the immigrants left because of poor economic reasons. The other 36.4% believe escaping from violence is the reason for leaving their country. The remaining 17.8% include educational opportunities and joining family or friends as the push factors that are responsible for the movements of the immigrants.

It is possible that the immigrants may leave their country because of a combination of reasons. The question was a bit challenging. It restricted the respondents to one reason only. It is obvious that if a country offers poor economic opportunities to its residents, there will also be fewer educational opportunities. Public services like; housing, transport, electricity and water, will also be part of poor quality. The quality of life of the residents will leave much to be desired. One mishap will lead to another.

4.2.3. Reasons why immigrants move to South Africa

Majority of the residents think that the immigrants came to South Africa to look for jobs (56.4%). The second best related reason is political reason. People will strongly state that the political stability in the country and good governance are attracting those who come from countries characterized by wars and turmoil to seek refugee in South Africa. Push factors and pull factors are interrelated and interwoven. In actual fact, pull factors like better employment are a direct answer and remedy to poor employment opportunities that drove immigrants away from their countries. One respondent added poor policies to the list of options given. The reasons given by the residents are based on what is seen on TV and in the newspapers.

It happens sometimes that immigrants come to their new destinations with the hope of getting peace and tranquility, only to be greeted by other forms of violence like xenophobic attacks.

4.2.4. Type of moves of the immigrants.

More than half of the residents think that immigrants move from rural to urban areas. This correlates with what the Ethiopians said about their move. They explained that they come from rural areas where they depended on cultivating the land for survival. Most of the residents think that immigrants move from rural to urban area. This correlates with what the Ethiopians said about their move. They explained that they come from the rural areas where they depended on cultivating the land for survival. The length of stay of immigrants is estimated at 6 – 10 years.

4.2.5. Length of stay of immigrants

The average length of stay of immigrants is estimated at 6 – 10 years. The residents think that the immigrants overstay. Once the immigrants overstay, they become the illegal.

4.2.6. Staying in South Africa permanently

A yes was an answer given by most of the residents. As long as there are no strict policies prohibiting immigrants to stay in South Africa, they will enjoy their comfort zones and stay permanently. They forget where they come from. Some respondents said the immigrants have found greener pastures. The immigrants are believed to be taking over most of the economic activities from the local residents. A search for better job opportunities and escaping from violence are the main reasons given by the residents. Only a few respondents think that immigrants will go back to their home countries as soon as things get back to normality.

4.3. Skills Audit

4.3.1. Skills Audited

A list of occupations and/or skills of the immigrants was to be furnished. The residents were expected to enlist their own occupations and/or skills, not those of the immigrants. The listing was not done in any order of importance, but just randomly.

Skills audited can be summarized as follows:

Immigrants' skills and/or occupations are grouped:

Technological Skills

They include computer technician and computer analyst

Commercial Skills

Entrepreneurial skills, office administrator and leadership consultant fall under this category.

Hospitality

Under hospitality there are hotel management, catering, and baking skills.

Artistry/ Designing

Dress designing, dress making, arts and crafting can be grouped together.

Somatic Skills (somatology)

These skills deal with body beautification. There are beauty therapist (therapy), hair dressing which includes hair cutting, braiding and relaxing of hair.

Residents' skills

The skills that the residents have are more or less similar to those of the immigrants. They are hair dressing, professional nurse, pharmacist, teacher, accountant, assessor, facilitator and computer literacy. The management skills they have are HR manager, supervisor and manager.

Hospitality skills are; catering and baking, while the artistry skills are; technical drawing, crocheting, dress making and brick making. There is only one unskilled cleaner.

Looking at the skills and/or occupations the respondents have, one may think that all these people are employed. Respondents indicated that they were doing work that did not match their qualification, due to lack of jobs. This indicates that immigrants did not always get the employment of their aspiration.

4.3.2. Contribution to work force

A respondent's contribution to the work force would be shown by their current position at work. The options given were; owner or partner, work for employer or be unemployed. Employers were to indicate the number of people who are working for them as; under 10, 10 to 50 or more than 50 people. Employees were asked whether they pay tax or not. There was also a question about the acquisition of skills at the respondent's place of residence if there were any.

4.3.3. The acquisition of skills

The acquisition of skills at the current place of residence was more relevant to immigrants than local residents. Mankweng is the current place of residence for the immigrants. It caused confusion to the local residents because most of the respondents have been there since they were born. The question was answered by a few only. The rest of the respondents left it blank. Some of the immigrants could not give the exact answer too. It seems the skills they had were not acquired in Mankweng. Only a few indicated that they got more computer skills and hair dressing skills in Mankweng.

4.3.4. Industry sectors of work

Employees were given the following options to choose from; about the industry sectors in which they were working: Tourism, Marketing, Education, Mining, Health, Telecommunication, Construction and any other service the respondents may add.

Professional/ Educational Skills

Included in this group are science teacher and clergy man.

Technological Skills

Computer literacy

Somatic Skills (somatology)

Hair dresser

Professional Skills

Professional nurse, pharmacist, teacher, accountants, assessor and facilitator.

Management Skills

HR manager, supervisor and manager

Hospitality Skills

Catering and baking

Artistry

Technical drawing, crocheting, dress making and brick making

Unskilled

Cleaner

4.4. Availability of service delivery

4.4.1. Introduction

Under availability of service delivery, the services to choose from were electricity, tap water, hospital, clinic, school, RDP house, police station and social grant. It was further asked whether respondents have ever been denied access to any of the services listed and they were also expected to give a reason for the refusal. Options about ownership of residence to choose from were; own, rented or other option. Respondents were further asked to rate the quality of electricity usage and the quality of tap water at their place of residence as acceptable, poor, very poor, no such service, uncertain, good and very good.

4.4.2. Services available

The services that are mostly available to both residents and immigrants are: electricity, tap water, hospitals, clinics and police station. RDP houses are available to the residents only.

4.4.3. Services that were denied

Services that were denied are amongst others:

- ✓ RDP houses are not available to immigrants.
- ✓ Police station service – There were no cars (police cars).
- ✓ Houses (property) – Ownership of residence not allowed to non-South African

These are the same services that attracted immigrants into South Africa, with the hope of getting a better lifestyle. Young people who are unemployed are staying with their parents. Others are renting backrooms or shacks with their partners.

4.4.4. The quality of service delivery

The quality of electricity usage and tap water is in most of responses good and very good. Electricity is sometimes a luxury to some of the residents and the immigrants who cannot afford to pay for this service.

4.5. Contribution to work development

4.5.1. Introduction

The last question was about contribution to development. The respondents were asked to rate the contribution of immigrants to the lives of the residents of Mankweng.

The following scale was to be used: 1 - Strongly agree, 2 – Agree, 3 – Disagree, 4 – Strongly Disagree, 5 – Don't Know. Options to choose from were: offering jobs to residents, using same health care facilities, using same schools, sharing skills with residents, acquiring skills from residents, taking jobs from residents and lastly, improving lives of residents. There were four blank spaces to allow for more facts about how the immigrants contribute to the lives of the residents of Mankweng. The following is the analysis and interpretation of the responses from the study. Items will be tackled one by one. Responses from both the immigrants and the local residents will be discussed simultaneously. This will help in comparing their response to see whether they have different viewpoints about immigration.

4.5.2. Offering jobs to residents

When asked whether the immigrants offer jobs to the residents, 6 out of 23 local residents agreed that they do. Most of the immigrants are self-employed; selling goods and looking for better jobs themselves. Immigrants are so desperate for jobs to such an extent that they end up settling for lousy and less paying jobs; thus denying residents an opportunity to ask for better payments. Some employers take advantage of the vulnerability of the immigrants and refuse to pay them. The poor immigrants keep it to themselves for fear of being deported to their homes/countries.

One white male respondent who is unemployed accused the immigrants of increasing unemployment. He feels it's high time that the president Jacob Zuma intervenes before the immigrants outnumber the local people. According to one elderly man, the immigrants are involved in fraudulent practices like stealing women's identity document and getting married to those people without their knowledge. People argue that only a minority of immigrants is offering jobs to residents. Other immigrants trade under the names of the local residents. They have realized that if they trade under their names, their merchandise may be looted. They may also be physically and verbally abused.

4.5.3. Using same health care facilities.

Ten out of twenty-three respondents indicated that immigrants use the same hospitals and clinics as the residents. They claim that it puts a lot of strain on the state coffers. A majority of residents feel that the immigrants are overburdening government services and programs, especially in health. The rising costs of hospital fees make it difficult for local hospitals to operate properly. A remarkable positive contribution of immigrants in health services is seen in hospitals. Most of the foreign doctors, especially in remote rural areas, are manning the hospitals. These foreign doctors replace South African doctors who emigrate overseas.

4.5.4. Using same schools

It is difficult to say whether immigrants use same schools with residents or not. Most of the immigrants left their spouses and children at their home countries. Six out of twenty-three strongly agree that immigrants are using same schools with the residents. It is true because asylum seekers are allowed to work and study in South Africa.

4.5.5. Sharing skills with immigrants

No-one can dispute the fact that professionals from other countries have some of the rare skills in education, health and science. The fact that South Africa outsources Maths and Science teachers from countries like Zimbabwe bears testimony to this.

4.5.6. Acquiring skills from residents

When responding to this question, half of the residents indicated that residents acquire some skills from the immigrants. One lady from Zimbabwe, a professional hair dresser said that she gained a lot of experience and skills from her colleagues at work. The salon owner continued by saying that South Africans come to work late, but they are the first ones to knock off. She accuses the residence of laziness and disloyalty.

4.5.7. Taking jobs from residents

Asking this question was the like opening a can of worms. Ten out of 23 residents stated categorically that immigrants are stealing their jobs and their spouses. Immigrants are also accused of depriving the local residents of the opportunity to get well-paying jobs. These fears and accusations about the immigrants expose the latter to the violent attacks from their accusers. The xenophobes turn a blind eye on the positive contributions done by the immigrants.

4.5.8. Improving lives of residents.

It might be difficult to showcase how the immigrants improve the livelihoods of the residents. The advantage of the immigrants to the residents might be the transfer of skills to the receiving communities. Only 9 out of 24 respondents agreed to this statement. A local resident laughed his lungs out: “how can the immigrants improve my life when they cannot improve their own lives? This is totally ridiculous. You cannot give something you don’t have. Send these people back to their homes before they cause more havoc.” The immigrants are perceived to be responsible for causing illnesses like HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and many other sexually transmitted diseases. One angry respondent said that they are the carriers of “Ebola” and “Swine flu”.

4.5.9. Case studies – Immigrants

This is how the immigrants responded to the questionnaire about the impact they have on the lives of the residents of Mankweng.

Case study 1: Abebo, Ethiopian

A male Ethiopian, Abebo stated that he escaped violence from Addis Ababa and he was looking for a better lifestyle. He is from a rural area where they survived by farming and selling agricultural products. He was self-employed, selling goods such as curtains, blankets and sheets. He said he fell in love with Mankweng. He was interested in getting permanent residence. Most of the immigrants utilized services like electricity, water and police station. Most of them claimed they do not easily get ill, but admitted that they would visit clinics and hospitals, should the need arise. They do not use schools because they left their spouses and children at home. They stay in rented backrooms and shacks:

“The police refused to help me when my merchandise was stolen from my spaza shop. I had information to help the police to catch the thief. They just dragged their feet – they literally refused”.

Abebo disagreed strongly about offering jobs to Mankweng residents, using their schools and also taking jobs from them.

“I pray time and again for peace to prevail in South Africa. I want nothing else but to work. My other name Habtamu means rich man. Maybe I will be rich one day”.

He was the most vocal among the group. He said he also prays for an opportunity to get a rightful church building. They make use of a pre-school, and they meet a lot of challenges.

Case study 2: Abe, Nigerian

Abe, a Nigerian man is an analytical computer technician who builds and repairs computers. He is also a carpenter and a mechanic for business machines. He was cool and relaxed during the whole interview. He married a South African woman. He does not intend to stay permanently because he is interested in exploring other parts of the globe. He acquired other computer techniques in South Africa – Mankweng. His reason for coming to Mankweng is to impart skills to local residents.

He employed eight people, which he strongly believes improves the lives of the residents in Mankweng. The only two public services he benefits from are electricity and tap water. When asked whether he is taking people's jobs, Abe said:

“The least I can do is to take other people's jobs. I am sharing my skills with them. In fact, my skills are very rare and no one will compete with me here”

Case study 3: Morris, Nigeria

Morris from Nigeria came with his wife and children. He is self-employed and shares a shop with Abe. His main reason for coming is missionary work. He left Nigeria to pursue missionary work. He does not intend to stay permanently in South Africa.

“My passion and calling is to develop people in other parts of the globe spiritually. I don't want to compromise my vision and passion”.

Morris is a clergy man, computer technician, leadership consultant, management consultant and he is also doing arts and crafting. He reiterated that he is offering people jobs and does not steal jobs from people. Morris said he was refused permission to property (house) – the reason being that he is non-citizen. He furthered his computer studies in South Africa. He must have misunderstood somewhere; he crossed “disagree” when asked about offering jobs to residents.

Case study 4: Lorraine and Mary, Zimbabwean females

Two female respondents from Zimbabwe – Norton have the same skills of braiding and relaxing hair. They are employed at the same hair salon in Mankweng. They fall under the same age group of 18 – 24 years. One of them, Lorraine, is married and she left her family in Zimbabwe. She wishes to get permanent citizenship as she sees Mankweng as a place for better work opportunities. Her other skills are hotel management and catering.

Her friend Mary is an office administrator by profession. Due to lack of employment, she learnt braiding and relaxing in Mankweng. When asked about her contribution to the lives of the residents, she responded by ticking “agree” to all the statements. This might have been a misunderstanding, as she was expected to choose only one option.

Case study 5: Joyce, Zimbabwean female

Joyce, a female (37 years) also from Zimbabwe – Harare, is renting two rooms. She is a self-employed hair dresser. She does not regret leaving her family behind. She has been working in Mankweng since 2000. She does not intend to live permanently in South Africa.

“Home is always best. If economic conditions improve, I’ll gladly go back to my country – where I belong”

There is no electricity where she stays, but she talks well about the local people.

“I like it here. I feel like I’m part of this community. When they have functions like weddings and bereavements, they invite me to join them. I hope to get employment as a fashion designer one day”.

Case study 6: Artus, Zimbabwean widow

Artus, a 38 year old widow from Zimbabwe - Kadoma, survives by selling curtains and pottery. She said she does not make a fortune from selling, but it puts bread on the table. She does not want permanent citizenship. She is fortunate to live in an RDP house belonging to one of the residents, without paying a single cent. She hopes to get her own house one day. She is not certain how she contributes to development, as she has no skills to share with the local people.

“What I know for sure is that I have a fine relationship with the people here. I really enjoy my stay here”.

Case study 7: Gladys, Zimbabwean female

It seems Mankweng is a favorable “harbor” for Zimbabweans. Another Zimbabwean lady, Gladys, is 40 years old and single. She also has a technikon diploma. She is a qualified beauty therapist who works for someone. Her main reason for leaving her country is a change of environment. She is not sure whether she wants to settle permanently or not. She said fate will determine her future.

An anonymous Zimbabwean female, 30 years of age and single, was the most educated of all the respondents. Her sole reason for coming to Mankweng was to further her studies at the University of Limpopo. She is currently studying on a part-time basis towards her Masters degree; she is also a Maths and Science teacher at a local school. She intends to get married to a South African and settle permanently, so that her children do not suffer like her.

“I’ve been head-hunted to come and teach Maths and Science at a school here. Local teachers did not qualify for the post, and it makes me feel like an asset”.

The biggest challenge faced by immigrants is that they cannot buy immovable property. An anonymous Ethiopian man complained:

“It’s very difficult for us to acquire property. It’s also difficult to buy things like TVs and cars on account. They think we all have criminal records, selling drugs. It makes us feel bad and isolated”.

He accuses South Africans of laziness.

“If you give them jobs, they run away after one month’s payment. They seem to enjoy the comfort zone brought about by social grants. What they know better is to make kids for more social grants”.

CHAPTER 5

5.1 Summary and conclusions

Migration in Mankweng, like in the rest of South Africa towns and cities is a big concern. Many push factors such as poor economic opportunities, political violence, poor public or social services are compelling immigrants from countries like Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and the DRC to flee to South Africa.

Since 1994 elections, favorable political climate has made South Africa a haven for refugees who are seeking asylum to come here. Asylum seekers are allowed to work and study in South Africa. Other pull factors that are attracting people to South Africa are better employment opportunities, better education and better health care facilities.

Historically, labour migration was a male domain, but now things have changed. Females are now migrating to look for work or to join their spouses. Most of the moves of the immigrants are from rural areas where there are no adequate services to urban areas where these services are in abundance. Residents fear that immigrants will decide to stay permanently and swamp their country.

Immigrants are blamed for all the social ills in the township like crime, fraud, communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, TB. They are also blamed for unemployment. The unemployed and the unskilled residents are the ones who are making the most noise about the presence of the immigrants. They accuse the immigrants of stealing their jobs while they never had any jobs.

Zimbabwe is a high ranking country of origin for the immigrants, followed by Ethiopia. South Africans with skills are unemployed because they take no initiatives to create jobs for themselves as they only wait for the government to create jobs for them. Residents therefore have skills that are dormant and under utilized. Immigrants on the other hand have rare skills not found among the residents, for example, computer technicians, Maths and Science teacher, doctors (specialists) and other professions.

Most of the respondents who had schooled up to secondary level are unskilled workers. This suggests that the level of education has a bearing on the skills they acquire. The same skills will determine the type of work they do. More educated immigrants have a better chance of finding better paying jobs than the less educated immigrants.

Most of the immigrants are self-employed and hard-working while the local people are perceived as lazy and full of blames. They always pass the buck when they have no jobs. Immigrants create their own jobs from selling at street corners, moving around selling goods, up to hiring local shops. Immigrants make use of old, uninhabited houses and buildings as shops.

Economic activities of immigrants include, amongst others, highly skilled workers such as pharmacists, teachers and computer technicians. Others are hospitality work such as hotel management, catering and baking.

The proportion of respondents from Zimbabwe is higher, followed by those from Ethiopia. Apparently immigrants move in groups, for fear of being attacked or because of the networks that are already in place in the township. Another observation is the fact that immigrants are forming partnerships to boost one another financially. They accumulate money and buy one car to be utilized by the whole group.

There is evidence that the most skilled immigrants contribute positively to the development of Mankweng as the receiving society. Business people from outside (immigrants) hire local residents to work in their businesses. Some of the owners of the most established businesses are paying taxes. Immigrants impart knowledge, skills and labour to the residents. These skills are helpful in improving the quality of life of the residents of Mankweng.

Xenophobia is a mindset that needs to be changed through educating the local residents about job creation. Bad elements in societies such as thugs and other criminals take advantage of the situation and realize their bad missions.

The report did not detect any sign of negative impact by the respondents on the lives of the residents of Mankweng, despite anecdotal evidence that the immigrants are stealing jobs that were meant for the residents.

According to Masipa (2008:17) better service delivery is a need that must be satisfied before the people can partake and be involved in the municipal activities. Masipa (2008) further alludes that if this need is not met, the people experience unpleasantness and shy away from participating in the affairs of the municipality.

In the case of the presence of the immigrants in the Mankweng area, lack of service delivery such as the allocation or creation of jobs by the government causes unpleasantness. The unpleasantness is causing the residents of Mankweng not to stay-away, but shift the blame from the immigrants. Instead of blaming the government for not creating enough jobs, the residents accuse the immigrants of stealing their jobs.

5.2 Recommendations

From the findings given above, the following recommendations are suggested:

Firstly, it is imperative that the government formulates more policies to regulate human migration into South Africa. Such policies will inform future government planning. National, provincial and local government budgets must accommodate future immigration moves.

Secondly, existing policies to manage migration must be revised and amended. There is a need for the government to have capacity-building strategies to manage migration movements better. This can be achieved by looking at other developing countries' strategies, and craft new ones from them.

Thirdly, the findings revealed that the results are inadequate the government must fund the acquisition of rare skills. Programs to educate the youth about skills improvement should be put in place in the provinces.

Fourthly, with the newly acquired skills, job creation strategies must be put in place. The youth must be encouraged to start their own such as the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's). The most challenge faced by the youth is unemployment.

In the fifth place, funds must be set aside to help the youth to start their own businesses. Training must be given to those who are state-funded about business and financial management, so that they can be able to manage their businesses properly.

In the sixth instance, the South Africans need the expertise that the immigrants have. Systems must be put in place to attract the most skilled immigrants to come, as they will contribute positively to the development of the country. Incentives such as housing allowance and immigrants allowance should be given to the highly skilled immigrants who are already in the country and contributing to the economic development. This will encourage such immigrants to stay.

Again, the government must form partnership programs with the sending countries such as Zimbabwe and Ethiopia to discourage future immigration movements of unskilled

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people. These programs can help sending countries to come up with mechanisms that will improve the conditions that force the immigrants to leave their countries. The government must also subsidize more employers who hire local nationals. Incentives in the form of settling fees must be given to returning immigrants. Job placements can also be done before they come into the country.

Lastly, there must be strict law enforcement at the border gates. At present the border gates are porous, allowing illegal immigrants to come into the country. This makes it difficult for the immigration officials to document the number of all the immigrants.

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GUIDE A (Immigrants)

QUESTIONNAIRE / INTERVIEW GUIDE

Questionnaire

Kindly fill in the following questionnaire. Use a or X in the relevant boxes.

A. PERSONAL DETAILS

Names in full: _____

Surname: _____

A 1. Age

18 – 24	<input type="checkbox"/>
25 – 39	<input type="checkbox"/>
40 – 59	<input type="checkbox"/>
60 +	<input type="checkbox"/>

A 2. Gender

Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female	<input type="checkbox"/>

A 3. Race / Ethnicity

African / Black	<input type="checkbox"/>
White	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coloured	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	

A 4. Marital Status

Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
Never married / single	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Living together/cohabiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced / separated	<input type="checkbox"/>

A 5. Household relationship

A 6. Household size

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Spouse / partner

Child

Other: _____

1 Person

2 -4 Persons

6 + Persons

A 7. Country of origin & town

Self _____

Spouse _____

A 8. Highest education level achieved

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary: Technikon diploma

University degree

A 9. Employment status

Employed

Unemployed

Self-employed

Other: _____

A 10. Monthly income

Less than R500

R501 – R1000

R1001 – R2, 500

R2501 – R5000

R5001 – R10,000

R10,001 – R15,000

More than R15,000

A 11. Religious Affiliation

Christian

Muslim

Hindu

Jewish

Rastafarian

Traditionalist

Other: _____

B MIGRATION PROFILE

Tick one only

B 1. Reason for leaving your country

Poor economic opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job assignment / transfer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Left to escape violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to better health care	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor public / social services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moved to join family / friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forced / evicted	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural event e.g. drought	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fewer educational opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	

B 2. Reason for moving to South Africa

Better employment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better lifestyle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better health facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	

B 3. Type of last move

Did you move from

Urban to urban	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban to rural	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural to rural	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural to urban	<input type="checkbox"/>

B 4. Length of stay at current area

Less than 1 year	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 – 5 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 – 10 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 yrs +	<input type="checkbox"/>

B 5. Do you want to stay in South Africa permanently?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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If yes, why? _____

If no, why not? _____

C SKILLS AUDIT

C 1. List your occupation/s and/or skills

C 2. Contribution to the work force

What is your current position at work

Owner / partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work for employer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>

C 3. If employer, show the number of people who are working for you

Under 10	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 – 50	<input type="checkbox"/>
50 +	<input type="checkbox"/>

C 4. Are you paying tax (if working)?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

C 5. Which skills did you acquire at the current place of residence (if any)?

C 6. If you are an employee, in which industry sector are you?

Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telecommunication	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other services (specify)	_____

D AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE DELIVERY

D 1. Which of the following services are you using?

You may tick more than one

Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tap water	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clinic	<input type="checkbox"/>
School	<input type="checkbox"/>

RDP house	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police station	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social grant	<input type="checkbox"/>

D 2. Ownership of residence

Own	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rented	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other: _____

D 3. Have you ever been denied access to any of the services listed in D 1? If yes, which ones are they?

D 4. What were the reasons given for the refusal?

D 5. How do you rate the quality of electricity usage at your place of residence?

1 Acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. No such service	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 Uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Good	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>

D 6. The quality of tap water at your place of residence is

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1 Acceptable

2 Poor

3 Very poor

4 No tap water

5 Uncertain

6 Good

7 Very good

E. CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

E 1. Rate your contribution to the lives of the residents of Mankweng. Use the following scale.

1 Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Disagree 2. Strongly disagree 5.
Don't know

	1	2	3	4	5
1.1. Offer jobs to residents					
1.2. Using same health care facilities					
1.3. Using same schools					
1.4. Sharing skills with residents					
1.5. Acquiring skills from residents					
1.6. Taking jobs from residents					
1.7. Improving lives of residents					

Other:

1.8. _____

1.9. _____

1.10. _____

1.11. _____

Thank you very much for taking your precious time to fill in this form.

GUIDE B (Residents)

QUESTIONNAIRE / INTERVIEW GUIDE

Questionnaire

Kindly fill in the following questionnaire. Use a or X in the relevant boxes.

A PERSONAL DETAILS

Names in full: _____

Surname: _____

A 1. Age

18 – 24	<input type="checkbox"/>
25 – 39	<input type="checkbox"/>
40 – 59	<input type="checkbox"/>
60 +	<input type="checkbox"/>

A 2. Gender

Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female	<input type="checkbox"/>

A 3. Race / Ethnicity

African / Black	<input type="checkbox"/>
White	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coloured	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	

A 4. Marital Status

Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
Never married / single	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Living together/cohabiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced / separated	<input type="checkbox"/>

A 5. Household relationship

A 6. Household size

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Spouse / partner

Child

Other: _____

1 Person

2 -4 Persons

6 + Persons

A 7. Country of origin & town

Self _____

Spouse _____

A 8. Highest education level achieved

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary: Technikon diploma

University degree

A 9. Employment status

Employed

Unemployed

Self-employed

Other: _____

A 10. Monthly income

Less than R500

R501 – R1000

R1001 – R2, 500

R2501 – R5000

R5001 – R10,000

R10,001 – R15,000

More than R15,000

A 11. Religious Affiliation

Christian

Muslim

Hindu

Jewish

Rastafarian

Traditionalist

Other: _____

B ABOUT MIGRATION

Tick one only

B 1. Reason why you think immigrants leave their country of origin

Poor economic opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job assignment / transfer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Left to escape violence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to better health care	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor public / social services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moved to join family / friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forced / evicted	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural event e.g. drought	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fewer educational opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	

B 2. Reason why you think immigrants move into South Africa

Better employment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better lifestyle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political reasons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better health facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	

B 3. Type of their move

The Impact of immigrants on the development of Mankweng community in Limpopo province

Do you think they move from

Urban to urban	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban to rural	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural to rural	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural to urban	<input type="checkbox"/>

B 4. Do you think most of them stay for

Less than 1 year	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 – 5 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 – 10 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 yrs +	<input type="checkbox"/>

B 5. Do you think they want to stay in South Africa permanently?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

If yes, why?

If no, why

not?

C SKILLS AUDIT

C 1. List your occupation/s and/or skills

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

C 2. Contribution to the work force

What is your current position at work

Owner / partner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work for employer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/>

C 3. If employer, show the number of people who are working for you

Under 10	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 – 50	<input type="checkbox"/>
50 +	<input type="checkbox"/>

C 4. Are you paying tax (if working)?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

C 5. Which skills did you acquire at the current place of residence (if any)?

_____	_____
_____	_____

C 6. If you are an employee, in which industry sector are you?

Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telecommunication	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Education

Mining

Construction

Other services (specify) _____

D AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE DELIVERY

D 1. Which of the following services are you using?

You may tick more than one

Electricity

Tap water

Hospital

Clinic

School

RDP house

Police station

Social grant

D 2. Ownership of residence

Own

Rented

Other: _____

D 3. Have you ever been denied access to any of the services listed in D 1? If yes, which ones are they?

D 4. What were the reasons given for the refusal?

D 5. How do you rate the quality of electricity usage at your place of residence?

1 Acceptable

2 Poor

5 Uncertain

6 Good

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3 Very poor

4. No such service

7 Very good

D 6. The quality of tap water at your place of residence is

1 Acceptable

2 Poor

3 Very poor

4 No tap water

5 Uncertain

6 Good

7 Very good

E. CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

E 1. Rate the contribution of immigrants to the lives of the residents of Mankweng.

Use the following scale.

- 1 Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Disagree 2. Strongly disagree 5.
Don't know

	1	2	3	4	5
1.12. Offer jobs to residents					
1.13. Using same health care facilities					
1.14. Using same schools					
1.15. Sharing skills with residents					
1.16. Acquiring skills from residents					
1.17. Taking jobs from residents					
1.18. Improving lives of residents					

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Other:

- 1.19. _____
- 1.20. _____
- 1.21. _____
- 1.22. _____

Thank you very much for taking your precious time to fill in this form.

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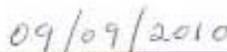
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This letter serves to certify that I have edited **Gwangwa Temperance Ramathetje (200306834)** dissertation entitled **The impact of immigrants on the development of Mankweng Community in the Limpopo Province**

I hope you find the editing quality in order.



MOGBOYA M.J. (EDITOR)



DATE