

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**

**CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION:
A CASE STUDY OF CHINENA VILLAGE IN CHIBOMBO DISTRICT.**

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**DEPARTMENT OF
GEOGRAPHY**

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DECLARATION

I, Mayanda Chilala declare that this report has been compiled by me and that the work recorded is my own. The tables, figures and the map were all prepared by me and all quotations have been indicated by quotation marks. The sources of materials used have been acknowledged. This report has not been previously submitted for any academic award.

SIGNED Mayanda Chilala

DATE 15-06-2001

DEDICATION

To my late Mum and Dad, my late sister chomie, my sisters Glenda, Ayo, Mutinta, Nchimunya and my nieces Pam and Clare, not forgetting my beloved grandmother Bina Isili.

I will always love you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who have been sources of inspiration and encouragement in the production of this work. Some played a role from afar and usually not aware of the active role they played as invisible but ever present and scrutinizing guides. Let me therefore, express my sincere gratitude to the following:

First and foremost, my sincere and special thanks go to my beloved sister and brother in law Mr. and Mrs. Kakunta for help rendered during my academic life at UNZA and also to Ayo, Mutinta and Nchimunya for giving me moral support to do everything possible even in the most difficult times so as to accomplish my academic work.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Most people today are aware of the environmental, social, economic, political, demographic and cultural problems that affect them. Many people are concerned about the quality of life that they can enjoy in their own locality today and in the future. These thoughts may be triggered by various events affecting the air they breathe, the water they drink or the green space they are accustomed to. In the main, when people are faced with such problems they look beyond their immediate localities. Hence, they start to migrate to areas where they can attain a sustainable livelihood for their families. This movement can either be from rural to urban areas, urban to urban, rural to rural or urban to rural areas.

In this paper however, rural to rural type of migration will be presented while paying particular attention on the causes and effects of this type of migration at the area of destination. Generally in Zambia, there has been tremendous movement of people from one area to another, especially the period after the country gained its independence in 1964. The type of migration that occurred was mainly from rural areas to urban areas, Muntemba (1989). As a result of this movement many scholars were motivated to find out what made people move to other areas and also find out the effects of this type of migration on both the area of destination and origin. However, even if the past five decades have seen a rapid growth in migration studies in Zambia, little attention has been focused in the field of rural to rural migration

either as a mechanism for opening up new areas for settlement or as a stepping stone towards rural development. Similarly, government's rules in encouraging or restricting inter rural migration through policy has not been emphasized, but policies for controlling rural – urban migration had been put in place, Badu and Bawuah (1989).

Having looked at this background, operational definitions will be given to the concepts that are going to be used throughout this study. The definition of rural area is adopted from (Clout 1972:2) who states that, “rural areas are those in less densely populated areas which are commonly recognised by virtue of their ritual components as a country side”.

Migration has been defined differently by many scholars. (Sikanyiti and Banda 1997:143) defines migration as, “A form of geographical movement involving a change of residence”. Whilst (Clarke 1966: 123) does not give a specific definition of migration but says, “Migration is the mobility of man due to technical and economic progress and involves a change of residence of substantial duration”. Zelinsky (1971) writing about mobility embraces movements such as spatial and social mobility. He also embraces intra-urban residential relocation and the dominant category of residential movement within the countries.

For Lee (1966) migration is a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. While Bongue (1959) defines migration as, “those changes of residence that involve

a complete change and re-adjustment of a community afflictions or the individuals. That is in changing the residence, the migrants tend to change many other social and economic aspects of the society. All the above definitions have a common element. They tend to emphasis that migration is a spatial phenomenon of relocating in space.

Two types of migration can be identified namely: internal and international migration. Internal migration is that which occurs within the country such as rural-urban migration. It involves destinctions between the term's in-migrant and out-migrants. An in-migrant is a person who crosses administrative boundary to live in another area in the same country, while an out-migrant is a person who leaves an administrative area to live in another area in the same country. The two processes are called in-migration and out-migration, Sikanyiti and Banda (1997).

International migration has been defined by (Clarke 1996: 122) that it is an external type of migration. Concepts such as emigration and immigration are used in which there is departure for or entry into a state for the purpose of changing residence. However, there will be more emphasis on internal migration because the study lies on this type of migration. A migrant is a person involved in migration process.

All migrants migrate with a motive. This motive is either to stay permanently or temporary at the area of destination. These two concepts are relative because what might be permanent in one might not be permanent in another. The definition for these two concepts depends on the period that each country has set aside to give them a definition.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Migration is one of the demographic dynamics of particular concern to geographers. It is a demographic problem which often frustrates the planned implementation of regional and national development project, hence there is need to study various forms of migration so as to overcome some of the problems caused by it such as land scarcity. More so, in Zambia there is little known literature that tries to review the causes and effects of rural to rural migration. Kubinda (1982) points out clearly that in Zambia, like in any other Third World country, various types of rural movements involving thousands of persons, which are essential for planned rural development to occur, have thus been neglected. It is for these reasons that the study will try to focus on the causes and effects of rural to rural migration, for migration has a great role to play in the development of any area.

1.3 STUDY OBJECTIVES

Basically the overall objective of this study is to find out, the causes and effects of rural to rural migration in Chinena village. The specific objectives include the following:

- i) To find out whether environmental factors are some of the causes of rural to rural migration.
- ii) To find out how the wellbeing of the original people has been affected due to the influx of immigrants.
- iii) To ascertain whether the in-migrants have developed themselves by examining their productivity

1.4 **HYPOTHESES**

- i) Environmental factors are some of the causes of rural to rural migration.
- ii) The wellbeing of people of Chinena village has not been affected by the influx of in-migrants in the area.
- iii) The in-migrants have not developed themselves because the production rate is low.

1.5 **RATIONALE OF THE STUDY**

The significance of this study is that, for any meaningful rural transformation to take place, it is essential to know peoples' temporal or permanent patterns of movements. This information is vital for planners if they are to make decisions on the allocation of social and physical services for the rural populace. In an attempt to predict population growth an understanding of migration is vital. Of all the uncertainties which plague population forecasting for local areas the greatest relate to migration as a source of change. How and why people move from one rural area to another is of crucial importance in an explanation of differential economical development. With such knowledge economists and regional analysts are better able to channel development into particular localities and regions. For those involved in urban development an understanding of why families change their places of residence is fundamental. With such knowledge they will be in a better position not only to guide private and public schemes but also reduce the socio-economic problems caused by haphazard residential development. Furthermore, migration has a number of implications for developments, especially distribution of resources as one of the ways of improving both the economy through agriculture and general standard of living of

the bulk population.

The significance of this study therefore lies in the fact that it tries to explore how, through migration lives of the people can be affected either negatively or positively at the area of destination by the influx of the in-migrants in the area. This in turn may lead to a better understanding of whether or not migration brings about development in the area of destination. For example, Barret and Curts (1991) observed that migration is the most important means of increasing the utilization of resources, which could otherwise remain idle or poorly utilized. Barret and Curtis (1991) add on to say, migration is important as a means of defusing new skills, new attitudes and new ideas to different parts of the country. This study will therefore, help us to examine this situation.

1.6 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

The project report has six chapters. Chapter two looks at the study area. Chapter three deals with methodologies used in collecting data. Chapter four reviews literature on migration. Chapter five discusses the main research findings and finally chapter six focuses on the conclusions drawn from the study, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

THE STUDY AREA

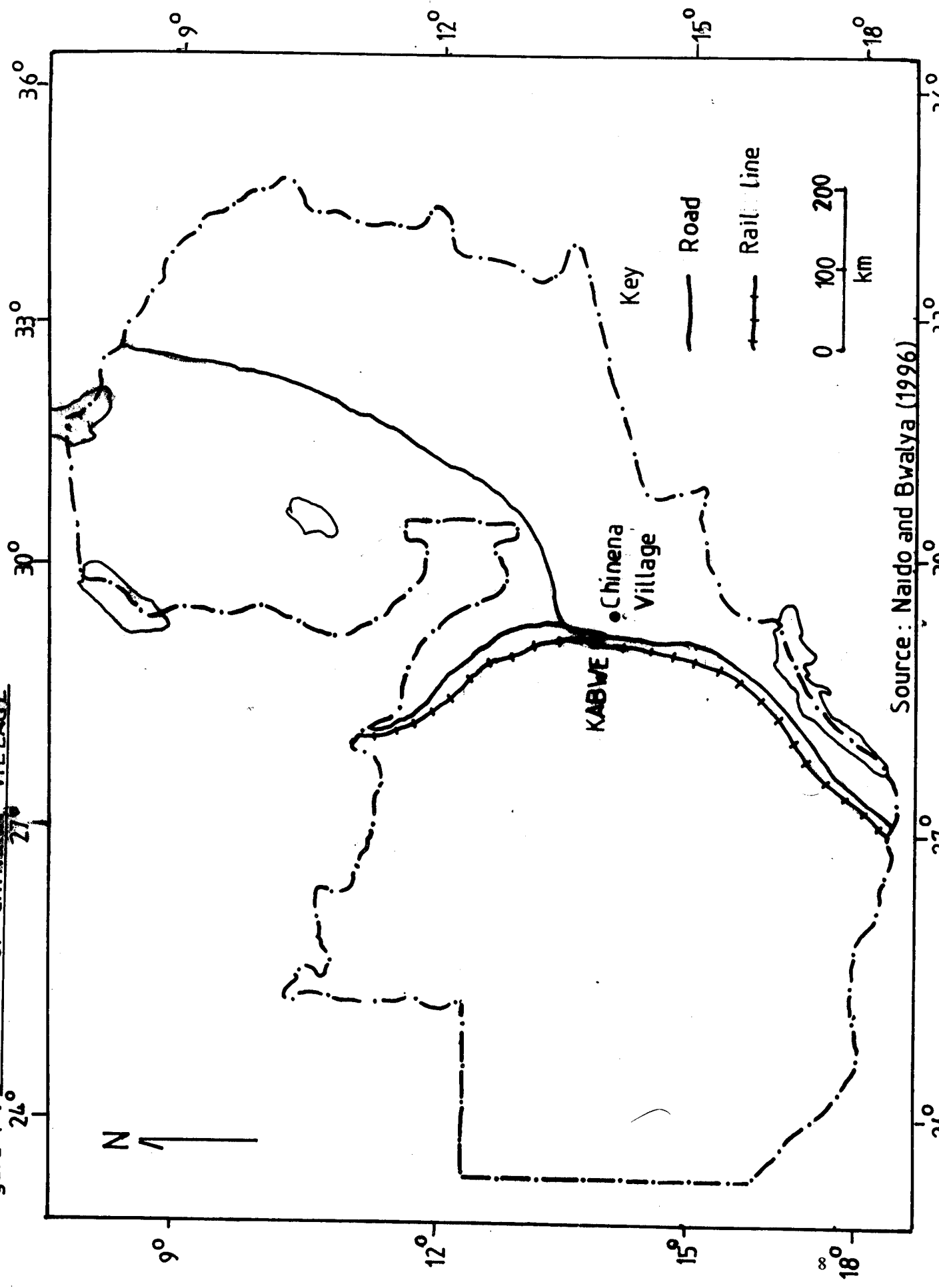
2.1 INTRODUCTION

Chinena village is located within latitude 14 to 15 degrees south and within longitude 28 to 29 degrees east. It is located in the central province of Zambia, along the Great North Road between Kabwe and Chibombo. However, it is found in Chibombo district. Chinena village was founded in 1970. It started with 25 households and have increased to about 200 households as per time of the research. This increase has been due to natural increase and the migration. In terms of accessibility, Chinena village is served by both rail and road, which form the main means of transportation system in the country. The study area is surrounded by other villages such as Kambowe, Nyembaula, Chikankata to mention a few. See location of Chinena village in (figure 1) and its extent in (figure 2).

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

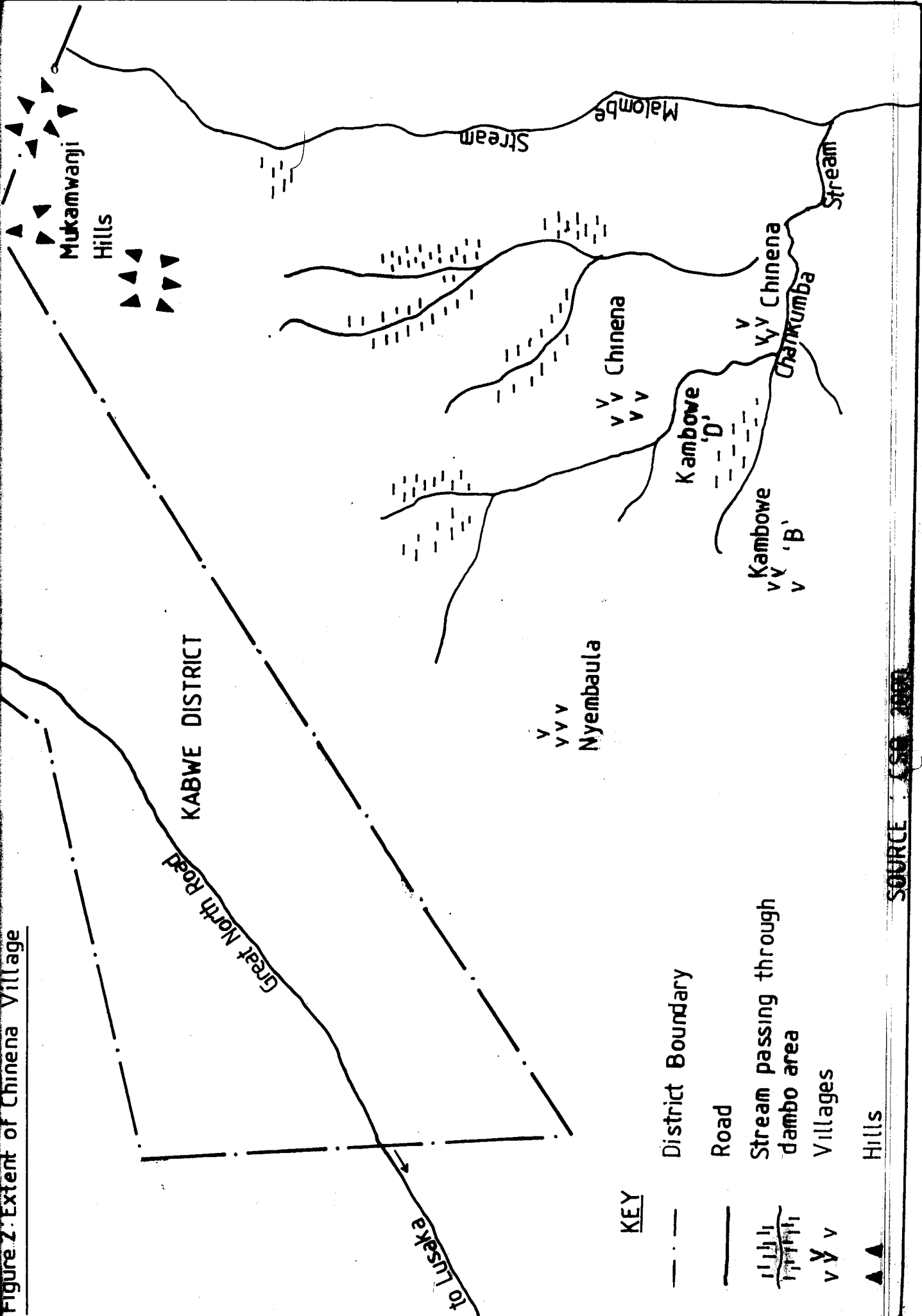
Chinena village is approximately lying between 1,180m and 1,210m above sea level. Lithology underlying the study area is of schist and dolomites of the Katanga series. The area is punctuated by slight undulations and occasional occurrences of Kopjies. The general pattern of the relief is in conformity with the cyclic land form development of Africa. The poor drainage system of the area has been attributed to the presence of high water table which has been greatly ^dreinforce by the general flatness of the land on the north and south of the ridge, (National Housing Authority [NHA] 1973:9)

Figure 1 : LOCATION OF CHINENA VILLAGE



Source: Naido and Bwalya (1996)

Figure 2: Extent of Chinena Village



2.3 CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Chinena village like any other place in Zambia has a characteristic climate of the savanna. The savanna climate is marked by dry and wet seasons. The latter season has duration of about five months. The maximum rainfall has been recorded in the month of January, a common feature of Zambia's rainfall pattern in most places.

Just like rainfall, temperatures also reflect the common savanna characteristic of having a maximum in October and minimum in July. NHA (1973) states that, the maximum temperature is 23°C in July to 32°C in October and average minimum temperature from 9°C to 18°C in July. The temperatures of Chinena village are moderate, that is neither cold nor hot.

The prevailing winds of the study area have been described as moderate. Direction of the winds vary according to seasons of the year, blowing from east-south to the west during the five months of rains such that the prevailing winds instead predominantly blow between the south and north west sector NHA (1973).

2.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The people of Chinena village are engaged in various activities. There are domestic workers and also a number of peasant farmers. A good number of women and men are involved in business. Crops mainly grown are maize, tomatoes and other vegetables.

The upland and dambo areas which are used for agricultural production has had a

great impact on the economic activities of Chinena village. Crops which are rainfed are grown on the upland once a year during the period of the rainy season. Due to this reason, agriculture income is confined to the income from selling crops harvested during or after rainy season once a year. However, even during the dry season, it is possible to grow vegetables by sprinkling water drawn from a well in a dambo where underground water level is high. Agricultural income during the dry season is very important to household economy and form management, adding to the income form the rainy season.

Crops grown on upland include cotton, tomato, sunflower, watermelon, groundnuts, sorghum, popcorn, finger millet, sweet potatoes, and dambo grown crops include maize, tomato, rape, watermelon, popcorn and sugar can. Some crops such as tomatoes, watermelon and maize are grown throughout the year.

2.5 HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE

Originally Chinena village composed of 25 households with one headman by the name of John Chinena. The name of the village was actually adopted from the name of the headman. Due to its environment, which is good for agricultural purposes and the drought that has hit some places in Zambia, most people have been attracted to this area during the late 1980₂ and early 1990₂.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this chapter is to provide some insight into the way data concerning causes and effects of rural to rural migration in Chinena village was obtained, coded, analyzed and reported.

3.2 SOURCES OF DATA

The sources of data which were used to obtain information on this study include the following:

- a) secondary sources
- b) primary sources

3.2.1 SECONDARY DATA

Most information was obtained from books from the library (i.e. Geography department and the University of Zambia), magazines, journals and other forms of documents from which information related to the topic was extracted. Information showing trends of migration in the 1990 census was collected from the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The information which was collected assisted the researcher in reviewing literature on causes and effects of rural to rural migration in general and Zambia in particular.

3.2.2 PRIMARY SOURCES

Under primary sources of data collection, a sample size of 40 household in Chinena village was obtained. First and foremost, the sampling method that was used in this study is random sampling. To meet the requirement of representativeness, the total

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number of households which is 200 were numbered and using random sampling procedure the sample was picked. A 40 household sample was satisfactory proportion of 200 household, because this is 20% of the total number of household at the time of the study. The procedure used to pick the sample of 40 household is presented below:

$$20/100 \times 200 \text{ households}$$

$$= 40 \text{ households}$$

After the sample of 40 household was obtained, two of the commonly used methods of data collection were employed. These are: (a) Structured interviews and (b) Observation

a) **Structured interviews**

A questionnaire of 32 questions was prepared for obtaining information from both the original founders of the village and in-migrants (see appendix 1). The questionnaire was divided into three sections. The first section had personal data questions for both the original and in-migrants. Section two had questions only for the original people only and section three had questions for the in-migrants only. In order to get adequate information and save time costs, interviews were conducted in such a way that the researcher asked the questions orally to each respondent. This method was preferred because it allowed the researcher to explain questions clearly, which were not understood by the respondents, save the limited time the researcher had and also assist respondents who could not write and read. CSO (1996) shows that, most of rural people are illiterate.

Interviews were therefore, carried out in the local languages depending on the ethnicity of that household. Where the researcher could not understand the language an interpreter assisted. The researcher thereafter, personally wrote the responses in the questionnaire from each respondent. In some cases some questions which were not in the questionnaire but were relevant to the research were asked. Some issues of concern asked were:

- i) The area of origin
- ii) Reasons for migrating
- iii) Reasons for choosing the present residence
- iv) Problems which the in-migrants faced when they firs arrived in Chinena village.

The interviews were mainly conducted with heads of households. In case of the absence of the head of the household the spouse or the eldest member of the household available answered the questions.

b) **Observations**

Observations where done systematically following some scientific procedure. The researcher toured the area of study and recorded what was observed as far as the main activities in Chinena village were concerned. Also observed the main activities which people in Chinena village were engaged in.

3.3 **DURATION OF DATA COLLECTION**

Data collection took two weeks. This was during the 1999/2000 academic year in the month of October 2000.

3.4 LIMITATIONS IN DATA COLLECTIONS

During this period, some problems were experienced by the researcher. The following problems are therefore indicated to serve as an overview of the many constraints faced in this research.

- a) Financially, the researcher did not have adequate money, in order to collect data in the possible shortest time.
- b) The time for the researcher was too limited to tour the whole area so as to get adequate information on the landuse in Chinena village.
- c) Chinena village being a rural area with scattered village, data collection proved to be rather tiring and time consuming due to distances that had to be covered from one household to another. Hence long distances hampered the smooth collection of data.
- d) There are too many people of different ethnicities that sometimes there was need of an interpreter too easy the communication between the researcher and the respondent. This wasted most of the researcher's time.

CHAPTER FOUR

LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The literature reviewed in this study is based on causes and effects of migration in general. This is due to the fact that, theories of migration try to give a general picture on what make people migrate. However, most of these theories developed to explain why people move from rural to urban areas, such as push-pull models that has been analyzed by scholars like Lee (1966), Petersen (1958) to mention a few. In case of rural-rural migration specifically, very few if any theories have been developed to explain it. However, at the end of this research it will be verified whether these theories still apply.

The literature reviewed will be divided into four subheadings. The first subheading looks at causes of migration while the second one focuses on the effects of migration as stipulated by different scholars. The third and fourth subheadings will look at migration in Africa and Zambia respectively.

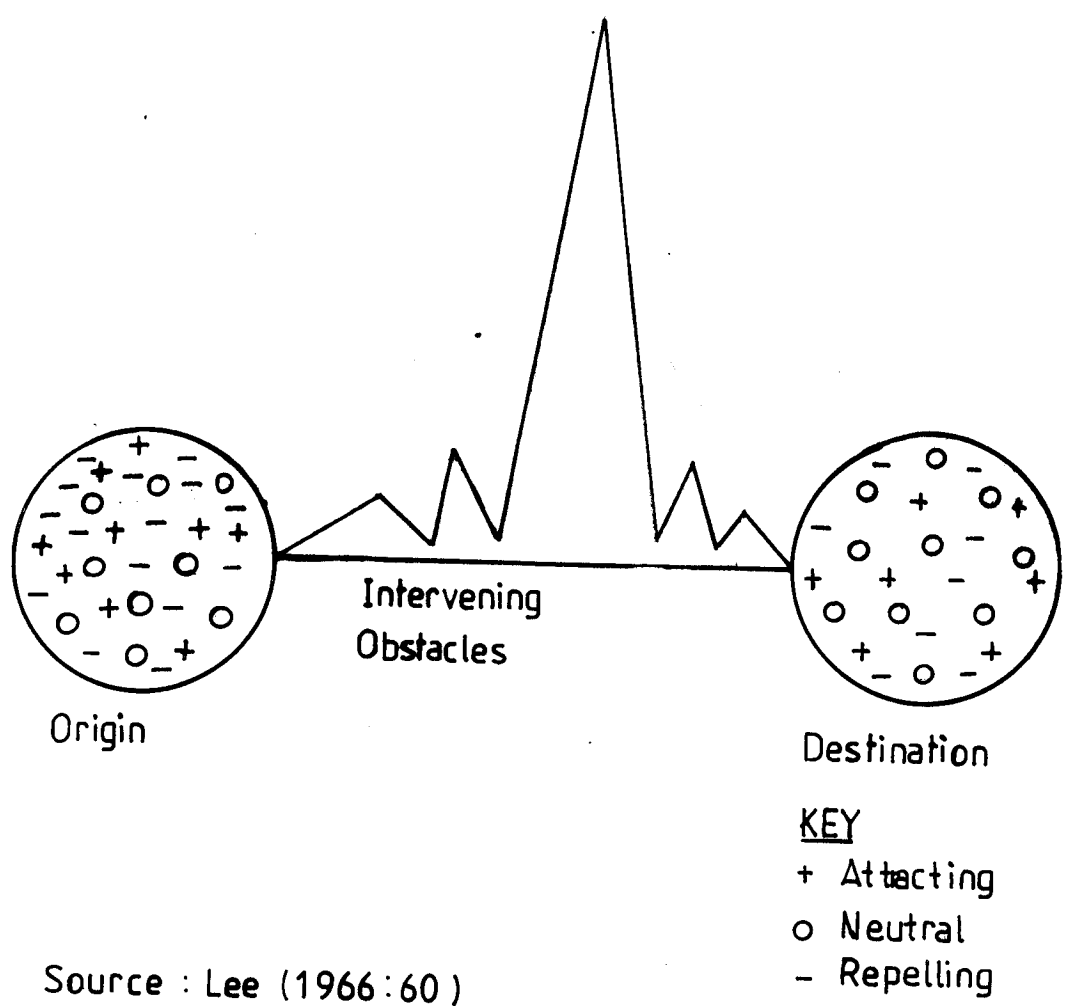
4.2 AN OVERVIEW OF CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN GENERAL

Lewis (1982) contends that, unlike births and death, migration has no physiological component, rather it is a series of economic, social and political stimuli within the environment. Such stimuli take the form of attractiveness or unattractiveness in the person's value system. If, as a result of these changes, the person becomes dissatisfied with his home location, then a desire to migrate whether fulfilled or not will vary according to the needs of individual as well as constraints upon him or her.

There are various theories and models that try to explain the decision to migrate, such as the push-pull model by Lee (1966), Mangalam (1968)'s social organization theory of migration, Zelinsky (1971) in the hypothesis of mobility transition and Mabogunje (1970) who tries to conceptualize the problem within the framework of general system theory. These scholars are just among many who have come up with models and theories of migration. This study will use Lee's model of push-pull factors, Mabogunje systems theory and Clarke's writings on internal migration.

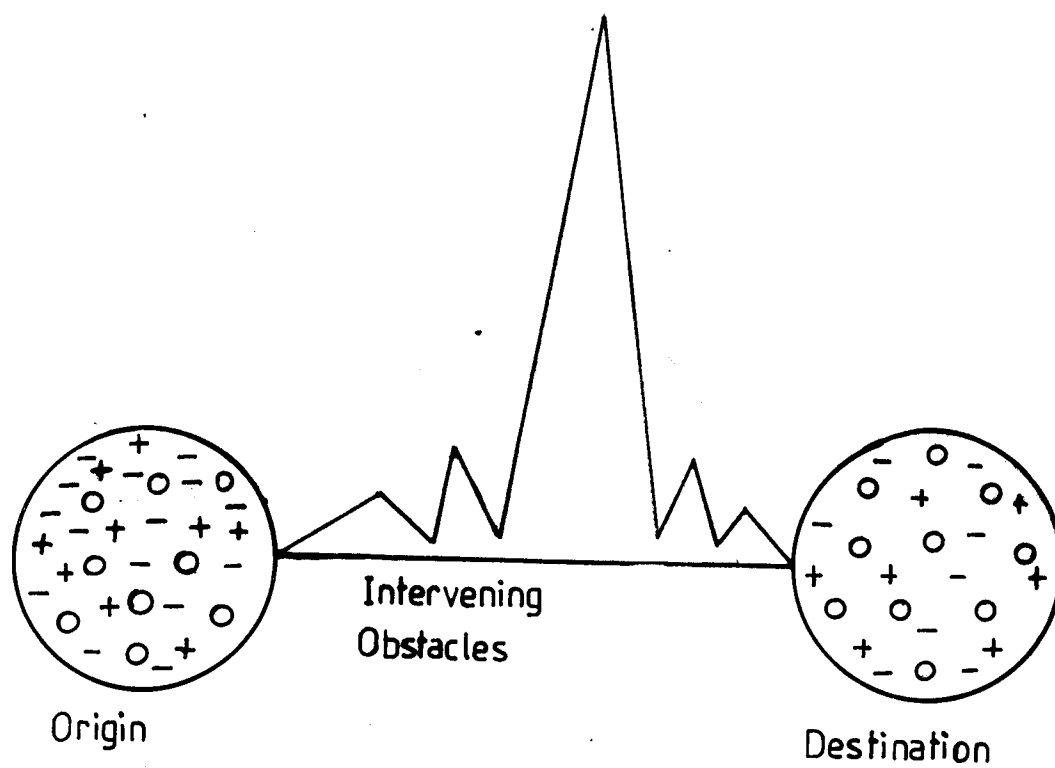
Lee (1966), identifies factors in the act of migration, these are namely, factors associated with area of destination, factors associated with the area of origin, intervening obstacles and personal factors. Thus the origin or destination area has, according to Lee (1966) positive elements or forces (the + symbol) which tend to attract or pull people to it, such are preferable environmental and living conditions, climate, housing, schools and other community facilities. Both area have, at the same time, repelling or negative ⁽⁻⁾ symbols which tend to push or keep people away from it. These factors can include retreat from community because of catastrophe-floods, fire, drought, earthquakes or epidemic or retreat from a community because it offers no opportunities for personal development, employment or marriage. It can also be due to political, religious or ethnic origins or membership. Such were the causes of rural to rural migration registered in Botswana Okoth-Ogendo (1981). The zeros in Lee's (1966) model represent forces which people are generally indifferent to (see figure 3).

Fig 3: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION FACTORS AND
INTERVENING OBSTACLES



Source : Lee (1966:60)

Fig 3: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION FACTORS AND
INTERVENING OBSTACLES

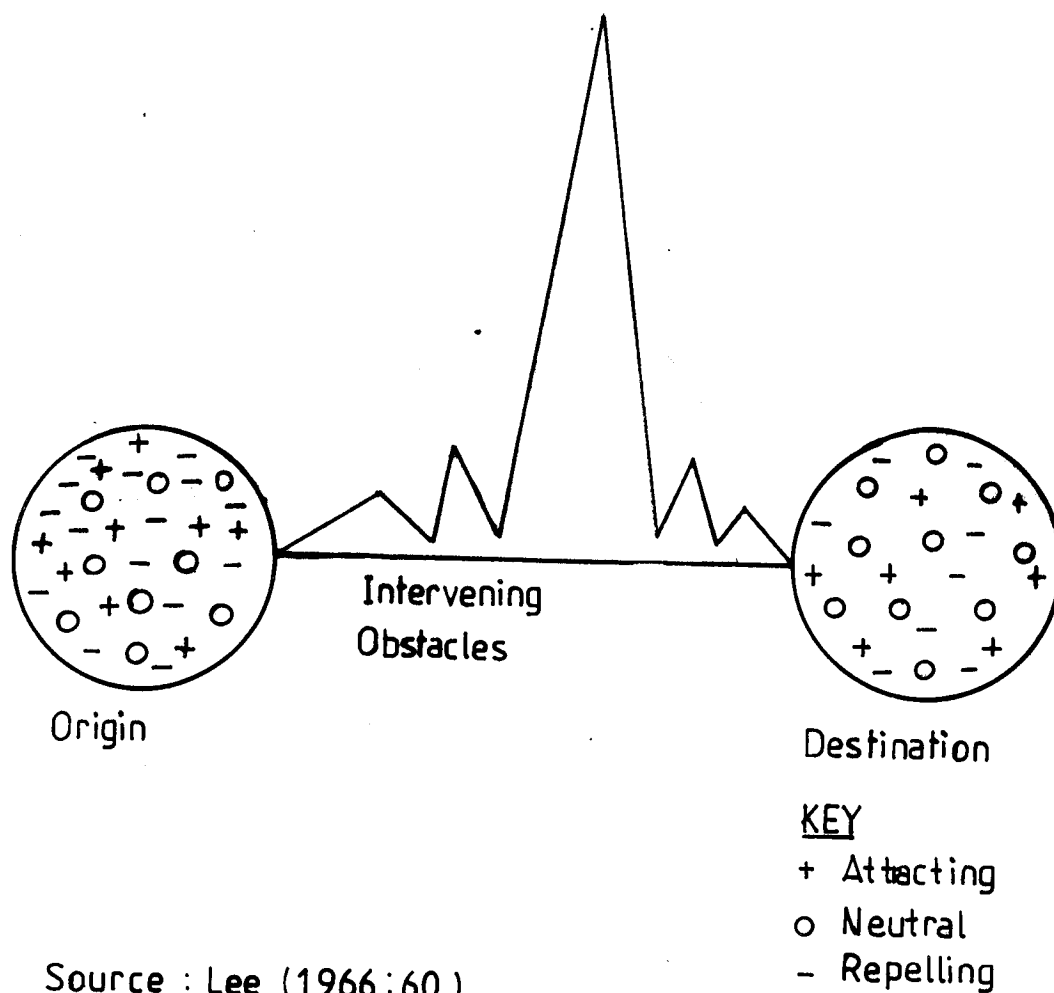


KEY

- + Attracting
- o Neutral
- Repelling

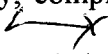
Source : Lee (1966:60)

**Fig 3: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION FACTORS AND
INTERVENING OBSTACLES**



Source : Lee (1966:60)

Realizing the sufficient nature of his three forces to explain why people migrate or do not migrate Lee also introduced the concept of intervening obstacles, Kubinda (1982). These are obstacles, which may influence a personal decision to migrate. Such obstacles include distance, transport costs and government restrictions over population movements. Thus Lee (1966) concluded that the decision to migrate therefore is never completely rational, and for some persons the rational component is much less than the irrational one. We therefore must be ready to find many expectations to the generalizations since transient emotions, mental disorder and accidents occurrence account for a considerable proportion of the total migration.

Mabogunje (1970) considers the interdependent factors as the major causes of migration. He positively considers the push-pull factors though he does not put emphasis on them as separate entities. He looks at the social, economic, political and technological environment as the major influences of migration. Looking at the causes of rural-urban migration, Mabogunje (1970), observed that rural-urban migration is no longer as a linear, unidirectional, push-pull cause effect movement, but as a circular, interdependent, progressively, complex and self modifying system  in the effect of change in one part can be traced through the whole system. The exchange between the environment and migration system is open and continuous. Having received stimulus the potential migrant will be influenced by the rural subsystem (family, local community) indecision to either remain in the original place or to migrate to another area.

Writing about internal migration Clarke (1966) argues that internal migration is only a balance of population and therefore causes of this type of migration are varied. That is, internal migration involves both push-pull factors. He states that migration rates usually relate the number of migrants to the population exposed to the likelihood of migrating and may be specific in terms of age and sex. He identifies three characteristics responsible for this move. Firstly, there are migration-stimulating conditions such as marriage, employment, recreation activities to mention a few. Secondly, there are factors considered in choosing the destination which involve the cost of moving, presence of relatives or friends and the physical environment. Lastly, he argues that social and economic conditions affecting migration such as capital investment, major business fluctuations and migration policy would stimulate internal kind of movements. He identifies migration from rural to urban areas as the most important form of internal migration.

4.3 **THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION IN GENERAL**

Migrations have some consequences, both on areas of destinations and on places of origin. Many of these categories fall into the same descriptive categories recognized in connection with causes of migration (i.e. economic, social, political, environmental, demographic and cultural factors). In the same vein Nalwamba (1984) is of the opinion that human mobility may bring about change in a particular society through spatial shifts which alter social, cultural and economic aspect of the people. To Lewis (1982) migration is the major cause of social change and that the inflow and outflow of people has far reaching effects on the city's or region's economy.

He further argues that a migrant can initiate change in a migrants new place of residence by the introduction of new ideas, values and skills. He adds on to say that it can initiate change itself. Berry (1976) suggested that, a region that receives large numbers of immigrants might benefit economically in may ways at least in the earlier stages of its development. This appears to have been true of the United States prior to First World War although not after that time. The influx of migrants have been credited with increasing the growth rate of the country's total gross national product (GNP), and has raised in it per capital terms. This may be attributed to the addition of large numbers of working age persons and where possibly of better – than average intelligent, skilled and conditioned to hard working age persons.

Writing about effects of migration Mabogunje (1970), in his systems approach to migration process observed that when an individual leaves the country side for the town, the former has to adjust to the loss of members and the latter to an addition. At the same time the individual himself or herself has to adjust to the new way of life, and his experience when feedback to the country side becomes the basis of accelerating or dampening down further movements.

However, not only does migration bring about a net loss or gain of population, but also by its selectivity, particularly of the young women and men, it can also indirectly affect a community well being. A continuous in-migration of young migrants to a given area contributes to the falling birth rates of the original area. In the former case

an accelerating natural increase will develop, whilst in the latter there will be falling natural increase or even a natural decrease Berry (1976).

Kubinda (1982), conducted his research in Southern province of Zambia in which he attempted to examine how migration has affected the allocation of resources and what kind of impact it has had on both the sources and other attributes of the destination. In creating these two aspects he considers the influence of age, sex, education, capital resource and as unimproved areas bend to lose good farmers into, areas where land is better. Donald (1968) actually proves that loss of able-bodied men from rural areas may result in a reduction in the amount of food produced and in a deterioration of local agriculture systems.

4.4 **MIGRATION IN AFRICA**

Migrations in Africa have been recorded like they have been in any other continent. Scholars like Mabogunje (1970) and Caldwell (1968) have concerned themselves mainly in the migration patterns and population movements that have been due to economic causes. Other authors have attempted to examine the determinants of migration, the characteristics of migrants, some consequences of migration and what policies have been enacted with an impact on internal migration.

Writing about migration in Africa Simmons and other (1977) contend that movements during the colonial rule created regional and social imbalances between rural and urban areas. It is due to these imbalances that rural – urban migration has increase over time. This is because peoples' expectations have been centered on

material – well being and these have reflected the socio – economic and cultural changes that are associated with political independence. The political independence in most countries brought a transformation of demographic forces and these forces led to a faster pace of population redistribution. Such moves have been from rural to urban areas, which have been due to regional socio-economic differentials inherited from colonial rule and reinforced by current development policies.

Kosinski and Prothero (1975) argue that migrant labour is the most important motivation for migration in South Africa, mainly involving movements of people from rural to urban areas. Most of these movements are of Africans from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to the republic of South Africa. Kosinski and Prothero (1975) continue to argue that the migrants are motivated by economic factors, rural areas are over crowded due to rapidly growing populations, whose agricultural technology has not adapted sufficiently to the demand of increasing numbers and there are demands for labour in the mines, industries and on the farms of south Africa.

While writing about rural – urban migration to Ghana's towns Caldwell (1968) argue that movements to the towns were due to social and economic change that was taking place in Ghana. The growth of commercial centres also stimulated the movements of people. Labour migration in relation to its social and economic chance was one of the most important especially when examining migration from Northern Ghana and movements in South Africa. Thus Caldwell (1968) argues that there cannot be many

countries in the world in which migrant labour was as important as it was in Ghanaian economy.

Furthermore, Massers and Gould (1975) say that, population movements in Africa have been important socially and economically in the past and have continued to be so even at the present time. They argue that migration to urban areas in tropical Africa has been mainly due to advantages of employment, high incomes, security, improved housing and social services. There has been improved transport systems, which have now increased the extent of mobility for the population.

Writing about migration and development in Tropical Africa, Aderanti (1977) says, migration can be viewed as a determinant or consequence of industrialization. He argues that in East Africa the imposition of tax was another device which was employed to force Africans to migrate into wage employment away from the usual subsistence farming in rural areas. In Sierra Leone construction of roads provided employment and quick transmission of messages and information about the range of opportunities in different areas, thereby increasing the volume of migration. More so, with regard to reasons as to why people migrate Aderanti (1977) says that there seem to be a consensus that economic factors are primary in the sense that people migrate mainly to improve their economic wellbeing.

In conclusion Clarke (1975) argues that Africa contains an immense variety of human movements which defy classification. The movements have been classified in many

ways according to criteria used such as causes of migration, volume, source and destination, wage levels, duration and historical time. Clarke argues that economic motives have been very important in African mobility as many Africans move to survive or to improve their standard of living. Many other motives can be observed like desire to escape from tribal traditions or to seek education and urban amenities.

4.5 **MIGRATION IN ZAMBIA**

Looking at migration in Zambia, authors have been very interested in discussing the impacts of migration. Rural – urban migration has been the major type of internal migration, which has been discussed by authors like Bates (1976), Simmons (1975), Chilivumbo (1980) and many others. Some views presented by these scholars are similar to those that have been discussed concerning the migration patterns in Africa.

According to Uche (1978) – urban migration is not accidental, but the outcome of a cluster of policies and values. Migration could be due to the unwilling consequences of an economic change. Case studies carried out by different scholars have shown that migration is due to some of such forces.

Writing about rural responses to industrialization in Zambia, Bates (1970) argue that, the rural dwellers responded in two ways during the colonial era. First and foremost, they responded to the economic change, which was due to the spread of cash-crop farming and growth of migration from the country-side. Secondly, the rural dwellers responded to political protests, which were due to the spread of a wide spread of nationalist movement. Bates (1976) goes on to say, there were a variety of reasons

that led to some of the migration patterns. Taxation was one of the major factors, which caused a flow of persons to urban areas looking for employment so that they could pay the tax. This rural-urban migration also influenced the mines on the Copperbelt the desire to increase in the supply of labour, Simmons (1975).


Other scholars have also conducted migration studies in Zambia. For example, Chilivumbo (1980) conducted his research in Eastern, Luapula, Western and Southern provinces on the relationship between migration and rural development in Zambia. In his study he considered the characteristics of the migrants, their origins and destination as well as their migration patterns. Among other things he found out that education was a means of achieving social mobility because the youth especially those with higher education showed a higher percentage of those who had migrated to urban areas.

Chadike (1981) conducted his research in Lusaka and Central provinces. He studied the relationship of the concentration, migration and urbanization together with the implications and consequences for social development and organization. He found that migration pattern was related to age, sex, birth place, income and the presence of relatives.

Though the use of the 1963 and 1969 census data, Jackman (1973) mapped population movements in Zambia. The general patterns of migration between 1968 and 1969 were described. He found out that distance must be considered in relation

to other factors especially economic factors, types of routes between particular rural areas and urban zones.

Chanda (1978) conducted a research on rural – urban migration in Zambia. The aim of his study was to examine the interaction between ecological and economic forces with a view of determining how broad variations in viability of Zambian environment relate to the rural – urban transfer of labour. Some of his findings were that economic factors played a very important role in rural – urban migration trend in Zambia.

Other sources of information have been provided by the central statistics office from (1963). The information has been provided according to age, sex, ethnic gap, educational attainment and place of birth. Such information is useful in providing the patterns of migration. Analysing 1990 census information. 

Sikanyiti and Banda (1997) observed that, migrants with no education accounted for high proportions in most rural provinces especially *Eastern, North-western and Western provinces*. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces had low proportions of uneducated migrants. The uneducated migrants constitute only 18% as compared to about 35 percent in most rural provinces. The highest percentages of migrants with upper and technical education were in Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces. This shows that uneducated account the highest in rural migration than educated who prefer urban areas.

CONCLUSION

From the above literature it can be observed that most scholars have been interested in rural – urban migration both in Zambia particularly and Africa in general. Migration has been seen as an instrument in impacting a variety of effects in other spheres of social economic development in any region. Therefore, since most of literature reviewed on Africa and Zambia focuses on rural urban migration, this paper will generate a line of thought to new paths of enquiry regarding causes and effects of rural to rural migration in Chinena village.

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CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings or results of this study. The discussion includes the characteristics of the in-migrants, causes of rural to rural migration and its effects on the area of destination. Also to be discussed are some factors related to this study.

5.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IN-MIGRANTS

Characteristics such as age, sex, education level attained and origin of the in-migrants have been used to classify their characteristics. It should be noted that, after the fieldwork, it was found out that of the 40 respondents sampled 29 were in-migrants and 11 were original people of Chinena village. Therefore, the data was analyzed and presented bearing this scenario in mind.

5.2.1 GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

The sample used in this study included both males and females. Of the 25 males interviewed, 15 are in-migrants and 10 are original people of Chinena village. And of the 15 females interviewed only one is an original member of Chinena village. Table 1 clearly shows gender and age distributions of the respondents. The average years of the respondents is 36.3 years and for the in-migrants only, the average years is 32.9 years. From both sexes there are no respondents below the age of 19 years old. A relatively high percentage of in-migrants is recorded in the age cohort between 25 and 29 years (see Table 1), and fewer in-migrants were aged 35 years and above.

Table 1:

GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

| Age Cohort Years | Male immigrants | Male original | % of immigrants | Female immigrants | Female original | % of immigrants | Total immigrants % |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 15-19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| 20-24 | 2 | 1 | 13.3 | 3 | 1 | 21.4 | 5 17.2 |
| 25-29 | 4 | 1 | 26.7 | 5 | 0 | 35.7 | 9 31.1 |
| 30-34 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 21.4 | 6 20.6 |
| 35-39 | 1 | 1 | 6.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 3.4 |
| 40-44 | 2 | 1 | 13.3 | 1 | 0 | 7.1 | 3 10.3 |
| 45-49 | 1 | 0 | 6.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 3.4 |
| 50-54 | 1 | 1 | 6.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 3.4 |
| 55-59 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| 60-64 | 1 | 1 | 6.7 | 1 | 0 | 7.1 | 2 6.9 |
| 65+ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7.1 | 1 3.4 |
| Total | 15 | 10 | 100 | 14 | 1 | 100 | 29 100 |

The reasons why there is no respondent below the age of 19 years can be attributed to the fact that, in Zambia people at this age are still school going children, for those who marry earlier (that is 19 and below) the first years of their marriage they still stay with their parents, therefore, during this survey they could not be interviewed because they don't have their own households. Apart from having a relatively high percentage of in-migrants between the age of 25-29 years, generally it can be observed that there are more youths involved in migration than adults. This proves the point that most people involved in migration are youths. The movement of youths can be attributed to the fact that, as people grow older, they want to be independent from their parents, hence they migrate. At this stage, young couples especially want to start new lives and therefore, they move to areas where they can find good pasture for their families. It should be realized that at these ages of between 25-29 years, people are highly productive and economically active, hence are able to fend for their families or themselves without difficulties.

Generally, the structure of the in-migrants in this survey has a lot of implication on the development of the area of destination.

The status of the in-migrants include married, single, widowed and separated/divorced. The married in-migrants constituted 75.9%, single and widowed had 6.9% each and separated/divorced constituted 10.3% of the sample

| MARITAL STATUS | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Married | 75 |
| Single | 7 |
| Widowed | 7 |
| Separated/divorced | 9 |

Unlike in rural-urban migration, in rural to rural migration people move together as couples and with their families. This is because most of the activities done in rural areas are labour intensive, hence for someone to start a home somewhere he/she needs family labour. This accounts for high percentage of married people in this study. In case of rural-urban migration, mostly, one member of the family goes to the town to look for employment firstly and after that person is settled that is when the whole family go to live with her or him. The small percentage of single people is as a result of those fewer people who separate from their parents before they get married after migrating. The percentage for widows accounts for those people who are separated or divorced, their percentage represents individuals who migrated after divorcing or separating with their spouses.

5.4 **EDUCATION ATTAINMENT IN RELATION TO MIGRATION**

The survey reveals that 41.1% of the in-migrants had primary education, those who never attended school and those with junior secondary education accounted for 20.7% each, while those with senior secondary education accounted for 17.2% and there were no in-migrants with tertiary education (see Table 2)

It can be observed that, among these groups of educational attainment, the majority people involved in rural to rural migration are those with primary education, followed by those with no education and junior secondary education. Only a few people with senior secondary education are involved and there is more with tertiary education. This is so because people with lower education have limited opportunities to find white-color jobs in urban areas. While most educated people go in urban areas to

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search for economic prosperity, those with lower education search for other rural areas where they can improve their productivity. The point that can be deduced from this study is therefore, that, many people who migrate from one rural area to another are those with lower education, while those with higher education migrate to urban areas. This proves Sikanyiti and Banda (1997) analysis of 1990 census data that rural immigrants involve uneducated people.

Badu and Bawauh (1989) clearly observed that, the pressure to leave rural community intensifies as the person goes beyond primary education. Ninety percent of the urban in-migrants are secondary school graduates who are not trained with no specific skills. Dadu and Bawuah (1989) add on to say that, the attitudes held by school leavers and even dropouts is such that rural jobs are viewed with low esteem, they only have white collar job mentality.

For college and university graduates, they just end up in the cities or in the towns. By the time they graduate from college they are completely alienated from rural communities. Very few, if any go back to the village to become private entrepreneurs. This explains why there are on people with tertiary education who are involved in rural to rural migration.

Table 2: **EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF INMIGRANTS BY SEX IN PERCENTAGE**

| Category | Never Attended School | Primary Education | Grade 8-9 Junior Secondary | Grade 10-12 Senior Secondary | Tertiary University & College | Total immigrants |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Males | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 15 |
| Females | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Totals | 6 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 29 |
| Percentage | 20.7 | 41.1 | 20.7 | 17.2 | 0 | 100 |

From Table 2 it can also be deduced that there are more females with no education than males and also there are no females with senior secondary education. This can be attributed to the fact that in rural areas a boy child is more advantaged to education than a girl child. For the latter difference, it can be related to high percentage of girl child dropout, which is due to pregnancies or poverty.

5.4. **THE RELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATION ATTAINED WITH THE NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF THE INMIGRANTS**

In population cycles it is argued that people with low education or uneducated tend to have larger families than those with higher education or secondary education. Bearing in mind that education plays an important role in population issues, this study will try to look at the relationship between the level of education attained and the number of members of the household. This will be done under two hypotheses. The first one being a Null Hypothesis stating that, people with low educational level have big household and alternative hypothesis state that people with lower education have smaller families. The statistical method to be used is correlational matrix, (check the formula at appendix 2).

Using this correlation it was found and observed that ^{the correlation} $r = -0.04$. Which simply shows that there is relatively no significant relationship between the level of education attained with the number of household members of the immigrant because the correlation is too weak.

5.5 ETHNICITY OF IMMIGRANTS

The ethnicity of the immigrants vary depending on the areas of origin. Table 3 shows the ethnicity of the immigrants. Note that the native people who reside in Chinena village are the Lenje people. Be as it may, other Lenje people migrate to Chinena village, from areas such as Mumbwa.

Table 3: ETHNICITY OF THE IMMIGRANTS IN PERCERTANGE

| Ethnicity | Household No. of immigrants | Percentage (%) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Lenje | 5 | 17.2 |
| Nyanja | 5 | 17.2 |
| Chewa | 1 | 3.4 |
| Zezulu | 1 | 3.4 |
| Bemba | 2 | 6.9 |
| Tonga | 8 | 27.6 |
| Lala | 2 | 6.9 |
| Namwanga | 1 | 3.4 |
| Njika | 1 | 3.4 |
| Lozi | 2 | 6.9 |
| Tumbuka | 1 | 3.4 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

There are 11 ethnic groups, which make up the household sample of 29 immigrants. Tongas hold the highest percentage of all household heads of the immigrants, which are about 27.6%. The other groups with second highest percentage are the Lenjes and Nyangas with 17.2% each. The other ethnicities hold 6.9 and 3.4 percent respectively.

The Tongas accounts for the highest percentage because of their interest in farming. A good number of them migrate from their original areas to Chinena village in search of good and highly productive land. It can also be observed from Table 3 that people from outside Zambia migrate to Chinena village, for example the Zezulus.

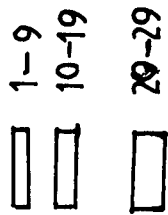
5.6 ORIGINS OF THE INMIGRANTS

The immigrants to Chinena village come from different parts of rural Zambia. It should be noted that there are other rural areas where the people migrate to apart from Chinena village. Sikanyiti and Banda (1997) observed that, lifetime migrants to rural areas of the provinces contributed significantly to the total population of Southern, Central, North-western and Eastern provinces. Figure 5 shows the flow of immigrants to Chinena village.

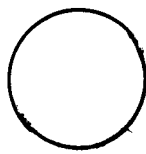
Of the nine provinces, the highest percentage of the immigrants comes from Central province. The high percentage of about 34.5 from Central province is due to the fact that people from other rural areas within the province find it easier to go to Chinena village because distance is not an issue. The areas that account for high immigrants to Chinena village from within Central province include Liteta, Mkonshi and Chaamuka.

Lower volumes of out-migrants from Northern, Western and North-western and Luapula provinces, can be attributed to long distances from these provinces to Chinena village. Distance plays an important role in determining the decision of the migrant to migrate. Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces have low volumes because most people from rural areas of these provinces migrate to urban areas and not rural areas.

Volume in percentage



Key

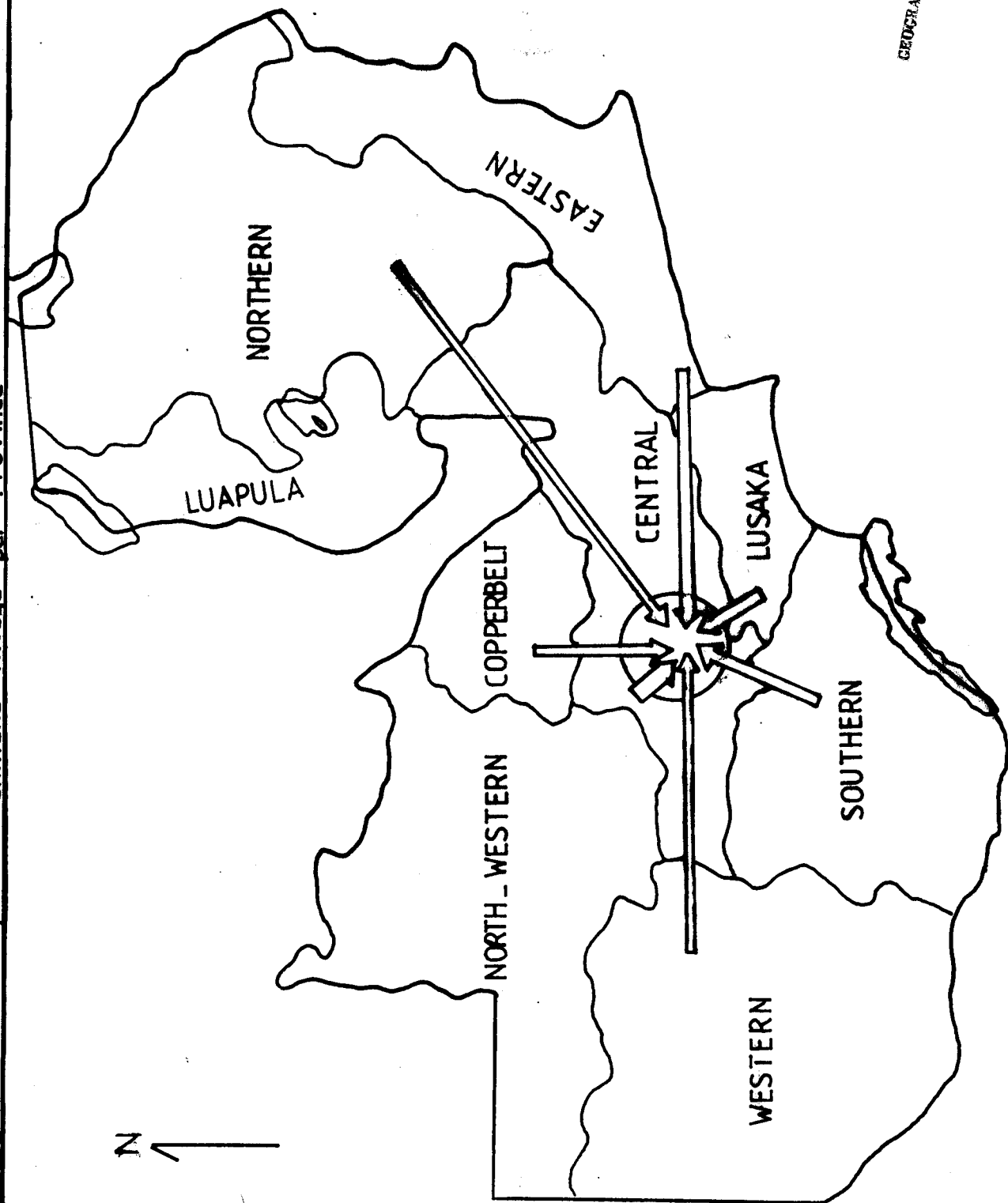


Area of
destination

Provincial
boundary

Note : this map is not
drawn to scale

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5.7 REASONS FOR MIGRATING FROM ONE RURAL AREA TO ANOTHER (CHINENE VILLAGE)

The decision to migrate comes about for a variety of reasons. Nonetheless, most surveys in Africa indicate that the rate of migration is positively related to income differentials between areas of origin and areas of destination, that the opportunities for cash income in some rural areas are very limited and that some rural residents migrate to improve their economic situations, Adepoju (1984). From the literature reviewed it can be observed that scholars such as Lee (1988) and Mabogunje (1970) identified factors that make people migrate. In his migration theory Lee (1966) identified push-pull factors at the area of origin or destination that make people migrate. Thus the origin or destination area has positive elements or forces which tend to attract or pull people to it, such as preferable environmental and living conditions-climate, housing, schools and other community facilities. Both areas have, at the same time, repelling or negative symbols which tend to push people away from it. These factors can include catastrophe – floods, drought, searching for opportunities for personal development, to mention a few.

Mabogunje (1970) in his general system theory of rural urban migration observed that, social, economic, political and technological environment is the major influences of migration. Jackson (1969) identified four main reasons for migrating. These are ambitions for better job opportunities, hope for better future for children, courage for new beginning of zest adventure and better economic opportunities. He

observed that class variations in occupation, income, wealth, influence and social class variations led to the four factors highlighted above.

Looking at what make people migrate from one rural area to another (i.e. Chinena village), this report confirms the factors that have been identified by scholars of migration as the reasons for migrating. Though their theories (i.e. Lee [1966], Mobungunje [1970], Jackson [1969], to mention a few) are based on rural-urban migration, this survey confirms that their theories still apply to rural to rural migration. In general, this survey identified social, economical and environmental factors as the causes of rural to rural migration. There are factors that push people from their original areas to others and also to those areas they go to, are factors that pull them or attract them. Tables 4a and 4b shows the push and pull factors to Chinena village respectively.

Table 4(a): **PUSH FACTORS FROM AREAS OF ORIGIN**

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| PUSH FACTORS | No. of males | No. of females |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Loss of soil fertility or drought persistence at the area of origin | 12 | 4 |
| Parents moved to the present residence | 3 | 1 |
| Poor business and transport inefficiencies at the area of origin | 1 | 3 |
| Followed relatives | 1 | 1 |
| Change of residence | 2 | 1 |
| Marriage | 0 | 2 |
| Spouse died (widowed) | 1 | 1 |
| Chased from the farm where they used to work | 0 | 1 |
| Land scarcity farming at the area of origin | 0 | 1 |
| Retired | 1 | 0 |
| Poverty | 3 | 0 |
| Parents died | 1 | 0 |
| No reason | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 25 | 15 |

Source: Based on field data

Table 4(b): **PULL FACTORS AT CHINENA VILLAGE**

Table 4(b)

| PULL FACTORS | No. of Males | No. of Females |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Good farming | 10 | 6 |
| Relatives | 4 | 2 |
| Marriages | 0 | 2 |
| Business | 1 | 4 |
| Totals | 15 | 14 |

Source: Based on field data

The major push factor that has been given by both the original and immigrants is that of loss of soil fertility and drought persistence at the areas of origin. Agriculture is the most important source of income in rural areas, if farmers will not produce enough for their families, they will migrate to areas where they will produce good yields. Some people will always want to be closer to their parents, as a result of this wherever their parents go they follow them. The study shows that, four households out of 40 household say people migrate because they follow their relatives.

It should also be noted that, not only farming attract the immigrants but also target good transportation systems and good business atmosphere. Four households argued to say, why people migrate from their original areas is because of poor transport facilities and also poor business environment.

Some people are made to migrate just because they are fed up of staying in one area for a long time, hence they just want to change of residence once in a while. Furthermore, some women migrate to follow their husbands. In African societies, Zambia specifically, when a person gets married, usually the woman will leave her parents or relatives and start living with the husband. This confirms to other theories of migration because they also indicate that marriage is one of the factors of

migration, Clark (1966). From this study it can also be observed that, other types of migration such as urban-rural migration exist in Zambia, because some people after they retired moved to Chinena village to stay. Other factors that push people to migrate include poverty, availability of relatives, land scarcity and loss of jobs (see Table 4a).

This study also reviews that, whatever type of migration it could be, the cause is the same, that is socio-economic development of oneself. It intells investing on the available resources to develop the social wellbeing of the people. If individuals can increase their incomes, then they will be confident that they can develop. The goal of every person is to develop socially and economically. If they wont get satisfied of this in one area or another, the process of migrating will continue.

Having said all this, Chinena village seems to have qualities of developing individual persons. Table 4**(b)** clearly shows that the village has potential for agricultural development and business. It is for these main reason that most migrants are attracted to this area.

5.8 CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION

Consequences of migration can be both negative and positive. The consequences mostly depend upon the characteristics of the migrants as well as their social behaviour. The social and cultural aspects may be the way of life of the people of that particular society which may include some of their customs and values generally consequences of migration have social, economical, environmental and demographic

implication. The consequences found in this study are presented in the charts below. It should be noted that consequences in figures 5(a) were obtained from the original people and figure 5(b) from the original people.

Figure 5(a): **Consequences of migration from original people**

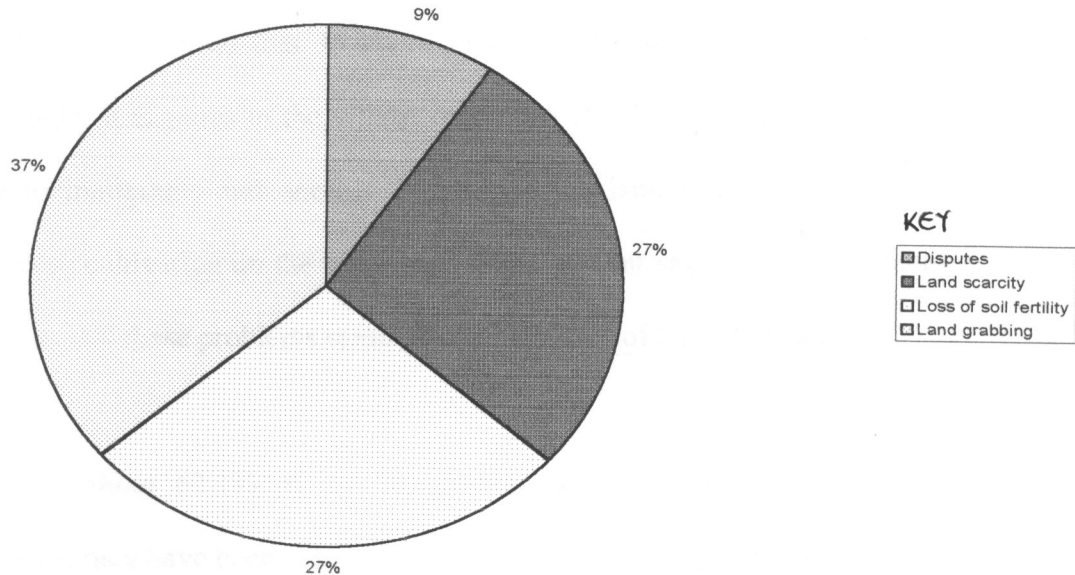
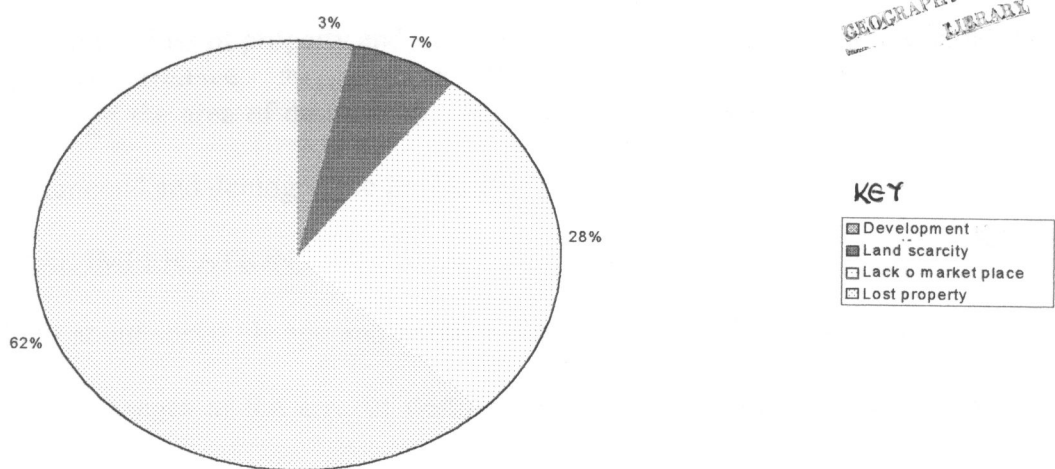


Figure 6(b): **Consequences of migration from the inmigrants**



Source: Based on field data

From the responses given by the original people, it can be observed that rural to rural migration has negatively affected the social wellbeing of the people, though they do not point out this to the migrants, for they fill it would not be good since they are all Zambians. What the original people are doing is to harmonize the two groups. Nonetheless figure 5(a) shows that 36.4% of the original people indicated that the immigrants brought in disputes in the village over land, 27.3% say that there is land shortage due to immigrants and another 27.3% say the land has lost its fertility because of intense cultivation on the same area. Nine percent say there is a problem of land grabbing. All these problems result to one problems of land shortage.

On the contrary, about 62.1% of the immigrants show positive consequence of migration because they have been able to develop by producing enough food for their families, others have increased their worth and others, especially those doing business, have increased their incomes. However, even if 62.1% of the immigrants have developed, 37.9% of them show the negative consequence of migration, that is land shortage, loss of property and shortage of market places. It is therefore, not only ^{but imperative to look at the implications of migration} important _^ at the area of destination. These can be classified as social, economical, environmental and demographic implications.

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Writing about social change and conflict Simons et al (1977) have argued that most of social changes at the area of destination have always been associated with the movement of people in space. With the existence of different people of different ethnicities Chinena village has experienced social change because of the mixture of

different types of values and cultures. It is interesting to learn that despite land shortage and disputes brought in by the immigrants to Chinena village, all immigrants are cordially welcome in this area. Hundred percent of the immigrants said they appreciated the welcome given to them when they arrived in the village. This shows that if these people are also cooperative they can develop their social values and culture. From this argument it can be said that migration can promote social relations among groups of different ethnicities and social differences.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATION

Gross migration occurs frequently among the youths at the start of their economically productive lifetime than it does at progressively later ages. In this survey we have observed that most immigrants are youths below the age of 35 years. Since migration involves economically active people, it therefore, implies that the area of destination will be on an advantage because its population will develop the area as they develop themselves. More so, unlike in rural-urban migration where implications of migration has been related to the wasting of human resource if the youths remain idle in urban areas and loss of physically able persons from the land, in rural to rural migration human resources is not wasted because the youths still utilizes the most productive period of their life time doing farming. The theory of the loss of able bodied people does not apply because, youths only depart from relatives or parents who are still able to work for themselves, but do not depart from the land, self-help and community programmes that traditionally depend on voluntary labour.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

The major problem that has come out clearly in this study is land shortage [see Figure

5(a) and (b)]. This therefore, implies that, in trying to increase yield people will have to add a lot of fertilizers in the small fields they have. This over use of fertilizer will enrich the soil in the early years, but as the application of fertilizer increases the soil will loose its original fertility. Meaning those years farmers will not have fertilizer to apply^{in fields,} their yields will be very low because the soil has been degraded. More so, the fertilizer added in the soil contaminates the underground water, which later lead to Eutrophication of the river waters. In trying to have more land people will start cultivating in marginal areas. This also will play a very important role in damaging the environment.

DEMOGRAPHIC IMPLICATION

Migration is a demographic problem. It influences sizes of population at origin and destination. Thus, the selectivity of migrations have decided impacts on both supplying and receiving regions. In some cases these effects are almost as great as the magnitude of the movement itself. Initially migration causes the total number of people in supply region 'A' to fall and that of receiving area 'B' to rise. This is to be anticipated, but there are also secondary effects from selectivity. The birth rate in 'A' is reduced by the loss of young adults, while that of 'B' goes up for the same reasons. This selectivity of migration has accentuated A's loss and B's gain.

The end result of all this process is pressure on resources of the area of destination. In the end, there will be an effect on the social, political, environmental and cultural well being of people.

5.9 GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO RURAL-RURAL MIGRATION

In respect to rural-urban migration during the second republic, the government adopted a variety of strategies and instruments design to influence population and migration trends. Since rural-urban migration was the major problem, the main priority of the government was to contain population in rural areas and to induce workers to make agriculture and related activities their permanent occupations UN (1990). The fact that migration is as a result of differences in economic and social living conditions, the government came up with a regional development plan aimed at reducing such differences so that the cause of migration can be reduced, Banda and Sikanyiti (1997). However, despite the effort that the government put in these policies, they did not work. Even now these policies are not feasible given the declining economic situation in the country.

Looking at rural to rural migration there is nothing that has been done by the government specifically to control this movement. This can be attributed to the fact that rural to rural migration has not been very pronounced as that of rural to urban migration. From this study it has been found out that there is need to check out this type of movement because great effects will be felt in the near future. The interviews conducted show that 100% of original people said the government should come in to stop this movement before the situation gets worse or out of hand. It should put policies that will restrict people from one area to another.

It the government was to fulfill the policies planned for rural –urban migration control, this was also going to work for control of rural to rural migration, because

rural areas would be developed to suit each individual especially in the agricultural sector.

5.10 FUTURE PLANS OF THE INMIGRANTS

The future plans of the immigrants is part of decision making depending on whether the migrant wants to stay permanently or temporary. The decisions are also mainly depending on the achievements that the migrant has made or likely to make as he or she perceives the situation. If the migrant has developed somehow his or her future plans will be based on how to build on what he or she has done. If there are no developments the migrant will plan according, either to go somewhere or stay. Table 5 shows the clear indication whether the immigrants to Chinena village plan to stay temporary or permanently, so that this will be related to their future plan.

Table 5: PERIOD STAYED IN RELATION WITH ATTITUDE
TOWARDS STAYING TEMPORARY OR PERMANENTLY

| Period stayed | Tempora ry stay | Temp. stay | Temp. stay | Permane ntly stay | Permane ntly stay | Permane ntly stay | Total |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| (Years) | Male | Female | % | Male | Female | % | % |
| 0-4 | 4 | 2 | 20.7 | 2 | 2 | 13.8 | 34.4 |
| 5-9 | 1 | 1 | 6.9 | 6 | 3 | 31.0 | 37.9 |
| 10-14 | - | - | | | 4 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| 15-19 | - | - | | 1 | 1 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| 20-25 | - | - | | 1 | 1 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 3 | | 10 | 11 | | 100 |

Source: Based on field data

About 13.7% of males and 6.9% of females who stayed four years and less as for during the survey, their intentions are to stay temporary. Most migrants who have stayed five years and more their intentions are to stay permanently. All those who are staying temporary have stayed in the area for only less than nine years. It should

be noted that the motive to stay^{as} temporary or permanently can change depending on the situation prevailing in the area of concern. The reason why most people plan to stay is because even the ambitions to migrate become less as people grow older.

For people who either want to stay temporary or permanently, their future plans need help for them to be achieved (see table 6).

Table 6: **FUTURE PLANS OF THE MIGRANTS AND THE HELP THEY NEED TO ACHIEVE THESE PLANS**

| NEEDS | FUTURE PLANS | No. of males | No of females | % |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|------|
| Nothing | To do what is possible to leave a better life | 2 | 2 | 13.8 |
| Farm implements (eg loans, cattle, donkey, tractor) | -Improve farming -Cultivate more land | 7 | 1 | 27.6 |
| Fertilizer | -improve farming & business | 2 | 5 | 24.1 |
| Seed/fertilizer | -improve farming -start business | 3 | 2 | 17.2 |
| Finance | -improve farming -bring more business | 0 | 4 | 13.8 |
| Be given enough land | -improve farming | 21 | - | 3.4 |
| Total | | 15 | 14 | 100 |

From Table 6 it can be observed that even if the immigrants had different needs, their future plans are two folds, (a) to improve farming, (b) promote their businesses or start business. In the long run their goal is to improve their lives. Those people who did not want any help complained to say, even if they were to say the help they wanted, that help would not come forth, hence there is no need to ask for any help. Most women want finance to improve their businesses because they do not gain much in farming due to lack of farm implements. About 35.7% of the women wanted fertilizer to improve their farming. Most men need farm implements in order to

accomplish their future plans.

TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis^s were formulated for this study. Hypothesis one states that, Environmental factors are some of the causes of rural to rural migration. In testing ^{null} this hypothesis a chi-square statistical method was used (see formula at appendix 2). The calculated chi-square (χ^2) is $\chi^2_{ob} = 36.98$ and the critical value for $\chi^2_{20.01, df_2} = 9.21$. From these values, it can be observed that χ^2_{ob} is greater than the critical value. This, therefore, means the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. In this case therefore, hypothesis number one is accepted.

Hypothesis number two states that, the wellbeing of Chinena village has not been affected by the influx of immigrants in Chinena village. ~~This~~ hypothesis cannot be ^{tested} with any statistical method because of the limited number of the original people of Chinena village which is eleven. Therefore, percentages were used to verify the hypothesis. Using the responses from the original people on how the immigrants have affected them, it was observed that hundred percent of original people said there wellbeing was affected negatively. This hypothesis therefore is rejected.

Hypothesis three was tested using the chi-square. The hypothesis states that the immigrants have significantly developed themselves because the production rate is high. The calculated $\chi^2_{ob} = 34.43$ and critical value $\chi^2_{20.01, df_2} = 9.21$. Looking at these values calculated chi-square is greater than the critical value. This means the null hypothesis is rejected. In this case therefore, hypothesis three is accepted.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the summary of the findings are presented. The discussions include the testing of the hypothesis that were formulated. Finally the recommendations for further studies have been outlined.

6.2 CONCLUSIONS

From the findings it has been noted that there are attractions that motivate people to migrate. It has been also noted that, most people who are involved in rural to rural migration are youths who are below the age of 35 years. In relation with educational attainment most of rural migrants have got primary education. The major reasons that make people migrate are poor environmental conditions at the area of origin. Some migrate because of marriage, poverty and job loses. The main attraction to Chinena village are therefore, environmental conditions, husbands, good transport systems and good business.

It has also been noted that the consequences of migration are both negative and positive and they also bring in social, economical, environmental and demographic implications. The major negative consequences of rural to rural migration is land shortage and the positive consequences is the development of oneself of the migrant.

Finally, the future plans of the migrants are dependent on land. Most migrants want

to improve their farming methods to increase yields.

6.3 **RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTHER RESEARCH**

There is a great need to look in the plight of rural people. If the strategies put to develop rural areas some years back were implemented seriously again, development in rural areas would occur through the improvement of the social welfare of the people, increased investment in resource use in the final analysis people's incomes would increase. The fact that migration is related with income differentials between areas of origin and areas of destination and disparities in economic and social living conditions, it is only logical that policy prescriptions should flow from the findings.

In view of this, the following recommendations are made:

1. Small scale industries should be encouraged based on using the available resources in rural areas and rural dwellers should be trained so that they improve the available talents such as basket making, cooking oil production from sunflower seeds and groundnuts to mention a few.
2. Improve and modify rural educational curriculum in a view to ^{ing}make education system more relevant to the prevailing rural economy. This can be done by putting more emphasis on productive unit, so that pupils will have enough knowledge on agricultural activities.
3. The major policy should address and support agricultural sector by providing farming implements and inputs, improving infrastructure especially roads and also provide an ideal marketing strategy. Rural extension services should be provided to farmers so that they can improve their methods of farming and also as a way of effecting human resource.

4. Provide necessary recreation services for the rural people such as supporting sports seriously. Rural dwellers can be encouraged to do various sports by giving them a variety of things like footballs, volleyballs to mention a few.

All these are investments that the government can do for the wellbeing of the people. When all will be said and done, migration though not completely stopped will be reduced.

It also however, calls for more studies, which can help develop the areas they are living in. Geographers in the field of migration may study more on the social implications of rural to rural migration. More so, they can explore to know what happens from areas of origins of rural to rural migration. In this study however, the causes and effects of rural to rural migration at the area of destination, have been considered.

OMUGUWAH
10/10/2018

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APPENDIX – QUESTIONNAIRE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

You have been selected to participate in a research being conducted by the University of Zambia student in partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Arts Degree program. The aim is to come up with the reasons why people migrate from one rural area to another and also find out the effects of this type of movement. The information you will give shall be treated with strict confidentiality. Do not indicate your name. Please fill in all the responses that apply to you by placing a tick () or fill in the blank spaces. Please be brief were you are asked for an explanation. Thank you for your cooperation.

SECTION A

- 1) Gender a) Female
 b) Male
- 2) Marital status a) Married
 b) Single
 c) Divorced
 d) Widowed
 e) Separated
- 3) Age
- 4) Place of birth
- 5) Level of education attained
- 6) Occupation
- 7) Size of household
- 8) Religious affiliation

[Handwritten signature and date]

SECTION B

FOR ORIGINAL RESPONDENTS

- 9) Have there been any people coming to live in your village?
 a) Yes
 b) No

If your answer to question 8 is 'yes' answer question 9. If it is 'no' end of interview.

10) What do you think make them come to live in your village?

.....
.....

11) Are there any problems that have resulted from people coming into your area?

a) Yes

b) No

If your answer to question 10 is 'yes' answer question 11. If it is 'no' end of interview.

12) What are the problems?

.....
.....

13) What has the government or nay other organization done to control this movement?

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

14) If nothing has been done what do you think should be done.

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

GEOGRAPHY DE
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FOR THE IMMIGRANTS

15) For how long have you lived in Chinena Village?

16) Where were you before you came here?

17) What made you move from where you came from?

.....
.....

18) Why did you choose your present residence?

.....
.....

19) What were the reactions of the people you found when you came to this area?

a) They were violent (if so, explain)

b) They were happy

c) They complained

- d) Nothing
- e) Others/specify
- 20) Is your motive to stay?
- a) Permanently
- b) Temporary (for how long?)
- c) Not sure (Reason)
- 21) Is it easy to acquire land in Chinena village?
- a) Yes
- b) No
- 22) If yes, how did you acquire it?
-
- If no, why is not easy?
-
- 23) Did you have any problems when you arrived here? (apart from those in Q. 17)
- a) Yes
- b) No
- If your answer is yes, answer Q. 24. If no, proceed to Q.25.
- 24) Do you think your ambitions will be fulfilled?
- a) Yes
- b) No
- 25) Have been fulfilled in this area?
- a) Yes
- b) No
- 26) Would you advise someone to come and stay here?
- a) Yes
- b) No
- If 'yes' or 'no' to question 26, give reasons.
-
- 27) What have you done to the development of yourself and the community in this area?
-
-
- 28) What have you done to the development of this area?
-

29) What are the main socio-economic activities done the Chinena village?
.....
.....

30 Do you think you need any help for you to accomplish you ambitions?
a) Yes
b) No

If your answer to question 30 is 'yes' answer question 31. If no proceed to question 32.

31. What kind of help would you need?
.....
.....

32. What are your future plans?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT
LIBRARY

APPENDIX 2

- 1) Correlation matrix formula =

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

- 2) Chi-square formula

$$\chi_{\text{ob}}^2 = \sum \frac{(O - e)^2}{e} = \sum \frac{d^2}{e}$$

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