



Cape Peninsula
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The influence of informal settlement housing on the social citizenship of informal settlement residents in the Cape Metropolitan Area

by

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ABSTRACT

People by their nature stay in groups that eventually become the communities they live in and belong to, thus developing social norms. These norms are primarily expected to be the guiding principle and determinant of the quality of life amongst the community members. Of particular interest is the relationship between the communities, culture and language, which informs the norms. South Africa is divisible into 11 languages suggesting eleven cultural groupings living in the same country, and these have eleven different value systems which have now been integrated to some degree. The country's economic situation has negatively impacted the maintenance of the cultural values, compounded by the need for the people to move away from their communal groupings into new hitherto unexpected situations. With the country's economy strongly urbanised, the tendency of the national populations has been going to migrate to areas where life quality is perceived to be better. The study focuses on the sudden change of the residence within the country, the effect on cultural values and the change in the whole structural dynamics for the individuals. A mixed research methodology using a descriptive research design was used to enable the phenomenon's comprehensive understanding. Most of these "*relocators*" had no formal accommodation and thus stayed in informal settlements; the study sought to identify the difficulties they encounter. The research has shown that people who are living in this informal settlement experience unemployment and poverty. The majority of the informal settlement dwellers here come from the Eastern Cape. Recommendations are provided at the end of the study.

KEY WORDS; Informal settlements, Housing, Quality of Life, Migration, National Development Plan (NDP)

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my children Andrea and Sibusiso, thank you for your understanding and patience throughout my studies. To my late mom Nontsasa George, my parents Themba and Nomazwe Mdedelwa and to all the family at large.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	African National Congress
CoCT	City of Cape Town
COSATU	Congress of South African Trade Unions
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
IDT	Independent Development Trust
PAC	Pan African Congress
QoL	Quality of Life
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
Stats SA	Statistical South Africa
UDF	United Democratic Front
WHO	World Health Organisation

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

Triandafyllidou (2009:159-177) state that shanty towns are not a common feature in Europe, even though there is a significant growth of these informal settlements in Europe used as entry points by migrants. The growth of the informal settlements is caused by numerous factors depending on type of migration and the history of the people in migration (UN-Habitat, 2015:2). The movement of people primarily causes the migration into Europe and other developed countries from essentially third world or under developed countries. It is itself a result of many factors that cause people to migrate from their countries, such as war, poverty or political instability (McKenzie and Hasmath, 2013: 417- 430). Of particular interest is the migration in South Africa, which is internal displacement caused by the historical structures and the poverty in the rural lands. In the apartheid years, black people were not allowed freedom of movement into towns (Turok, 2014:143–190); hence all blacks were concentrated in the homelands.

The advent of democracy led to the unbundling of the restrictive structures that altered the living pattern of the citizens. The ability of the people to move around freely in the country is the possible cause for the increased urbanisation. The previously “prohibited immigrants” are now legal and now have the right to access the urban centres. These people come from previously disadvantaged rural structures (Kainth 2009:82-116) and are looking for a better life.

The rural settings are characterised by the absence of electricity, tap water, sanitation facilities, access to jobs for them to earn money for a living (Manomano, 2013:33). People have to travel long distances for schools, shops and clinics in places where there are no roads and other infrastructure. They migrate to urban centres hunting for a better life and construct informal structures to live while they look for scarce jobs. Too often, they leave behind them beautiful homes and large land where they could have built better houses. The study seeks to understand the impact of this move and the new residents to their citizenship.

1.2 Background to the study

By definition, an informal settlement is a place of accommodation without the necessary infrastructure and approval from the municipal authorities (slums/squatter camps, as shanty towns). Informal housing or informal settlement is in the main an illegal form of housing or settlement. It is outside of government control and too often violates the by-laws of the urban centres where they are constructed or established (Sverdlik, 2011:123-154). This is a state of deregulation where the ownership or possession thereof is not according to municipality zoning, and no services have been provided. Fernandes and Varley (1998:4) say that the informal occupant or community has no security of tenure on the property they occupy and the

land on which this is constructed. The local government may not collect any levies for services and any other services provided thereof.

Generally, these settlements are not recognised as part of the municipalities where they are constructed and are often subject to forced removal by the municipalities. Large numbers of people face issues of homelessness, which is considered to be worsening more in the developing world (Sassen, 2009:20). These people and the households do not have the economic strength. Too often, the countries have economic growth problems and are facing the growth of a higher population than economic growth. It is estimated that close to one billion people worldwide are homeless in one sense or another, and these are predominantly from the less developed world.

Figure 1.1 Informal settlement in the Cape Metropolis



Source; Todes (2010:331-348)

The settlements are characterised by crowding, use of combustible material, which puts their lives in danger. A typical South African informal settlement is illustrated in figure 1.1 above; the government has provided ablution facilities and water to reduce the impact on the health of the city in general. Informal settlements are defined differently, with no standard definition; however, all the definitions speak to the presence of structures not allowed by the local authority (Andreasen, McGranahan, Kyessi and Kombe, 2020: 89-108). Whilst there are many definitions used for informal settlements, this study uses a specific definition relevant to the study. According to Sassen (2009:20) informal housing is any form of housing used for human shelter or settlement constructed illegally and not under government control. These are characterised by the absence of state protection on the settlements. These are in a deregulated state and cannot be identified by mapping the local authorities (Van Noorloos, et

a/ (2020:37-54). “An unplanned settlement on land which has not been surveyed or proclaimed as residential, consisting mainly of informal dwellings (shacks).” “A makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling.” Samples of other definitions used by different municipalities in South Africa may help elaborate and provide a full understanding of an informal settlement in the South African context. Different municipalities have their own definitions of what an informal settlement is.

Table 1.1 Definitions of informal settlements by city

Unit	Definition
The 2009 National Housing Code'	Defines informal settlement based on; • Illegality and informality; • Inappropriate locations; • Restricted public and private sector investment; • Poverty and vulnerability; and • Social stress
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality ⁴	“An informal settlement refers to one or more shacks constructed on land with or without the consent of the owner of the land or the person in charge of the land. In some settlements, no formal layouts have been approved, whilst in others, there are formal sites. Services are communal in nature.”
Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality ⁵	“Areas where groups of housing units have been constructed on land that the occupants have no legal claim to, or occupy illegally; Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorised housing).”
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality ⁷	No formal definition; “An impoverished group of households who have illegally or without authority taken occupation of a parcel of land (with the land owned by the Council in the majority of cases) and who have created a shanty town of impoverished illegal residential structures built mostly from scrap material without provision made for essential services and which may or may not have a layout that is more or less formal in nature.”
City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality ⁸	“Informal settlement means one shack or more constructed on land, with or without the consent of the owner of the land or the person in charge of the land.” “Shack means any temporary shelter, building, hut, tent, dwelling or similar structure which does not comply with the provisions of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act 103 of 1977)
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality ⁹	“As a basic characteristic, the occupation of the land is unauthorised. In addition, the use of the land may be unauthorised, and in most cases, the construction standards do not comply with building regulations.”
Thekwini Metropolitan Municipality ¹⁰	“Structures which are made of rudimentary materials (wood, cardboard, metal sheets, mud, etc.) without any building plans approved, often on land that has been illegally occupied. Services are very basic or not available at all.”
Polokwane Local Municipality ¹³ (Limpopo)	“Dense proliferation of small, make-shift shelters built from diverse material and informally located on land that is not proclaimed, often characterised by high crime, degradation of the local ecosystem and severe social and health problems.”
City of Cape Town	Defines an informal settlement in accordance with Statistics South Africa

Source; own construction

Whilst there are different definitions from the respective municipalities, the different definitions have common aspects, namely, the settlements are illegal, the houses are not built according to municipality standards, and the amenities are generally not provided for or supported by existing government housing development structures. Researchers Yuen (2007:5), Moagi (2012:3) and Kadoza (2009:4-5) define the situation as the coming together of many poor people who build shacks on illegal open space. They do this because of the shortage or unavailability of formal accommodation generally provided for by the local government

(municipality) they built homes for themselves. According to the World Health Organisation's report (WHO,2003:20-21), this predicament dates back as the 1980s due to unemployment and poverty in the country amongst the indigenous people.

The stagnation of growth in the rural economy leaves people without choices but to move to urban areas with the hope of getting better opportunities and quality life. This is expected to be done by them, getting jobs and working to improve their welfare, and send money back home to the family. Research studies by Mels and Castello (2009: 330-337) and Asoka, Thuo and Bunyasi (2013: 41-56) state that residents of townships living in these tremendously poor circumstances, lack appropriate finance, as well as infrastructure to cover their basic needs. Parkinson, Tayler and Mark (2007:137-149) and Sverdlik (2011:123-154) concur with that and opine that residents in informal settlements experience a wide range of challenges, including environmental health which have negatively affected their quality of life.

Mels and Castello (2009: 330-337) submit that residents of townships, in general, are considered as low-income profiles, and they live under tremendously poor conditions. These people lack appropriate financial means and infrastructure to cover their basic needs, most of whom do not know where to get the next meal (Asoka, Thuo and Bunyasi, 2013: 41-56). These citizens too often do not have adequate education or skills to make them marketable in the job market, considering the slow and jobless economic growth. Research findings indicate that the chronic poverty situation worsens with the organic population growth compounded by economic refugees from the continent and Asia.

Parkinson, Tayler and Mark (2007:137-149) posit that the people migrating from the rural lands to the urban centres (internal migration of the population) encounter numerous problems as they have to leave their traditional homes to new cities where they have no accommodation. They do this in an effort to improve their livelihood by getting employed and earning salaries to send money back home (black taxes) where the family may be starving. Sverdlik (2011:123-154) concurs and states that these citizens face serious challenges when they relocate to urban centres whose design was not structured to accommodate them. They start by building informal settlements on land generally not surveyed and too often not safe for human habitation. The generic problems in such settlements are shack fires, flooding in winter, thefts, sanitation, no water, starvation, no jobs and other environmental issues that negatively impact the quality of life.

It is estimated that over 60% of the people who move to cities live in informal settlements (UNHABITAT, 2010). While just over 1, 25 million people live in informal housing, and the municipalities cannot cope with the ever increasing demand for urban accommodation. Since 1994, informal settlements have increased drastically even though the local government has tried to provide small formal settlements through the Reconstruction and Development (RDP)

programme. According to the New Dimensions Supportive Housing (NDSH, 2014:8), the government programme is not growing at the same rate as the rate of migration into urban centres. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA, 2011) reported that there were 198 000 informal settlements in the Cape Metropolis and an estimated 15 000 added yearly. Furthermore, the expansion of informal settlements has become a challenge for government and local municipalities affecting people's quality of life.

Asoka, Thuo and Bunyasi (2013: 41-56) postulate that the high level of rural-urban migration and illegal immigration has resulted in the growth of informal settlements. This contributes negatively to the quality of life and provides standards of living below those stipulated in the country's constitution. Yuen (2007:5) asserts that the local authorities are tasked with the extra burden of building houses not budgeted for. Thus, the sudden arrival of people relocating within the country compels the local authorities to provide them with accommodation. Zulu and Maphosa (2019:1-18) discussed the irony of the constitutional demands against the inability of municipalities to provide housing according to Section 26 of the Constitution of the country. Admittedly, the municipalities may be able to predict the relocation of citizens and their numbers. Moagi (2012:3) concurs with this assertion and states that this puts extra stress on the government to make available more land which is not always available.

Therefore, the result is that citizens will seize any land (suitable or not) on which they construct the informal structures that at best are not ideal for human habitation. These people have meager job prospects. They are generally unemployable because they have no skills or acceptable levels of education to gainfully employed (Turok and Borel-Saladin, 2016:384-409).

This is echoed by Richards, O'Leary and Mutsonziwa (2006:375-388), who opine that these people are left with no alternative but to construct some form of shelter for themselves with the hope of getting employed someday, prospects of which dwindle every day as the economy continues to slide to a slow down. Kadoza (2009: 4-5) confirms this point and suggests that the national government needs to intervene and provide land where possible within the Cape Metropolis. Darkey and Kariuki (2013: 207-219) believe that the apartheid policies and laws were enacted to ensure that people of other colours are separated from the white considered the first-class citizens. Black people were only allowed in the cities as temporary workers but not to live in the cities so hostels were built for them. The few that were eventually allowed "residence of the city" had separate accommodation built for them in Langa and Gugulethu as the first black townships. Mkubukeli (2016:1) credits the government interventions to rectify the past imbalances; the democratic government intended to create a new South Africa.

The desire was to come up with a new South Africa with freedom of movement, where its citizens would have a better life for all by benefiting from the country's resources. One, therefore, poses the following questions: how far has the South African government moved

towards redressing the past imbalances? To what extent has the government moved towards realising its ambitions to bring dignity to its citizens? To answer this question, one draws from the Constitution of RSA, 1996; the Constitution stipulates that “everyone has the right to have access to accommodation, and the government must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources for the development of the country”.

Funmilayo and Ogunlade (2015: 32-339) state that serious factors leading to the establishment of informal settlements worldwide; these are related to people and the changes to their conditions:

- Migration from the rural land to the urban centres to seek job opportunities and a better life.
- Migration of foreigners into another country running away from the political instability, including war.
- Economic migrants are moving from poor countries to other countries with better-managed economies and prospects.

Movement is generally initiated, or the desire is motivated by the quest for the migrants to get to places with better health systems and for a better education and a stable economic and political environment (Shinde, 2011:27-40). Most migration also goes to places with better infrastructure and services that provide opportunities better than the migrant’s place of origin. Baharoglu and Kessides (2004:5) concurred that lack of basic amenities and services exposes people to risks and illnesses. Baker and Schuler (2004:4) share the same sentiments that poverty is the aspect of all and generally the cause for most of this migration of people from one place to another.

Darkey and Kariuki (2013:20-219) investigated the “subjective and objective” notions of quality of life regarding residents of Mathare rural area. The study identified specific areas of concern: the lack of essential services such as water and sanitation, electricity, and housing. They classified as an example of poor quality of life for the citizens. In the Port Harcourt Municipality, a survey on informal dwellers’ perceptions of quality life identified that this constituted free running water, toilet facilities, electricity, shopping facilities within reach and access to employment (Wokekoro and Owei, 2014:11-26). This indicated the reason for their quest for a better life, in that the facilities they were looking for were perceived to make a difference in their lives. Ordinarily, these are not provided for in their countryside homes where there are also no opportunities for employment and schools are usually many kilometres away.

The informal settlements tend to bring together people who do not know each other, who may not share the same language, beliefs, values and sometimes and too often, not all of them are religious. An Ethiopian study on informal settlements by Beyene and Dessie (2014: 323-329) concluded that living conditions at Bahir Dar city (the informal settlement in Ethiopia) brought together people from different places with different values and that these people were more

likely to have contagious diseases than those in formal settlements. Theft, night robberies and raping of women was also recorded as being shared, with the authorities taking a long time to respond to the calls for help.

In the South African context very little study is done in-depth analysis on why people would live the abundant accommodation in rural areas and safe life, to crowd in their thousands into cities to live on these informal settlements. Yet reports from researchers as recorded by Darkey and Kauriuki (2013:207-219) indicate very high levels of dissatisfaction and dislike for the same structures in which they live.

The informal housing arrangements are haphazard which are not planned for by the municipalities, and too often in places classified as unsuitable for housing purposes. As long as the situation remains dire, and there is no rural economic growth and modernisation of the former homelands, the flooding of “relocators” to the urban centres cannot be controlled (Olotuah, 2005:185-18). This unprecedented increase of informal settlements in towns adversely impacts the capacities that the city planned and the budget allocated to them from the central government. The health systems and the schooling facilities (Mels and Castello, 2009: 330-337) are negatively pressurised as they are limited in the presence of this high relocation rate towards urban centres.

The biggest problem stems from the fact that the city does not know who has relocated until these people invade land and build these informal settlements (Chikoto, 2009:9). Consequently, planning and budgeting for these “unknown numbers” is exceedingly troublesome, considering that the municipalities already have outstanding projects to deliver to the current citizens in their books.

In these townships, the public health system (that is where the informal settlements are) is stretched beyond limits; people get to the facilities as early as 4.00 a.m. to be served at 8.00. The primary and secondary schools in the province are overcrowded (Matshipi, and Mashau, 2017:109-114), with enrolments of learners exceeding the sitting capacities. Schools with 90 children per class have been recorded in the province. Funmilayo (2012:68-80) opines that the infrastructure development is too slow and cannot catch up with the influx and the subsequent demand from the “relocators.” Fombad (2007:1-45) asserts that all citizens of the country have a constitutional right to accommodation and must be respected regardless of their homeless status.

Consequently, the constitution compels local government authorities to provide alternative accommodation to all citizens in informal settlements as asserted (Metz, 2011:542-559). Moagi (2012:5) concurs that there is a severe imbalance between the rate at which infrastructure, including housing, is constructed and the growth of the demand. It is anticipated that service delivery protests will go unabated. The increase of informal settlements reduces government capacity to provide essential services and weakens the quality of life of people living in squatter

camp. The statistics provided by the government on the percentages of informal settlements are illustrated in table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2. Housing structure statistics

MAIN DWELLING TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS ENUMERATION AREAS					
	Shack not in backyard	Shack in backyard	Traditional dwelling	Formal dwelling	Other
Eastern Cape	63%	6%	8%	22%	1%
Free State	68%	7%	3%	22%	1%
Gauteng	76%	9%	2%	12%	1%
KwaZulu Natal	43%	7%	14%	34%	1%
Limpopo	66%	11%	10%	12%	2%
Mpumalanga	62%	5%	13%	18%	2%
Northern Cape	50%	3%	3%	44%	1%
North West	64%	8%	3%	16%	10%
Western Cape	79%	6%	4%	10%	2%
On the average, the country has the following (corresponding to the above) as indicated below					
South Africa	64%	7%	7%	21%	1%

Source; Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Whilst South Africa is grappling with this issue; the whole world has this shortage, and homelessness seems to be increasing globally. Concerted efforts are being made by different structures to try and address this catastrophe that threatens to bring up generations of people that will have lost out on the benefit of descent accommodation (Zanganeh and Zangiabadi, 2013:180). Cape Town has the highest informal settlements in the country. There appears to be no immediate solution to this situation; the poverty levels exacerbated by a stagnated economic economy can only worsen. Most of these settlements are often located along rivers, areas prone to flooding, barren land, near or on dump sites including pavements and corridors (Tshitekere, 2008:1).

South Africa, like other developing countries, has seen a rapid rise of informal settlements in major cities. This increase is attributed to many factors that can be grouped under two broad categories, i.e. urbanisation and population growth. In terms of urbanisation, people migrate into cities in search of greener pastures. Upon arrival, they find it near impossible to secure affordable housing and are often forced to find accommodation in informal settlements. Concerning population growth, census figures have shown a consistent increase in the country's population size and growth rates. In addition, there is a growing phenomenon of young adults who split from families to set up home elsewhere in pursuit of independence further compounds the problems associated with housing demand. It is expected that housing would be affected by increases in population size and the decline of household size, which puts an additional strain on the state's available resources to provide adequate housing for the population (HDA.2013:18. South Africa: Informal Settlements Status).

1.3 The informal settlements and their challenges

In this section, the literature was surveyed and reviewed. The theoretical framework for QoL was derived from combining the hierarchy of needs from Maslow (1943, 370-396) and Cummins (1998:307-334), seven domains of quality of life linked to informal settlements. Informal settlements are built-up areas in illegal space or land that is not declared by local authorities as a residential use (Chikoto 2009:9). Informal settlements are named different names in different countries across the world. In South Africa, they are called “tyotyombe” in Brazil “favelas” in Egypt “aashwa” in Spanish “ciudades peridas and in United States” ghettos” (Kramer, 2006:54). Numerous reasons cause the increase of informal settlements across the world, such as internal or international migration, lack of land, population increase, and lack of government capacity to build houses and corruption or greed to those who get tenders to build houses for people (Bosman, 2014:2). Furthermore, the expansion of informal settlements becomes a challenge for government and local municipalities, and it affects the quality of life of the people living in informal settlements.

According to Streimikiene (2015:140), having a place belonging to you, being a formal house or substructure house is the most valuable aspect, according to the standard of living material. In line with the discussion above, due to unemployment and poverty, people leave their birthplaces to relocate to urban areas to seek greener pastures. In so doing, they end up occupying illegal land as a means to an end. This is how informal settlements came about, given that it is the only affordable option, although this impact on service delivery and their quality of life. Hence, the study seeks to determine the challenges of living in the selected informal settlement.

According to Rashid (2009: 574-586) and Sverdlik (2011: 123-155), informal housing residents have limited or no access to good health system and education services. They are exposed to shack fires, flooding during rainy seasons, wide-ranging challenges related to economic exclusion and environmental health. These have a direct impact on the quality of life they are believed to have been looking for by migration to Cape Town in the first place. Dziuban, Liang, Craun, Hill and Yu (2006: 1-30) observed that settlements established for 5 years and more still do not have ablution facilities.

In a different setting, Slums (informal settlements) in Mumbai (India) are estimated to be approximately five million residents living without proper sanitation system. Baharoglu and Kessides (2004:5) argue that residents do not have access to clean water and other essential services. However, informal settlements are often deemed illegal, and their health becomes at risk when these settlements are located nearby sources of pollution. According to Mnisi (2011:1) access to clean water must be part of the human rights basic need. Communities that are exposed to unclean water or no water at all are victims of deadly water-borne diseases.

Overy (2013:397) reported that people who walk long distances to relieve themselves are likely to be targeted by rapists and other inhuman activities, including murder and theft. Furthermore, the expansion of “amatyotyombe” becomes a challenge for government and local municipalities and impacts their quality of life.

Misselhorn (2010:16) argues that residents living in the informal settlements are deprived of basic services. They face challenges including health and safety, risks of shack fires, and they can go for days without removal of solid waste is unhygienic and can cause illnesses to children. May and Norton (1997:95-118) added that unemployment plays a significant role in the growth of informal settlements. People perceived it as an affordable place to move in, however, when there is no income, food, stress, crime, overcrowding are all related to poor quality of life.

Subsequently, quality of life for communities living in proper houses is different from the people living in the informal settlements. There are no set standards for what constitutes the “quality of life” as this is subjective and dependent on the circumstances and expectations in a particular setting. Zakerhaghighi, Khanian and Gheitarani (2014:419-434) studying the quality of life at a refugee camp in Iran, postulated that there are necessities that will enable human beings to accept without experiencing psychological problems. These include the supply of clean water, availability of ablution facilities, and the ability to access other life-improving amenities. The government’s capacity is not enough to build houses or render essential services to all.

“South Africa White Paper for Social Welfare framework of 1997” was established to give guidelines that will contribute to the effective development of South African citizens and their access to basic needs and services. This was to give preference to the poor and the previously disadvantaged. It also encourages community engagement and involvement of the society to build a partnership with the government and all other stakeholders, including goals to be treated equal, a better quality of life, and ensure service delivery for the poor and implementation of National Development Plan (NDP) (Patel, 2005:98).

There are multiple studies where communities, Non-governmental organisations (NGO’s), and government formed a partnership to improve quality of life, upgrading informal settlements and providing projects to build community development. Internationally South African Government has partnered with United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to improve the lives of 100 million populations by the year 2020 (Haywood; Funke; Audouin; Musvoto & Nahman, 2018:1-15). Nationally, South Africa implemented the National Development Plan intending to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, and provincially or locally, there is Community

Development. These partnerships are supposed to collaborate with one another to improve service delivery on housing, electricity, water and sanitation in the informal settlements

1.3.1 Community engagement and government

In 2013 South African government has offered a long term socio-economic roadmap called National Development Plan (NDP) 2030. The socio-economic growth strategy for the country was adopted as the keystone and economic plan. The National Development Plan (NDP) is an economic policy framework with goals to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities of the past, growing an inclusive economy, encouraging skills development, improving and managing well the capacity of government for encouraging communities to join partnerships throughout society growth (National Development Plan, 2030:16).

Chapter 7 of the Constitution of South Africa (South Africa, 1997:87) sets out the policy instruction to local government that assigns a development role and emphasises the participation of communities and organisations (Pretorius and Nel, 2012). Chile and Simpson (2004: 318-331) defines community development as a group of community members keenly join initiatives that aimed to mitigate poverty, resolving community issues, and achieving community developments. Communities help each other by building themselves and grow the capacity to contribute in the economy and society of South Africa (Department of social development, 2013).

According to Gray and Mubangizi (2010:186-197) the concept of community development emphasises the importance of local responsibility to involve the local residents in development projects. The community's involvement as stakeholders becomes of primary importance if the development programmes are to be successful (Eskerod and Huemann 2013:36-50). This may assist in getting the community to cooperate and avoid dysfunctional conflicts, most of which are preventable. Community development strives to give the community control over what is happening in their lives by being part of the community decision-making process (Baxamusa, 2008:261-276), working together with the local government, and having a voice on matters that directly impact on their community. This is an important aspect of the basic needs approach to give under privilege individuals a part in decision making process.

According to Uphoff (2001:28) voluntary participation of communities coming together in the execution of community projects, planning, decision-making, setting goals, implementation, financing and management of the projects is part of Community Participation (CP). If CP is measured correctly, there will be positive outcome on the completion of public projects (Matsiliza, Juta & Moeti, 2014:113). Gilchrist (2004:197) concur with these authors that CP gives people power to influence decisions that affect their lives. The involvement of people at the grassroots level indicates that communities are capable of building their own future.

In socio-economically disadvantaged places, such as rural areas and informal settlements with no resources for human capital development, skills development programmes are the appropriate way to empower communities. This would allow residents to take part in community development and be involved in decision-making processes concerning their own challenges through sector interventions in education, health, food security, water and sanitation, among others (Theron & Mchunu, 2014:2). Sharma (2002:178) added that participation allows community to address their needs through self-help projects, income-generating activities, ensuring fair equitable benefits, manage use of resources and control the activities that affect their lives. However, when community demands and expectations are not considered, the project will not be a success only programmes or projects that have objectives correspond with the needs of the people are mostly to succeed (Ekins, 2002:68).

Local government is responsible for upgrading informal settlements, guided by the National Upgrading allocation to informal settlements upgrade projects (Del Mistro & Hensher, 2009: 333-354). According to the City of Cape Town (CoCT)'s 2017/18 draft budget, the informal settlements and backyarders department's primary focus is to upgrade, improve, and provide better service delivery to residents of informal settlements, and to consolidate the provision of services such as janitorial services, Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) opportunities. These projects assist the communities for better living conditions in formal and informal settlements (Triegaardt, 2009:45). In addition, local government offered these programmes to create opportunities for employment, service delivery, and skills development. The study wants to investigate if these programmes do exist in Barcelona informal settlements and how effective they are.

Breaking New Ground is a project established as a plan to develop Informal settlements as part of housing policy, and these projects are found throughout the world (Ntema, 2017:1-19). Rautenbach, Bevis, Coetzee and Combrinck (2015:2-10) conducted a study on upgrading informal settlements into three-dimensional models (3D) models in Slovo park settlements Johannesburg, South Africa. The use of 3D models has gained a global reputation, specifically where informal settlements are, in that they considered more cost-effective, and they need less time to construct (Gevaert, Persello, Sliuzas and Vosselman (2017: 225-236).

The Steve Tshwete Local Municipality is in partnership with local mining housing and the community, they are in the project of eradicating informal settlements within the city. They manage the use of land for human settlement to ensure effective housing delivery system, facilitating, planning and improving social development (McDiamid, 2015:16-19). In addition, collaboration between mining company, municipality and the community to improve service

delivery, proved that if all stakeholders work together they can achieve their goals than waiting on government free services. Another study done by Adegun (2015:407- 420) about the storm water drainage in one of the informal settlements in Johannesburg discovered that it was a community-based initiative.

This further suggests that residents in the informal settlements have skills and are creative; the government should work together with communities and consider storm water drainage to improve basic services. There are contradictory views regarding electricity connection in informal settlements. Studies conducted in the Enkanini informal settlements in Stellenbosch Cape Town about electricity and rooftop solar panels discovered that nformal settlements residents have the ability to pay for the electricity they use (Taing, 2017:299-314; Huchzermeyer,2001:303-331).

However, a survey conducted by Kovacic, Smit, Musango, Brent and Giampietro (2017:107-119) showed that six percent of households dwellers in Enkanini were connected via a neighbour. This suggests that informal settlements are at high risk of causing fire hazards due to the unauthorised electricity connection from the main electricity pylons to the informal houses. Another study done by the same researchers Kovacic et.al. (2016: 212-221), suggested rooftop solar panels installation made a huge difference to improve the quality of life in this settlement (Kovacic et al. 2016: 212-221).

From the aforementioned discussion it is clear that residents from informal settlements use paraffin stoves/heaters for cooking and illegal electricity connections, and this is a high risk of causing fires. The study above has proved that rooftop solar panels are cost-effective, can prevent fire, and unnecessary illegal connection in informal settlements. The study further suggests community development where all stakeholders should work together, skills development where people will be trained, and infrastructure to ensure that residents are educated about the dangers of illegal connections and ways to improve service delivery and social problems in their communities.

1.3.2 The quality of life (QOL)

The theory on Quality of Life is complex, and there exists no universally accepted definition of this concept as it is contingent (Dissart & Deller, 2000:136). Consequently, there is no known standard definition or measure. This is largely subjective since it is experienced and judged by the individuals who have their own understanding of quality. This is evidenced by Møller's (2007:181-202) definition of quality of life which involves, wellness of citizens and is often related to another subjective concept of satisfaction. Too often, the two concepts, quality of life and satisfaction, are used together. However, the prevailing definitions of QOL in the current literature are illustrated table 1.3 below.

Table 1.3 Some definitions used for quality of life are listed in table below

<i>Magee, James and Scerri, (2012:239-261).</i>	Quality of life is determined by the extent to which those experience it consider themselves as happy, healthy and able to get involved in the events and activities that constitute their life.
<i>Singer, (2011:3-6).</i>	Is defined as contingent to the situation, individual and how they perceive their position in life within their cultural and value systems. As measured against those considered least privileged than themselves.
<i>Kahneman, Deaton, (2010: 16489–16493).</i>	These are abstracts and concepts that are understood to cause certain levels of freedom and happiness which are not measurable but are experienced by the individual giving them a sense of comfort and reason to go on.

Source: own construction

Whilst the discussion and definitions around the quality of life is not quantifiable, it is accepted that people have expectations. Recent research has focused on two different aspects that are complementary to the sole determinants of the quality of life: emotional and physical well-being (Nelis, et al, 2011: 354–366). These aspects of QOL are not quantifiable, but they are personal experiences that inform the way people perceive their lives and wellbeing (Baumstarck, Boucekine and Boyer, 2014:78). Depending on the conditions from which the informal settlement residence emanate, it may be surmised that some may consider the movement to be an improvement on the quality of life. Some of the elements of the quality of life are illustrated in figure 1.2 below.

Figure 1.2 Aspects of the quality of life



Source: Zeluf, Eriksson, Schönnesson and Ekstrom (2018:1-10)

Figure 1.2 above illustrates the aspects of an individual's life that constitute QoL. Dissart and Deller (2000:136) concur and state that a person's quality of life is based on what the person has achieved. A study by Richards, O'Leary and Motsonziwa (2007: 381) found that residents of Alexander Township were not satisfied with their life as the main challenge is poverty and unemployment. The acceptance of QoL as referring to these aspects of life above may explain why in certain literature QoL and LS (life satisfaction) are wrongly interchangeably used. Life Satisfaction (LS) as being satisfactorily experienced may explain why most other people consider quality of life the same with satisfaction. QoL is as subjective well-being in the same way with (LS), defined in detail in Table 1.4 below.

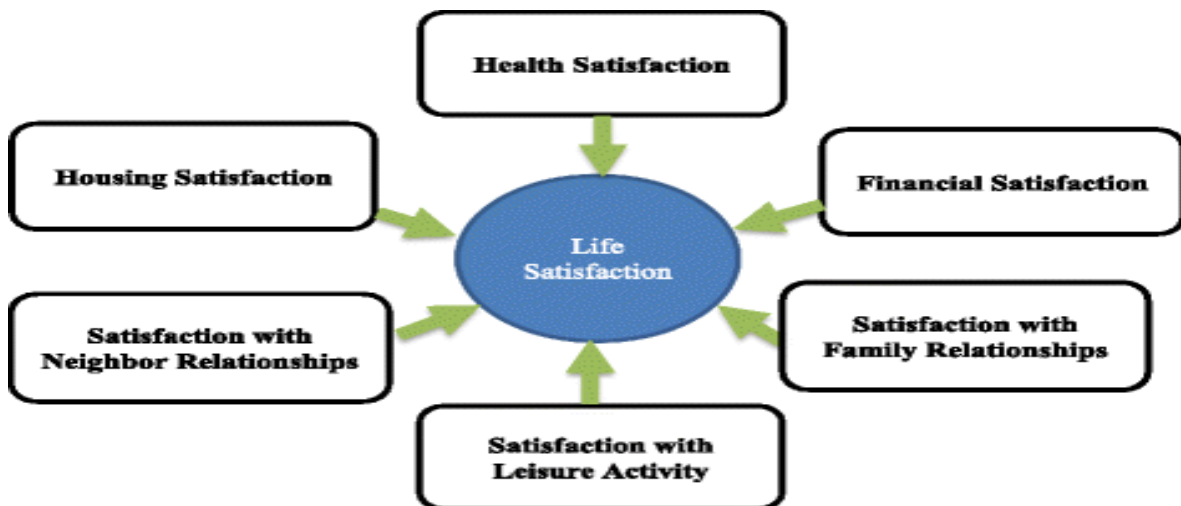
Table 1.4 Definitions of Life Satisfaction

<i>Guindon and Cappeliez, (2010:38-60)</i>	Life satisfaction (LS) is a used by people to express their feelings about the way things are going for them and the direction they consider their life to be taking. Their ability to have options for their future and the presence of a meaningful direction of their lives constitutes a positive LS.
Bailey, Eng, Frisch and Snyder(2007: 168–169).	LS is an individual measure of their well-being according to their moods at a point in time and presence of relationships considered ideal for their expectations.
<i>Stubbe, Posthuma, Boomsma, Geusand De, (2005:1581–1588).</i>	The assessed state of gratification and contentment with the things and phenomenon within an individual's life sometimes associated with their ability to live a convenient life without difficulties in which they perceive that they have control. This is associated with having a favourable attitude to life more the feelings at a particular point.

Source: own construction

There is a close relation between QoL and LS even though they are not the same; they seem to overlap depending on the individuals concerned. Vitterso, Oelmann and Wang (2009: 1–17) postulate that both are subjective and unmeasurable and thus cannot be quantified. LS is not measured as a permanent character of a person but is somewhat complex for change on respondents themselves (Swami & Chamorro-Premuzic, 2009: 25-33). Costanza (2007:267-276) also asserts that the most dominant quality of life theories was established by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen. According to Amartya Sen theory, better living conditions of a person, in terms of LS, can be viewed in relation to performances and abilities. Human Life achievements are health status, level of education and current employment status; those are goals with the capabilities of freedom of choice (Costanza, 2007:267-276).

Figure 1.3 Life satisfaction model



Source: BMC Geriatrics Biomed central 2019

Govender (2011: 45) suggested a comparative classification on what is perceived to be a standard of living, achievements, and well-being. A large segment of the population living in informal settlements is poor, since they have no ownership of property in the city, hence their relocation for a better life. As illustrated in the model above, there are six fundamental aspects of life that complement each other to form or provide the LS to individuals. Higgs (2007: 331–356) postulated that the notion of life satisfaction is itself driven by expectations by people who aspire for the attainment of more fulfilling lives.

1.4 Theoretical framework underpinning the study

Maslow, cited by Henchoz, Büla and Guessous (2020:340) referred to physiological needs as part of the hierarchy in the motivation of individuals. The research study's theoretical framework integrates Maslow's hierarchy of needs such as, physiology, safety, love/belonging, esteem, and self-actualisation. On the other hand, the seven domains are namely; material wellbeing, health, productivity, intimacy, safety, community and emotional wellbeing (Richardson, Lezzi, Khan and Maxwell, 2014: 85–96). Maslow postulated that the pyramid's lower level needs must be met before moving to higher growth needs. People become active so that they can move to the next level after fulfilling their basic needs.

1.4.1 Physiological Needs, Work and Material wellbeing

Maxwell, Özmen, lezzi and Richardson, (2016:3209–3219) note that physiological needs are the first level of the pyramid and the most fundamental human need. It is the foundation of human needs; according to Maslow, the most basic survival needs includes the following: shelter, food and water. The informal settlement dwellers aspire to have shelter for their safety

as a basic need. Human beings must have survival needs first then move to the next level of the pyramid. If these needs are missing, people cannot move to the next level instead, they will be stuck to meet the survival needs. Cummins, as cited (Kamal, Hassan and Osmadi, 2016;1676-1682) identifies seven domains of “quality of life” material wellbeing is the link to Maslow physiological needs as people need to have a job, or be self-employed to generate income to pay for shelter, water and food. Researchers such as (Solomon, Greenberg, & Pyszczynski (2004:127-146) noted that people need some level of financial accomplishment to have a good quality of life that some people perceive to be linked to higher education as a means to succeed. Therefore, the study will look at the physiological need and material well-being as the first quality of life quality.

1.4.2 Safety and Health needs

According to Maslow (1943, 370-396), it is difficult for human beings to struggle to meet survival needs and even think about higher. It is difficult for human beings to struggle to meet survival needs and even think about higher-level needs. Maslow further explains that when physiological needs are met, the need to be free of danger is just as critical. Cummins (1998:133-158) health and safety needs state that people want to feel safe in the environment they are in. In the aforementioned informal dwellers are exposed to dangers such as burning of the shacks, rape, killings etc., and they require security. People need health facilities in their communities and to feel safe when participating in community projects. Therefore, the study will look at the health and safety need as part of the quality of life for the residents of the selected informal settlements.

1.4.3 Love/ Belongingness and Intimacy Needs

According to Maslow (1943, 370-396) after physiological, safety, and health needs have been met, an individual can move to the next higher level of need from the pyramid called love and belonging. Cummins (1998:133-158) mentioned community and intimacy, love and belonging needs. These needs are met through healthy relationships with family members, friends, classmates, teachers, and the people within the community. Through this process, relationships are built. When persons interrelate with each other, they begin to commonly realise collective desires and make awareness of opportunities for involvement (Barnett and Brennan 2006:305-310). Furthermore, people look for a place where they can belong, to have social needs, such as self-belonging, friendship and want to be loved and accepted by the community they live in. they search for relationships where their need for love and belonging and intimacy are met, through community and impacted by cultural values and beliefs.

1.4.4 Esteem need and Emotional well-being

Maslow (1943, 370-396) indicated that status and self-esteem reflects persons own feeling of esteem. Nyameh (2013:42) believes that when the other levels of needs in the pyramid are met, esteem can be leading. The esteem needs in Maslow's hierarchy is linked to Cummins (1998:133-158) as they both agree that people can work towards self-esteem and emotional well-being. Maslow further noted that expectations from the community can play a big role on how individual feels about themselves, getting along with others, engage in positive relations and participate in community activities.

1.4.5 Self-actualisation need satisfaction of population

According to Maslow (1943) the last need on hierarchy is self-actualisation. The study postulates that when all needs are met then self-actualisation is the outcome of QoL. Maslow (1943) and Cummins (1998) agree that when people's quality of life is good, agree that they can self-actualise and drive to become what one is capable of becoming and self-fulfilment. Hofstede (1984:389-398) believes that people have a choice regarding the meaning of their lives and quality of life they consider accepted. Furthermore, when all these needs are met, then self-actualisation is the end goal that people strive towards. The community can focus on building themselves in community development projects and participating in community development projects, participating in community development projects, and being self-reliant to change their quality of life (Deci and Ryan, 2000: 227 – 268).

1.5 Problem Statement

As outlined the preceding literature review, informal settlements are increasing in the country, as citizens of the country are now able to relocate freely. In the years before democracy in 1994, racial segregation decided on who was allowed to visit or stay in the cities. The advent of democracy has opened up the opportunity for free migration of all citizens to any place they consider ideal for them. Poverty in the rural areas constitutes Sixty-seven (67%) of the poverty in the country as alluded to in the preceding reviews. In the same vein, on the average of 64% of the residence in the country live in informal houses as depicted by statistics in the preceding review.

To migrate from rural poverty, the citizens consider urban areas as sources of a better life in that it will provide them with the basic requirements and amenities. On arrival in towns or urban centres, their first problem is accommodation, which leads to the current influx resulting in the high numbers of shacks and other forms of informal housing.

Meanwhile, the continued increase of the informal settlements put strains on the minimal resources of the city councils. These migrants forfeit much of the cultural and traditional settings to stay in crowded places with uncondusive accommodation and amenities. The study focused on the views and attitudes of these dwellers of the informal settlements and their

perception concerning the status quo. This also extended to try and identify primary reasons why they would leave their large houses in the rural areas to be crowded in the informal settlements.

1.6 Research questions

Jowah (2011:78) posits that research questions seek to address the study gap as identified in the problem statement. In this study, the main research question is further divided into sub research questions, namely; main research question and the sub-questions which is the further break up of research question.

1.6.1 Main research question

What are the impacts of the informal dwellings on the quality citizenry of the incumbents and on their future as citizens?

1.6.2 Sub-research questions

Research sub-questions inform both the literature detail to be reviewed as it pertains to the problem statement. They also guide as to what questions will be asked in the research instrument to answer or provide information for the problem statement. These are considered critical tenets as they serve as the guide to what should be asked to address the research gap.

- Why are these “informal settlement citizens” come to live in these conditions, which appear to be appalling?
- Why would these “informal settlements citizens” not prefer to return to live in a rural settlement where they have enough space and land?
- What are practical experiences that need to be attended to by the local government?
- What effects of the environment on their cultural values and social life within the context of their backgrounds?
- What is the impact of the residential structure on their moral and good living compared to upbringing?
- What impact on the future of their children growing in these informal structures in a changing world?
- What are perceived impacts of the type of residency to the community's criminal activities and well-being?
- What type of role modelling they have in these communities with their future development in mind?

These research questions therefore assist in the construction of the research objectives for the study. Research objectives are expectations that the researcher has as they start on a research project. Traditionally these are classified into two types, namely, primary and secondary objectives. The primary objective is the single purpose of expectation in its complete form, on

the basis on which research is undertaken. The secondary objectives assist with “breaking up” the primary objective into components to help include all research objectives.

1.7 Research Objectives

Research objectives are expectations that the researcher has as they start on a research project. Traditionally these are classified in to two types, namely; “primary and secondary” objectives. The primary objective is the single purpose of expectation in its complete form, on the basis on which research is undertaken. The secondary objectives assist with “breaking up” the primary objective into components to help include all aspects of the research objectives

1.7.1 Primary research objective

To identify the impacts of the informal dwelling on quality citizenry of the incumbents of these informal dwellings and the impact on their future as citizens.

1.7.2 Secondary research objectives

- To identify the reasons why “informal settlement citizens” come to live in these conditions, which appear to be appalling.
- To identify why they would not prefer to return to live in a rural settlement where they have enough space and land.
- To identify practical experiences that they think need to be attended to by the local government.
- To identify the effects of the environment they live in on their cultural values and social life within the context of their backgrounds.
- To identify the impact of the residential structure on morale and good living compared to upbringing.
- To identify perceived impact on their children's future growing in these informal structures in a changing world.
- To identify the perceived impact of the type of residency on the criminal activities of the community and their wellbeing.
- To identify the type of role modelling that exists in informal communities, seeking to aid the future development of citizens.

1.8 Research Design

Jowah (2015:102) posits that research design is a plan that indicates what is to be done and defining time lines for the undertaken research project. Tengeh (2012:19) concurred that the research plan and the type of questions the research aims to address influenced by research design. Wright, et al (2016:97-98) defined a research design as the overall strategy used to integrate different study components by aligning them in a particular sequence. This provides coherence to the structure under study, ensuring that the different stages effectively address

the research problem. Tobi, Kampen and Jarl (2018: 1209–1225) suggest that there are four main research designs commonly used in research, some of which can be further divided into “sub-designs.” These designs are descriptive, correlational, causal-comparative, and experimental research and have to be used in appropriate situations. Each design is determined by the type of problem and the intended results, thereby determining or informing the researcher on the most suitable design. The nature of this research requires a clear understanding (description) of the phenomenon under study; for this research, the descriptive research design was chosen as the most ideal.

1.9 Research Methodology

On the other hand, Research Methodology emphasizes on how the research will be done. It is a guide on how the researcher will conduct the research, how the population and sample will be selected, and how data will be collected and scrutinized (Blumberg, 2008:67). Research Methodology is further classified into qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The mixed method uses both qualitative and quantitative methods; they complement each other and give a detailed understanding of the research problem. This study will use mixed-method to gain a clear understanding of research problem. Shokri and Alavi (2019:124-145) posits that open ended questions are in and of themselves qualitative because they cannot be counted as they appear. Since the reporting is caused or derived from reclassification of statements which are in themselves reported with different intensity.

Bynard and Hanekom (2006:36) assert that analytical research is allied with the quantitative method; it uses surveys and experimental methods. Thomas (2010:303) concurred that the data collected is revised in numbers by using questionnaires, experiments, observation, investigation, and surveys characterised by statistical analysis. On the other hand, as opposed to numbers, qualitative research design uses words to collect data (Partington, 2002:109). The survey is in-depth detailed, must be able to answer research questions, the aim is descriptive and comparison (Dunn, 2010:42). Bynard and Hanekom (2006:37) argue that qualitative methodology refers to research that produces descriptive data. According to Poggenpoel and Myburgh (2005: 304), “qualitative research refers to a deep, holistic exploration and description of an identified phenomenon in the field”.

Therefore, in this study, a mixed-method approach was employed to achieve the purpose statement and explore living conditions of a selected informal settlement situated in the Cape Metropolitan area in South Africa. This study believes that when participants are asked open-ended questions, they can answer based on their experiences. More so, data was collected by the use of in-depth interviews.

1.9.1 Target population

Population in research refers to a specific group of individuals who could participate in a study (Byanard & Hanekom, 2006:10; Gravetter & Forzano, 2009:128). The population of this research study are residents of the selected informal settlement estimated to be 10020 residents who live in Barcelona including males and females who are 18 years and older, single or married.

1.9.2 Sampling frame

According to Blumberg, Cooper and Schidler; (2011:177) a sample is drawn from the sampling list of elements, such as material or device. This may include a list of households, individuals or institutions who may be sampled within a population. Särndal, Swensson and Wretman, (2011:1-10) added that it is possible to positively identify population when you have direct element sampling such as using census or a list from the municipality. The total population of shacks (informal dwellings) according to a Cape Town report study by Jacobs, Jordhus-Lier and de Wet (2015:425-441) there are 10020 informal settlements in the area under study. This figure was used as a sample frame by the researcher to decide the sample size.

1.9.3 Sampling method

This was the researcher's procedure used to identify who qualified for the survey. A sample can be drawn using either a probability or non-probability sampling technique (Dunn 2010:205). Probability sampling entails selecting a portion of the research population based on certain chances (Polonsky and Walker (2011:140) concur. On the other side, non-probability sampling maintains that a sample may be drawn randomly from a population depending on what the researcher decides (Blumberg.*et.al* 2011:194). The sample must be unbiased as that will predetermine the findings, which made it necessary for the researcher to identify a sampling method that allowed for improved reliability and validity. There are four most common sampling methods used in research are simple random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling and cluster sampling (Shahrokh-Esfahani & Dougherty, 2014:242-250). The nature of the study required a complete description of the phenomenon, and thus the descriptive research design and methodologies were chosen. The ideal sampling given the prior choice of descriptive research became systematic sampling, starting with the first number randomly chosen and then every 5th household was chosen for the survey.

1.9.4 Sample size

A sample is a collection of elements to be studied, and this must be representative of the determined characteristics of the study. Therefore, the size depends on the type of study and the research objectives (expectations), which are informed by both the design and

methodology to be used. According to Fugard and Potts (2015:669-684), one tenth of a well representative sample will be enough and ideal for generalising the findings in a population. The researcher using guidance from the findings by other researchers and statisticians, considered that 1000 households would be ideal for the study. This constitutes one in every five households, which will be $\frac{1}{5}$ (20%) of the sample frame, twice the recommended minimum of $\frac{1}{10}$ (10%), which is one in every 10 households which allows for valid generalisation.

1.9.5 Data collection instrument

A semi-structured questionnaire will be used as an instrument to collect data. The questionnaire was divided into three (3) parts as follows:

Section A - Biography is necessary to ensure that the responded respondents are suitable to participate in this research. **Section B** - In this section, the researcher opted to use a Likert scale since much of the responses had to do with perceptions, attitudes and opinions. The statements were ranked on a point scale, structured as, namely; 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral / indifferent/ ambivalent, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree. This would enable the researcher to measure and understand the extent to which the respondents held view. **Section C** – Qualitative open-ended questions give respondents an opportunity to express themselves and answer the research questions and interpret data.

The interview guide was piloted to test whether participants will be able to understand the questions. In addition, to test the validity, the research supervisor cross-checked the interview guide to see that it correlates with objectives.

1.9.6 Data collection method

The researcher worked with five trained research assistants to collect or administer the questionnaires to the respondents. This was thought to allow for a high return rate of the questionnaires and provide answers to questions that the respondents may have. On the other hand, the method would be done on the amount of time needed for the research. That materialised because the survey was completed in record time and many would have been spoilt questionnaires were attended to at the spot and time when the questionnaires were administered.

1.9.7 Data analysis

All the questionnaires were brought together and the process of cleaning and editing was conducted to remove any incomplete questionnaires. After the cleaning and editing were completed, the 1000 questionnaires went through a coding system to classify and group the responses in a format that would be ideal for capturing. The excel spread sheet (ESS) was used (entering/capturing the data) to construct the illustrations relevant for easy comparison of the relationship between the variables. The illustrations used and thus explained were pie

charts, graphs, tables, histograms and polygons which were interpreted. The open-ended questions were grouped into similar groups and each group explained briefly, indicating the position or opinions of the respondents.

1.10 Ethical Consideration

Welman and Kruger (2005:181) argue that ethical considerations should be a critical part of the research, from initiation to analysis and publishing of research findings. The concept of voluntary participation, anonymity, and informed consent was explained to everyone who took part in the research to decide whether to take part. The researcher first submitted the proposal and interview guide to the ethics committee before granted ethics approval.

- The researcher ensured confidentiality of information;
- The researcher sought permission first before collecting data;
- Participants were assured of anonymity; and
- Citizens took part in this research voluntarily.

The researcher explained the objectives of the research and goals to participants. Furthermore, participants were informed that if they wish to withdraw at any time from the study, they may do so, as participating in the study is voluntary. The researcher further explained that whatever information shared by the participant would be treated with confidentiality. The researcher was fully aware of the need for ethical consideration, both as professional and as a requirement by the Cape Peninsula University of Technology's research ethics committee. The rights of all the participants involved in this research were respected and their responses were treated confidentially. Critical to this was maintaining the participants' dignity, allowing them a right to withdraw from the research process when they want to and allowing options not to answer certain questions that would be considered offensive. Ormrod (2005:101) stated that the researcher agrees that there is a need to protect the subjects from harm, should be allowed or given appropriate information on the purpose of the research and their right to privacy.

1.11 Significance of the Research

This study is important as it will offer empirical data regarding factors, and the kind of challenges that residents of informal settlements face. This is important to initiate public debates and social policy concerning informal settlements. The Department of Local housing and local Municipality might find the research valuable and significant information that Government policy makers may use may use to develop a better quality of life in informal settlements. Furthermore, this research is of significance due to the following:

- It will also increase the research output of CPUT.
- It also positions the scholar as an emerging researcher.
- It brings to the fore the quality of life at the selected informal settlements.

1.12 Structurer of Thesis

Chapter One: Introduction and background

The chapter introduces the thesis and outlines the background of this research

Chapter Two: Literature survey consists of; urban migration and development of informal settlements.

Chapter Three: The rural Eastern Cape.

Chapter Four: The social structure of society

Chapter Five: Research design, research methodology, problem statement, research objectives, research question, data collection instrument, data collection methods, data analysis, and data reporting

Chapter Six: Data nalysis

Chapter Seven: Summary of findings and conclusion.

1.13 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter has highlighted the background of the research problem; owing to the migration of people into cities in the hope of better life; informal settlements have grown beyond Governments' capacity. The study has also given a preliminary literature review on informal settlements and quality of life. Furthermore, this chapter has explained the introduction background, problem statement, research questions and objectives. An overview of the research methodology was briefly discussed in this chapter, which is expanded in chapter three. As stated in the research methodology, interviews will be conducted with residents of Barcelona. The research findings may assist the local government in improving service delivery by identifying existing challenges of living in informal settlements and finding ways to improve basic needs to its people.

CHAPTER TWO

URBAN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

2.1 Introduction

The heritage of apartheid will remain on for decades in South Africa, the inequalities of the past by way of unfairness, immigration and urbanisation jurisdiction are unable to refashioned with ease. South Africa has known with their dejected history of racially established government interferences in eradicating and the influence of its citizens that affected the quality of life of the people (Anderson; Romani; Phillips; Wentzel & Tlabela, 2007: 133–161). South African democratic government came into power in the early 1990s. This government detached the principal idea of this pain for several people but not fundamentally the permanent effects. People from poor rural areas found it difficult to break through from their situation, as they are the most trapped in the legacy of the apartheid homeland policy. Households that can send a family member to migrant for them to benefit financially, or have assets such as livestock, that survived the legacy of the former 'homeland' system (Collinson; Tollman and Kahn, 2007:77-84).

Kok, O'Donovan, Bouare and Van Zyl (2003:134) state that migration is a complex global issue and no universal basic concept that is acceptable as a standard criteria definition applicable at all units or scales being local, regional, national and international. They further explain that internal migration occurs when travelling within a country from one city to city or from rural to urban area. In contrast, international migration is relocating from one country to another. Eichman; Hunt; Kerkvliet and Plantinga (2010:316-333) mentioned that there are direct and indirect effects of international migration on the economy regarding the place of previous residence. They added that countries such as United States and Europe, evidence suggests that immigrants arrive with scarce skills and abilities to provide on research and innovation throughputs and technological advance.

The majority of these migrants come from countries where they are increasingly well educated probable from middle class income (Clemens,2011:83 -106). In South Africa basic needs are factors that motivates people to migrate to attain better life. They migrate to urban areas to look for better opportunities, better and safer schools for their children, sufficient salary and career growth. People move around for different reasons; hence this study is interested in investigating why people are relocating in different areas.

According to (McGill, 2003:65) "Most illegal migrants work in the informal sector of South Africa's economy as street vendors or day labourers, and particularly in the gold and diamond mines where almost 200 000 people work. Territorial battles break out, and polls show that many South Africans are unhappy about immigration to their country. Gastrow and Amit (2012:11) state that "South Africa remains the traditional destination country for migrants and refugees moving south due to the perceived higher level of safety, greater economic

opportunities is provided, as well as the protection the country offers for migrant rights” (Humanitarian Bulletin, issue 13, 2014).

The informal settlements are overcrowded. However, people are forced to live there because of unemployment. They perceive them as a potential area of income and the only way to take advantage of the limited developments in the country (Mutsiya & Yarime 2014:205-215). There are several reasons why people are not in the means of buying houses or even building their own, such as unemployment and lower-income, which also has bad impact on the economy (Wekesa, 2011: 238–245).

Malinga (2002:2), informal settlements are the most expanding township sections and provide housing for an increasing number of township inhabitants, despite their inadequacies as residential environments. Informal structures are symbolized by the lack of proper planning and unplanned development. The location of these settlements is always too far from the city and the industry. They are commonly located in environmentally hazardous circumstances related to dangers. They lack government economic subsidy services and infrastructure, and they do not attract investors (COURC, 2005:15). Citizens residing in the informal houses are prone to poverty and isolated from the labour market.

The continuous growth of informal settlements has got global attention, although the government has covered a large amount of housing since 1994. Huchzermeyer and Karam (2006:41) posit that the informal Settlement Upgrading Programme had intervened by calling a paradigm shift in improving informal settlement. The Millennium Development aims to improve the lives of million of people living in the informal dwellers around the world (UN 2000:5). Millennium Development Goal (MDG) was grouped and defined as Target 11, focusing on all areas lacking basic services, living under harmful conditions, and poor building structures and exclusion (UN-Habitat 2005).

2.2 Factors of Migration

Frances (2014:2) define migration as a group or individual moving from one society to another. His emphasis is mainly on leaving your whole social activities round and starting a new social one in different regions. Internal migration is better than international migration, the UN estimates that there are 763 million internal migrants who are not living in their place of birth but within their country of birth. The figures suggested that internal migrants outnumber international migrants. This difference can lead to some highly-skilled individuals from developing countries migrating to more developed countries (World Bank, 2011). Internal migration transpired in poorer countries, with predominantly important move from rural to urban towns in parts of Asia and Africa.

Foresight, (2011: 9) posit that between 114 and 192 million people are estimated to be living in urban cities on coastal floods plains in Africa and Asia by 2060. Immigrants are mostly beneath skilled use, and are exposed to the sequels of the environmental change. Economic

and social changes are key drivers of this internal migration (Foresight, 2011: 9). Migration is presumed to be voluntary and is suitable to be distinguished by movement regarding environmental risk, towards fast growing urban centres (Geddes; Adger; Arnell; Black; Thomas, 2012:951-967). Geddes et al. (2012:951-967) further explained that there is a connection between rural and urban areas like infrastructures and facilities such as transferral of resources associated with migration, food, and money role in converting strategies at household quantity. There is always connection between those who moved from the place of birth and those who stay behind.

de Haas (2014:283-323) point out that migration can obtain new income spout that reduce exposure in the zones that people move from. Migrants are also facing policies and regulations challenges and water shortage, expand ultimatum from hazards, and areas to which they move. The municipalities and government will be held responsible, but with change dispensation of governance, ability challenges are likely to constitute international growth and adaptation policies (de Haas, 2014:283-323). Egger and Litchfield (2019:1-22) suggested that some of the challenges are faced by immigrants are their earnings are likely to remain fairly low compared to those of individuals with a similar educational background in other higher-income countries. However, this tend to cause tension between immigrant and the citizens of the country, with the perception that the immigrants are there to steal their jobs. They contribute to the financing of public infrastructure, although they receive lower wages and less benefits than those who are born in the country.

According to Frances (2014:2) migration context has two factors push and pull factor that causes people want to leave their countries and moved to the new country. These factors are also known as drivers of migration such as environmental, economic, social and political. Push factors include violence, war, lack of jobs, pollution, natural disaster, and lack of opportunities. Pull factors include safety and freedom, Jobs and higher income, better environment and better quality of life. Massey and Douglas (1998:307) added that people are pushed and pulled to move from poor rural areas to better urban cities that offers good jobs, health care and education systems of its economy. The study will briefly discuss factors of migration such as environmental, economic, political, and social factors.

2.2.1 Environmental factor

Most of developing countries posed to dangers of weather environmental change (Foresight, 2011; Kolmannskog, 2009; Piguet, 2011 and Warner, 2010:951-967) when people moved into these places migration will be entrenched with migration order that attach, despatch and destination areas that can influence the distance that it will take, scale and period of when they moved. Olson (1979:130) explain the types of external forces that immigrants are a caused of: physical dangers (e.g., floods, volcanic eruptions,); economic deficiency (e.g. deprivation and drought); religious oppression; racial discrimination; ideological oppression.

Warner (2012: 1061-1077) states that environmental migrants are citizens who left their homes and countries due to environmental disturbance or terror of natural catastrophes. These people are usually not acknowledged by the government or global agencies. Martin (2012:1045-1060) shares the same sentiments that migrations originated by the abrupt and violent beginning of floods, overwhelming natural disasters alike as earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis, and the "silent violence" of drought, famine and the beginning of food scarcity, crop failure and water pollution, air and soil that often result on individuals had to look for better opportunities elsewhere.

In 2010 the earthquake hit Haiti, claimed 90,000 lives, and displacing over 1.5 million others. Similarly, Syria in 2006-2011 experienced a shortage of rain and water which was awful, triggering countless households to suffer the loss of their farms and had to relocate into big towns. This drought had escalated food prices, open doors for poverty. Environment factors are also important and can cause people to migrate (Warner, 2010:402-413). McLeman and Smit (2006:31-52) surmise that individuals might be lacking the means that allows them to relocate, while environmental change possible may to a great extend, terminate this resource support they depend on.

Adams and Adger (2013: 413-423) state that authorities are facing challenges to those areas that are discovered to be environmental threat constituted by migration. In-between states consequently of environmental change are complex; they can initiative migration while it is to be expected through its relation with more immigration operators, while motion might be in the direction and not apart from threat. Additionally, the economy is one of the challenges that rises from migration and thus related to significant imbalances within and between states.

2.2.2 Economic factor

Hunter; Luna and Norton (2015:377-397) define economic migration as when individuals moved from rural to urban areas regardless the movement is seasonal or as long as it is inside their border state. Hunter et.al. (2015:377-397) further postulated that if economic circumstances are not approvingly well and seem to be hazardous of deteriorating, many people will emigrate to a better economy. Marshall (2015:96-112) explained that economic factors bring together labour criteria of a country, unemployment circumstances and the comprehensive health of its economy.

Economic migrants are wan as regarded international migration for the perspective of highest income, greater opportunities of employment, and frequently, the aspiration to break free from their home nation's societal and political conditions. The poverty distribution in the country by province is illustrated below in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Poverty by province

	Population	Households	Average household size	Households in poverty	People in poverty (based on population)*	People in poverty (based on households)*	Intensity of poverty
EC=Eastern Cape, FS = Free State, GTG = Gauteng, KZN = KwaZulu, LIMP = Limpopo, MP = Mpumalanga NC = Northern Cape, NW = North West and WC = Western Cape							
EC	6,996,976	1,773,395	3.9	12.7%	888,616	878,363	43.3%
FS	2,834,714	946,639	3	5.5%	155,909	156,195	41.7%
GTG	13,399,724	4,951,137	2.7	4.6%	616,387	614,931	44.1%
KZN	11,065,240	2,875,843	3.8	7.7%	852,023	841,472	42.5%
LIMP	5,799,090	1,601,083	3.7	11.5%	666,895	681,261	42.3%
MP	4,335,964	1,238,861	3.5	7.8%	338,205	338,209	42.7%
NC	1,193,780	353,709	3.4	8.8%	105,053	105,830	42.5%
NW	3,748,436	1,248,766	3	6.6%	247,397	247,256	42.0%
WC	6,279,730	1,933,876	3.2	2.7%	169,553	167,087	40.1%

Source; own construction adopted from Stats South Africa 2016

Longhi; Nijkamp and Poot, 2010: 355–387) added that these migrants are most likely coming from middle class income, where citizens are progressively well-educated. Longhi et.al (2010: 355–387) further compared the income of immigrants in higher-income countries, that even though there is a similar education background to those who are born in the country, immigrants will remain in the low wage rates and they will remain exploited. Peri (2009:135-169) expounds that this unfairness is likely to usher highly-skilled individuals from evolve countries migrating to further prosperous countries. The individuals moved to progressive countries over decades looking to find employment and send their income back home to their families, this is customary in south-north.

In South migration considered 36% of all worldwide migration, whereas North actions accounted for 35%. Migration Policy Institute states that migration between emerging countries is created within neighbourhoods, recognising networks, and earning gaps. Migration between

emerging countries is created within neighbourhoods, recognising networks, earning gaps, and recurrent migration. The expanding occurrence of south economic migration can carry on as the obstacles to migration (International Migration Report 2017:1-30). Fischetti (2015) suggest that some migrants are less skilled and are not educated enough, they find it difficult to migrate and get opportunities from developed countries. Additionally, economic impel individuals to move to countries where there are better opportunities for employment. Studies has revealed that circular migration have more positive progress results than those who permanently settle within their destination. De Haan (2000:1) state that they are likely to transfer large capital back home to their country of origin.

Additionally, pull factors within the country of destination are more likely to impact the conclusion methods of economic migrants, advising that there should be attempts made to make sure that normal rules are embraced to guard the rights of circular migrants (De Haan, 2000:1).

2.2.3 Social factor

Adger (2000:364) explain that social factors do play part on influencing people to migrate, this begins with human needs and impulse to attain a better standard of living. Social factors that forces individuals to migrate are pressures together with government policies, threats on the environment, use of force on social structures, incomes, civil conflict and limited resources. Even though communities are going through challenges and are constantly changing, resilience can be regarded as made up of, or shaped by, the dynamic structures of livelihoods, having to acquire resources and social institutions.

Locke; Adger; and Kelly (2000:24-35) are of the opinion that ‘when people experienced that their supply base is delicate or unreachable, their set of livings are uncertain, or their community institutions are stiff, or when external changes are rapid and far extend, important disturbance might emerge’. This speculates the rupture of social capital, losing resources, and the absence of feasible living possibilities. Castell (2018:1-7) agreed that individual often move to seek higher quality life for themselves or families, the example will be taking their children to greater school or looking for a job opportunity that would have adequate income and also imperative advantages and career development prospects. People are migrating to pursue resources such as life-saving surgical procedure and health therapy that are unreachable in where they live.

Jamieson (2000:203) mentioned that those who feel socially disconnected are more likely to relocate from their rural homes if circumstances allow them. Those who are committed tend to leave only if they feel their choices are limited. In addition, a study done by (Kloep, Hendry, Glendinning, Ingebrigtsen and Espnes, 2003:99-101) found that feeling unappreciated by the community could cause young people to relocate from their rural area. The factors that are recognised as contributing to feelings of social detachment amongst young people include

geographical isolation, badly paid work, unrewarding jobs, a lack of accessible transport choices, shortage on housing, peer pressure and lack of opportunities to get together as young people, socialising. Kloep et.al (2003:99-101) added that these elements were underlined in the survey of young people that was conducted over the Highlands and Islands.

Spencer, Smith, Thompson, Fairbrother, Hoared, Fouchee and Curtis (2019:97-107) added that distinctions between young people's values/priorities and older community members are linked to feelings of social detachment. Migration is a social process based on links between sending and receiving areas and can become self-generating through 'cumulative causation'. The social connections forged by previous migration create the connections to sustain future migration.

2.2.4 Political factor

Simpson and Sparber (2013:414 - 438) state that political situations that create hesitation in the country can serve as a push factor, while well-functioning countries that are democratic societal and enlarge the benefits might entice new migrants. Push factors are associated with a political state of the country, including war, ill-treatment, crime, dishonesty, or prejudice, while pull factors consist of established property rights, law and order, and freedom. Kennedy, Kidd, McDonald and Biddle (2015: 317–332) posit that the country's government, whether authoritarian or democratic, is bound to influence the net welfare of the people. The governments should be liable for the welfare of the citizens, yet too often, these are left to determine their own destiny.

In some countries where there is no political democracy, there are restrictive civil and political liberties for their citizens, which is another push for the migration of people. Many people are forced to migrate because of a war, civil war or state policies that discriminates against particular categories of its people or the political opposition of those in power. David (2017:1-14) concurs that when the political environment is antagonist, economic conditions enhances poor, this becomes a migration cause for political and economic reasons.

Most migrants leave for democratic countries to pursue a better quality of life, freedom, career, and education. Collier and Hoeffler (2004:22) concur that country's economic performance is considered a crucial factor. Economic adversity makes people rebel when the government cannot deliver services to improve its citizenry standard and lead to instability. Countries that are politically stable with citizenship laws in place may transitional the consequences of immigration. Those who has failed in combining policies and laws for immigrants, could face a challenge of political strength and may cause a security dilemma (Adamson, 2006:35-73).

Equally, harmony and political firmness can count as a pull factor at the end of the line. Cultural and racial disputes, and wars are also reasons why people run away from their countries to seek greater places and opportunities (Guild and Van Selm, 2005:304). The observation that

the government is unfit to tighten its borders may perhaps expand their safety concern of the host residents and guide them considering opposing political supremacy as an obligatory for their security and survival. Citizens might reciprocate to immigration if immigrants are regarded as social or economic burden. When immigration may take advantage of the measurement of government to supply the public with sufficient amenities, engendering bitterness against immigrants (Alexseev and Hofstetter, 2006:132). According to Andreas (2003:110) Government's authority and power is seen on effective high security on border control activities checking travel documents, inspecting cargo and luggage, patrolling coastlines and airports, catching illegal entrants. Salehyan (2014:1-5) state that humanitarian migrants do not choose to determine their destination than immigrants. Many asylum seekers will flee to the nearest safe country that will accept them.

In contrast, economic migrants will move to countries that their skills are either needed or have better circumstances than their country of origin. Salehyan expanded that refugees becomes war migrants or asylum seekers. Asylum seeking is a straight outcome of the discharge of political migrants from an unfair state to a more democratic country. In those mentioned above, when political conditions in terms of regulations and political situations worsening abroad or improving from place of birth it will determine whether people migrate or not (UNHCR, Statistical yearbook 2009, UNHCR, Geneva, 2010: 36).

2.3 Causes of Urban Migration

Mlambo (2018: 63-70) opines that the motivation to migrate is divided into the elements that inspire people to relocate to urban areas, from urban to rural areas, and those that permit the change to occur. This separation is to ensure that all characteristics determine policy makers, carefully measure rural migration conclusions, and that policy proposition are suitable given the nature of an individual's motivations. Kollamparambil (2017: 2145-2163) state that the initial analysis of the literature proposed that, rural areas for in-migration, various important causes of motivation and their connected enablers might be as follows: Enablers and encouragers can be identified in terms of out-migration better yet still, it should be eminent that even if these components are directed by policy.

Crow (2010:3-7) explain that it is not to be expected to come from out-migration completely as other groups such as young people for example, may predominantly leave, no matter how good their quality of life in a rural area becomes.

Table 2.2: Encouragers and enablers motivating individuals to move into rural areas

Encouragers	Enablers
Employment	Awareness of local job opportunities High quality of employment (in terms of training, promotion, pay etc). Access to jobs (the availability of public transport, car journey times, flexible working options etc). Affordable housing within commutable distance from employment.

	Awareness of affordable housing options. Local cost of living relative to earning power.
Quality of life	Job availability. Awareness of local job opportunities. An accurate perception of the quality of life available in rural areas. Affordable housing options. Awareness of affordable housing options. Local cost of living relative to earning power. Quality and accessibility of the local environment. Access to outdoor activities and other leisure activities. Perceived strong sense of community in the local area. Social/family connections.
Family considerations (the assumption that rural areas offer the best environment for bringing up children)	Affordable housing options. Awareness of affordable housing options. The availability of high quality childcare, nursery and school provision, and appropriate access to it. Awareness of the services and facilities available locally. Local family and/or social connections. Perceived strong sense of community in the local area. Access to key services such as doctors and dentists. Job availability / the ability to work remotely in current employment. Awareness of local job opportunities. Quality and accessibility of the natural environment
Family ties / responsibilities	Job availability/ability to work remotely in current employment. Awareness of local job opportunities. Affordable housing. Awareness of affordable housing options
Opportunities available for retirees to enjoy a change of lifestyle	Affordable housing. Awareness of affordable housing options. Quality and accessibility of local medical services. Availability of appropriate housing /sheltered/supported accommodation etc), and awareness of what is available. Public transport connections. Quality of the natural environment. Opportunities to get involved in local community activities. Good quality and appropriate shops, services and leisure facilities available.

Source; Crow: 2010:7 from Crow (2010:3-7)

In terms of out-migration, encouragers and enablers can also be identified. However, it should be noted that even if policy does address all these factors, it is not likely to stem out-migration entirely as some groups (for example, young people) may be particularly determined to leave, no matter how good their quality of life in a rural area becomes. Policy should also carefully consider the implications of stemming out-migration from rural areas, given the potential benefits that this can bring in terms of helping residents to acquire new skills and experiences. The constitution allows free movement of citizens in the country without any pre-conditions, but it would appear that there is a gap that has not been exploited.

The growth and development of agro-based industries and intensification of farming and rural based agro-industries would inevitably reduce the migration. Jowah (2013:240-248) identified numerous factors that would positively impact rural life improvement and help develop a reverse flow of migration. The rural development model is illustrated in figure 2. 1 below.

Figure 2. 1 Jowah’s rural development model for South Africa

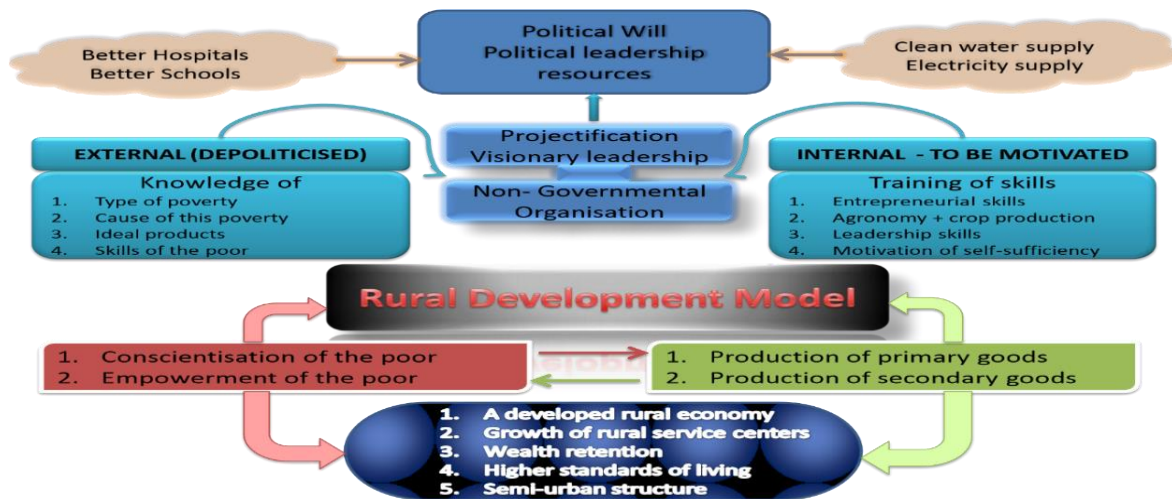


Figure 1. Proposed rural development model for Bizana in South Africa. Source: Own construction.

Source: Jowah, 2013:240-248

The model suggests that the development of the rural “lands” will bring people the same comfort they are looking for in towns. A rural development programme that focuses on development of agro-based industries will open job opportunities for the citizen. This programme may enable the development of small towns and rural service centres that will provide much-needed jobs. Considering that most of the informal settlement inhabitants are not employable or most probably unemployable. Besides, South Africa imports agricultural products which could have been grown at home and allow for employment and development of food processing economies.

From the foregoing literature it is clear that there are specific factors that encourage the migration of individuals into urban centres. This is outside of foreign migrants who are economic refugees (Eweje, 2009:207-223) but internal migration of citizens looking for better opportunities within their country's borders. In concurrence with the model above is the assertion by Crow (2010:7) suggesting that there are specific “encouragers and associated enablers” for urban-migration.

These are illustrated and detailed in table 4.3 below.

Table 2.3: Encouragers and enablers ffrom rural to urban migration

Encouragers	Enablers
Desire to pursue higher education opportunities available elsewhere	Limited higher education opportunities are available locally. Limited extra-curricular opportunities available locally. Limited leisure facilities and/or opportunities to socialise locally for those in higher education. Limited opportunities for work experience and/or part-time jobs available locally. Peer/family pressure to move elsewhere for higher education. Ambitions to have the best higher education available. The desire for more autonomy/personal freedom. The desire for adventure and new life experiences. Dissatisfaction with the choice of lifestyle opportunities available

Desire for more autonomy / personal freedom	personal freedom Dissatisfaction with the nature and priorities of the local community. Feeling undervalued/ignored by the local community. Peer/family pressure. Dissatisfaction with the choice of lifestyle opportunities available. Dissatisfaction with local affordable housing options. Dissatisfaction with the local cost of living compared to the average earning power of young people in rural areas.
Desire to pursue job opportunities available elsewhere	Attraction of the range, nature and quality of employment available elsewhere, compared to that available locally. Attraction of the accessibility of jobs available elsewhere compared to those available locally (in terms of public transport connections, car journey times etc). Social/family pressure. The attraction of professional contacts and networks available elsewhere, compared to locally
Desire to experience an urban lifestyle	Dissatisfaction with the choice of lifestyle opportunities available locally. An accurate perception of the quality of life available in urban areas. Dissatisfaction with the number and range of leisure facilities and shops available locally (especially those suitable for young people). Dissatisfaction with the cost of living in rural areas. Peer pressure to try pursuing an urban lifestyle.

Source; Crow: 2010:7

The above tables demonstrate the in-depth perception of the rationale beyond the movement of individuals into and out of rural areas. Therefore, this review cannot provide an overview of rural migration decisions or assess how such decisions are influenced. People migrate from rural areas to cities for different reasons, such as seeking better employment and better opportunities. This has an impact on the well-being of citizens (Xabendlini, 2010:25-30).

However, the government cannot provide houses for all these people increasing informal settlements. This harms the government where it seems they are not providing sufficient essential services.

Wekesa (2011: 238–245) posit that the growth of informal settlements in developing countries is considered as a practical solution. Still, the main concern is they harm people’s quality of life. These living conditions exposed residents to life-threatening diseases that could be harmful to kids and those who have chronic conditions (Wekesa, 2011: 238–245). Mels (2009: 330-337) supports the latter by stating that these informal townships are commonly known to have a low income, with no proper financial stability, and living under tremendously poverty circumstances.

2.4 History of informal settlements and Urban Segregation

Developing countries globally such as Asia, South America and South Africa are experiencing growth of informal dwellers based on citizens expectations for a better quality of life (Chikoto, 2009:49). Huchzermeyer and Karam, (2006:43) believe that this type of accommodation is a result of apartheid structure where discriminatory strategies, ineffective authority, exploitation, unsuitable rules, non-inclusive economic activities, poor cities administration policies, and dysfunctional and discriminatory land. They exist because their growth is faster than the

capacity of the government to provide houses for everyone (Huchzermeyer & Karam, 2006:43).

Worden 1994:42-43) state that there is no control over the plot's size; people use any space that would be suitable for them, and their families, the only space available will be the paths between shacks. Typically the shacks are built close together and this becomes an issue when one shack is caught on fire; most shacks if not all burn because they would be close together. According to Bonner and Segal (1998:12), lack of housing in South Africa has been an issue dated back in the early 1920s, where South African Municipal authorities were in charge of housing and managing black people. However, they could not keep up with the growth in numbers of black people migrating to the cities seeking employment.

When diamond fields and gold mines from Kimberley and Witwatersrand were established, people from different areas of the country moved to these places seeking employment. The development of gold and diamond created so many jobs, it was a demand for labour that resulted in the city being flooded by people coming from rural areas to break free from poverty and scarcity which has had a significant influence on society.

Black males from rural areas left their families behind and migrated to urban areas to work in the mines (Chikoto, 2009:49). The pressure from municipalities resulted in establishing the Stallard Commission, whose mandate was implemented in the Natives Urban Areas Act No 21 of 1923 that state that "any urban authority may set apart and lay out one or more areas of land for the occupation, residence and other reasonable requirements of natives as separate area. Any land so defined or set apart is hereinafter called a location or native village". The recommendations gave municipality powers to enforce residential segregation and ban property rights to black people, as they were perceived not to belong to the city.

Bonner and Segal (1998:11) state that black miners were offered between six months and one-year labour contracts. Black people had a hard life in the mines. Migrant workers were forced to carry documents that would identify them and have details of their work contracts and permitted the authorities to exert control over their movements (Mears, 2005:83-108). African people could only be permanent in the cities within municipal areas and where their skills were needed. Before the group areas act, municipalities tried to enforce urban apartheid issuing regulations that required black people to live in the created locations. Black people did not have the rights to buy property in urban areas, let alone living there. They were only tolerable to live by their employers owning property (Sapire 1989; Worden, 1994:44).

Immigrants resided in the informal settlements who were filled to capacity, where conditions were unhealthy for human habitation (Bonner & Segal 1998:12). As Johannesburg expanded, there was a demand for African labour; the challenge was a place to stay. The informal

settlements called Vrededorp nearby Pimville location were congested, resulting in people moving to Native Townships and Newclare, which surrounded it (Worden, 1994:37). The Johannesburg City Council had a challenge of housing shortages resulting in City advising and issuing permits to allow those who are owning houses to accommodate people as tenants. 15000 people moved into the Pimville location, but the challenge was there were only sixty-three taps available to service the people (Huddleston, 1956:120-121). In 1944 thousands of black people started building up their own homes on any available land (Oakes, 1989:356). However, others preferred to move in with others (squatting) to save money, whereas others would rather live in the informal settlements as it was close to places of employment and cheaper. People could save money on transport and be protected against laws intended for black urban dwellers.

In 1950 the government had to build houses in Soweto to fight backlog. In addition, the the form of urban segregation that researchers mentioned was the segregation laws to keep movement control of black people who came to urban cities for employment reasons and manage those moving to municipal houses. In the 1850s Eastern Cape, cities such as Port Elizabeth, East London, Grahamstown, and Graaff-Reinet, were given a notice requiring all non-white people to reside in the locations that were formed, called Native Strangers' Location (Fox, Nel and Reintges, 1991:60) The regulations were issued in 1857 for the control of blacks in the city. East London was declared a town with a comprehensible heritage of enforced racial separation in 1872 (Fox, et.al. 1991:60).

The urban migration in the Eastern Cape was to separate people according to their races, far from white people, while blacks and coloured had their locations. According to Maylam (2009:23-34) urban segregation in Cape Town was not direct before the twentieth century, the entrenchment of separate development in South Africa was noticed soon after the National Party came into power in 1947. Mercer (2000:51-62) posits that racial segregation and separate development have led to the frustration of black people (low-class citizens) in giving them to live separate locations very far from the rest of the necessary amenities, places with controlled movement. Therefore, the end result soon after liberation, the urban centres had to be opened for more people for which they were not designed.

The spaces left in between the low-class housing facilities and the second class citizens were immediately informally occupied, resulting in the squatter accommodation currently causing problems (Kofele-Kale, 1978:432-452). Bickford-Smith (1990:6) argued that any form of discrimination and eventual segregation did not initially cause animosity among the citizens, but it was divisive. In the Cape Town region in the starting phases of this human deliberately designed racial discrimination, people stayed together. Still, they were discriminated against at work in terms of positions and skills development. The intended aim was not to separate the

racism as people, but it was poised to promote the welfare and livelihood of those classified as whites (Ndlovu, 2006: 659–661).

Numerous white people were equally poor like their coloured and black fellow citizens, which prompted the next step of benefiting and developing whites at the expense of other races. So many numerous whites were numbered amongst the low-class non-whites (Breckenridge, 2014: 70–74) and deliberate programs gradually developed with the intentions of uplifting those that belonged to the same colour with the ruling class. Therefore, the introduction of the separate development ushered in the new order; best positions, best places to live on, best beaches and restaurants were for “whites only”.

Maylam, (2009:23-34) further explained that some measures of urban segregation were clear and straightforward. In contrast, others were indirect, using segregation through housing, public health, Education Act or planning of new laws. The Group Areas Act No. 41 of 1950 was used for people of colour to move from good enough areas for white people to take over. For the purpose of this Act groups of people were classified as follows: (i) “a white group, in which shall be included any person who in appearance or generally accepted as a white person” (ii) “native group any person who is in fact a member of an aboriginal race or Tribe of Africa” (iii) “a coloured group any person who is not a member of a white group or a native group”.

Following the Bantu Education Act No. 47 of 1953, education was racial classified to keep. A low and inferior education was given to the black people to keep them as low-class citizens. Clark and Worger (2004:48-52) observed that the apartheid state constructed the apartheid educational system with the primary intention of keeping black people at the low levels. The objective was to restrict them (blacks) from going into subjects that would open up opportunities for them to be technicians and managers, but rather make their drawers of water and cutters of wood. The idea of this structure of education was to provide and or enable the blacks and coloureds to have certain levels of literacy without empowering them to develop themselves (Byrnes,1996:74).

Medical facilities were distributed according to the class category as determined by the act on separate development. More resources were available to the whites, less was provided to the coloureds and Indians, with the very least given to the blacks (Ndimande, 2013:20-35). Technically the structure discouraged the urbanisation of the indigenous people at the advantage of the settler minority and the coloureds who either as a result of mixed parentage or Asians who had come as slaves. Whites (as per official constitutional definition of people of the European descent) were prioritised with regards to educational subsidies between a white child and that of a black child in the ratio of R1 – black child, R6 – Coloured / Asian and R20.00- white child (Christopher,2001:449-466). Mabin (1990:4) investigated other forms of indirect segregation legislation such as public health as well as overcrowded and unhygienic living conditions of urban Africans, they were perceived to be a curse. Parnell (1988:311) did an

investigation on Slums Act No. 53 of 1934, where people were removed under the justification of public health care. The main reason was to remove black communities and create adequate land for the settlement of the whites.

Royston and Narsoo, (2006:3) state that state-sponsored programmes forced the removal of native people in the urban areas. This created more land for the building of houses for the white minority and the second-class citizens. Blacks were sent to what became known as Bantustans, based on their language, and these were always outside of the urban settlements. Ndimande (2013:20-35) postulated that to divide and control ethnic communities, as there was also a change due to growing resistance to apartheid, people were “zoned according to the languages”. The end of apartheid brought about the sudden migration to the previously prohibited urban areas and allowed for restructuring social structures. Whatever land that was not occupied was immediately occupied by the new migrants coming from the Bantustans, with no education and essentially unemployable.

Aguilera (2017:132) opines that the gap created by the exclusion of blacks from living in town became too large in that everyone aspired for a better life, and urban settings were associated with quality life. These put constraints on the municipalities whose resources are not adequate for new responsibilities in the form of land, infrastructure and the funding required (Brau, Mueller and Lee, 2014:33-42). The municipalities are constrained with limited funding for land purchase, the procurement of material and the final delivery of the services. Service delivery strikes are rampant and are increasing (Alexander, 2014:33-42) because every citizen believes that they have a constitutional right to the quality of life. In their view, the quality life referenced is the ability to have a home, with water, and lighting as basic requirements necessary by the standards of the constitution.

2.5 Forced removal people of colour

Forced removal of black people where they have lived for generations to unfamiliar places were the most demeaning experience in the history of South Africa. The government policy of removing people and was done under the pretext of pacifying people by putting them along their tribal and language groups to create prosperity and harmony (Lodge, 2011:234-235). White people who professed to be believers in Christianity were allegedly behind designing these policies. It was further alleged that God’s intention, and this pointed out to a particular people selected by God according to the biblical principles (Webb and Kriel, 2000:19-49).

It is alleged that the white churches were themselves involved in protecting their privileges and allowing the government to recognise them. Going against the government would attract unneeded attention, so they helped in the movement of blacks and coloureds from their churches.

The structure allowed a small number of whites occupied the best part of the cities, the coloureds were given the second-best, with blacks getting the least. Coloured people were

allowed to stay in town in segregated coloured and Asian areas, but they needed permission to stay in town (Clarkson and Worger, 2013:3). The two churches that opposed that initially were the Jehovah's Witnesses and the Roman Catholic Church, to be followed later by the Anglican Church.

According to Simpson (249:266) these white churches were politicised and failed to understand the mission for which they established, yet they continued to minister to black people in the Bantustans. There was little evidence of empathy towards their less privileged blacks, which removed the church's influence from the poor communities. Shore (2009:36) states that Christianity in the early stages was the centre for education and development amongst the natives, but lost this blessing by adopting apartheid. The many missionary schools were closed and the only education available to the natives became Bantu Education. Shore (2009:36) further proposes that this action by the churches created the gap later to be experienced when majority rule came to be.

The unprecedented influx evidenced this into urban settings by chronically poor, semi-illiterate unskilled and unemployable natives fighting for a comeback into towns. Kgatla (2013:120) stated that initially, focused on the movement of blacks and coloureds to the "townships." Bantustans were established and more natives were forcibly stripped of their South African citizenship. These were forcibly moved to the Bantustans (black African homeland in South Africa), which was established for black populations of South Africa in line with the policy of forced removals and forced Bantustan citizenship. The grouping of ethnic groups together was made the scapegoat for this inhuman behaviour that made people less important by race (Salaelo & Kgatla, 2013:120).

Figure 2.2 Forced removal from District Six



People were dragged out of the district for simply being black, which was meant for separate development. They had to be told where to stay by settlers from another continent in their land of origin.



An African mother leaves District Six after her only home was destroyed, leaving her and her child homeless – their sin was they were born black and therefore did not qualify to stay amongst those of a higher class by race.

Source; Heseltine: 2017

Like in any other part of the country, the forced removals of District Six were inhumane (Posel, 2011: 319–368) and the thought of whites being a chosen race was promoted. People were drugged out, many were hurt and never allowed medical attention where those of a higher race would go. They were forced into informal settlements and eventually into small crowded cement and mortar 20 square lodgings because they were considered sub-human (Geyer, 1989:251-269). The investigation done by Patzky and Walker (1984:1) shows that between the years of 1960, which was three years after enactment, to 1982 when the report was compiled, 3.5 million people were aggressively and brutally relocated. These people were relocated to areas that they knew nothing about, resulting in other people moving on their own to other locations.

Many more millions migrated to other countries as political refugees and their livelihoods were destroyed, with many others disappearing and not being accounted for. Clarkson and Worger (2013:3) states that amongst these that were removed and relocated, many Indians and coloureds were also relocated but within the urban areas generally further away from town than the white homesteads. Pilger (2007:197) concurs and adds that many children were affected, and many died or had their whole lives and livelihood destroyed for the rest of their lives. Morris (2011:35) believed that apartheid laws were there to keep South Africa “racially pure” while supporting what the protagonists (white Christians among them) referred to this as civilisation and maintenance of race purity. The claim was made that the creator assigned these was assigned as guardians over blacks and were expected to maintain racial purity by removing blacks to the Bantustans.

3.5 million non-white people were removed from their homes between 1960 and 1983, by the apartheid authorities. The Group Areas Act No.41 of 1950 enforced residential race-based segregation. Hundreds of thousands were evicted and robbed of their land and places of birth

in the name of promoting racial purity in the land. Patzky and Walker (1985:1-8) mentioned some of the places prominently known for the evictions are, namely; Sophia town in Johannesburg which was undertaken with a lot of resistance and blood shed, resulting in a significant loss of property by the natives (1955 -1963); Infamous removals from District Six in Cape Town of people of different colours who had lived together harmoniously for nearly 100 years (1968).

According to Kgatla (2013:121-122) there were various motives for forced removal, he further explained his investigation and list the following reasons: See table 2.4 below

Table 2.4 Various motives for forced removal

Ethnic purity	Removal of people of colour from their home area was a purposeful government policy intended to remove black people fiercely from certain geographic areas meant for homogenous ethnically white.
Exclusive self-interest	Although the 1913 and 1936 segregation laws were in operation, there were still productive land that black people occupied. The government had to find a way to get the land back to use white agricultural farmers and government projects.
Homeland policy:	Homelands were established to achieve the grand policy of apartheid, some of them were situated in small areas. The government had to make a plan to remove people from one area to another to create a space for Homelands. Further forced removals were an essential tool of the government to strip all black people of any political rights as well as their citizenship
Implementation of the Group Areas Act	The Group Areas Act No.41 of 1950 mandated residential segregation, and black people were forcibly removed from areas that whites could use. Blacks were removed from towns and dumped in reserves, where they were exploited as cheap labour.
Military bases	Black people living in the plain open land close to mountains had to be removed peacefully if they do not resist. Otherwise, they will be forcibly removed, without compensation, making way for military base.
Security:	As the war of liberation for South Africa intensified. The apartheid state adopted a hostile foreign policy stance towards African countries that were in the frontline of resistance against the oppressive apartheid system, mainly targeting southern African countries such as Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia, attacking government targets within the borders of South Africa, the apartheid government felt more insecure. The long border stretch exacerbated this from Mozambique in the East, Zimbabwe in the North, Botswana and Namibia in the West. It was difficult to deploy troops along such a long border and to patrol it. International sanctions also took their toll on the regime. As a way of managing the crisis, a buffer zone along the borders had to be created and maintained

Source; own construction from (Kgatla, 2013:121-122)

The apartheid government had strategies that were successfully composed for removing black people from their land. Although their reasons maintained that this removal was there to benefit black and white people (Evans; Egan and Hall, 2018:95-102). Black societies were to make space for white farmers. One of the reasons that caused the removal of black people from their homes was ‘sanitation syndrome’ as whites started to associate black urban people as filth with diseases and crime. Swanson (1977:1-15) believes that Cape Town in South Africa was

hit by bubonic plague in 1901 that was hosted by rats that transmitted the virus. This has caused six to seven thousands black people to be moved from the central city to Ndabeni because the plague was associated with black people.

It was named 'black death' Saunders (1984:194) concur that black people's linkage to the virus that caused concerns that they will infect white people and were forced to move from their homes actually started many years ago. The plague outbreak was not the reason. He further explained that there was similar outcome on the widespread of influenza 1918. The dreadful circumstances that blacks were living under drew attention to authorities, and they decided to demolished Ndabeni and Africans be removed further out of town.

The situation in Port Elizabeth was also similar in 1901 where the beginning of the plague provoked local authorities to forcefully remove black people from the city to a township called New Brighton (Swanson, 1978:47). Parnell (1988:278) concurs that the removals of black people and health concerns connection goes far beyond the plague outbreak. When the plague outbreak hit Johannesburg the local municipality removed blacks from the urban to Klipspruit township that was newly built. A similar situation occurred in Durban 1902 when the plague hit it, Blacks were removed far from town into a location put aside, as they were seen as a health threat to the white people. This arrangement was made between the apartheid officials and the Department of Health to move black people from the health issues of urban cities to settlement (Parnell, 1988:278). Black people were removed from their places of birth for various reasons mentioned in the study, being health issues or giving space to white people.

Feinberg, (1993:65-109) posit that the growth of the informal settlements was caused by the removal of people from their households to new parts of townships. This movement of black people from their homes far from white people with reasons that whites were anxious of the diseases brought by blacks, was used as an excuse. South Africans are still experiencing hardships and growth of informal settlements even in this democratic government.

The National Party legally introduced and implemented apartheid in 1948 when they came into power. The government of the time entrenched ten homelands under the Building on Native Land Act No. 27 of 1913, the purpose of the Act was "to make further provision as to the purchase and leasing of land by Natives and other Persons in the several parts of the Union and for other purposes in connection with the ownership and occupation of land by Natives and other person". This law became the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act No.26 of 1970, which state that "Every Bantu person in the Republic shall, if he is not a authority areas citizen of any self-governing Bantu territory in the Republic and is not a prohibited immigrant in the Republic, be a citizen of one or other territorial authority area".

The law ruled that Homelands is where all black people in South Africa are citizens from, regardless if a person is or never been to homeland, as long as one is black, they were declared as Homeland citizen where their language was spoken. This law forced black people to move from urban cities to Homelands, for influx control, when they want to apply for passport they were only allowed to do it in their Homeland (Beinart and Delius, 2014:667-688). The purpose of this was to allow the creation a country for whites and deny blacks the citizenship. This system would help the apartheid government not to have responsibilities towards black people in the country. The law worsened the situation as it became overcrowding and impoverishment in those rural areas. When black people refused forced removal, the government will use Homelands, black leaders, through bribes to persuade the people to relocate.

The incentives such as money, farming equipment and houses in different areas would be given to Chiefs if they agreed to persuade people to move from the areas. Moreover, if they resist, the government would apply a policy of division and law of discriminatory sanctions such as not providing essential services (Turok, 2011:41).

2.6 Housing Policy for Black People

The form of accommodation used for black people in urban cities is mining compounds and hostels (Ramutsindela, 2013:290-297) . It was used as the primary instrument of labour control. Private companies also used private compounds convenient for control purposes and transport costs and accommodated housing workers close to their workplace. Ramphele (1993:1) mentioned that the type of the compound used was the hostel, which was also known as 'barracks' those single room hostels were used as a primary form of employee accommodation in urban cities mostly reliant on migrant labour. Murray (2007:3-33) further explain that the first hostels were built in 1878. Compounds and hostels were a significant form of discrepancy housing that exclude single workers from other urban residents. The dwellers at these hostels became deeply exposed to urban violence, as hostels are associated with violence.

Urban segregation has been essentially the primary measurement of the government to control the blacks in urban areas. However residential segregation by itself was inadequate for achieving the control for which the government was striving. The jobs for black people who are below class had to be controlled in various forms. Wilson and Mafeje (1963: 6-7) state that in the twentieth century, an attempt to provide differentiated class housing in black communities. Urban Policymakers set housing parts in different areas that were suitable for black people in the middle class. Langa township in Cape Town was formed in the 1920s as a middle-class township. In the 1930s Lamontville, south of Durban, was considered a classic village that should be used for a better class of migrants (Torr, 1987:35).

In Port Elizabeth, McNamee was also planned as a garden township, while Dube in Soweto was planned as a town for black middle-class home tenure structure. In the 1930s the government used the class-differentiated housing policy for separating people according to their classes as a white 'liberal' agenda. Maylam (2009:12) opines that the perfect 'model' or 'garden' village never came about because of financial strains. Langa, Lamontville and McNamee were not even close to being the best classic place as planned. However, when the new government of National Party came into power, they abandoned the policy of class separated housing with ethnic zoning, from the early 1950s, to strip black South Africans their citizenship.

Talley (2019:237-255) state that this ethnic zoning in townships was applied discreetly, there was little reporting and monitoring from the local authorities and the growth of back settlements became uncontrolled. The urban planners, and city councils, became increasingly committed to racial zoning and the demolition of uncontrolled settlement. In 1973 approximately half of Soweto's areas were ethnically exclusive. Maylam (2009:12) suggest that the recommendations of the Fagan Commission were aimed at getting back social control into urban cities and reverse the movement of black persons. The government used two main instruments Group Areas Act No.41 of 1950 and Prevention of illegal squatting Act No. 52 of 1951, to eliminate black people from urban areas.

Cato Manor in Durban, Sophi Town in Johannesburg and Newclare and the District Six in Cape Town were demolished. There was a major structure programme accompanied those mass removals. The great townships were built included Gugulethu and Nyanga (Cape Town). Soweto in (Johannesburg), KwaMashu and Umlazi in (Durban) (Bickford-Smith, 2001:15-26).

Smit (1990: 77-88) added that in South Africa the informal settlements around cities mainly had been eradicated by mid-1960, replaced by extensive townships. the apartheid government met the housing requirements for black people in the first decade in power. Western (1970:277-308) surmises that Cape Town was designated for Coloured Labour preference area. African people from the Transkei and Ciskei were regarded as illegal applicants in the Western Cape and were not provided with housing during the 1970s. Furthermore, the housing backlog was the reason more coloureds were living in the informal settlements.

Price (1984:295) posits that life was forcefully to further rules, whether segregated to class differentiated, urban housing, city employer management, or ethnically zoned. The comprehensive mission of by-law was in the hands of the municipal departments authorities named 'native administration' until the Bantu Administration Boards took over their duties in 1970s as central government agencies. The government had built limited number of houses for people who can live in the city permanently, they wanted to have a control over urban immigrants.

2.7 White farmer's vs Black farmers during Apartheid Era

According to Young-Hauser; Coetzee and Maramnco, (2015:45-47) the huge part of the rural population in South Africa has been living on agriculture, farming and cropping. Hall (2003:2) pointed out that African farmers produced more than white ones, they could handle their farming land effectively, even managed the economic backlashes than it was with many white farmers. Turok, (2011:41) posit that segregation in 1913 was the first law that was formalised and passed as systematic way of taking black people's land and livestock leaving them in a disadvantage condition. The purchase of land, or leasing or even a right to own were stripped of from Africans, except in "reserves" in areas with no prospects for economic development.

African people suffered a forced removal from their ancestral lands, to work for low wages in the white farms where they worked under inhumane conditions. Those who resisted faced brutal force. Feinberg (2009:39-61) argues that it was difficult for black farmers to provide for their families and people because there was a lack of sustenance and government efforts to reinstate them worsened the situation. The removal of people from their residential areas to other areas, and slaughtering of stock to the carrying volume of the land for black people did not solve the problem. There was a massive backlog on basic services such as electricity, water, health and education services in the homelands. People from rural areas were forced to inhabit only 7% of the total land, instead of improving things it made the situation worse (Turok, 2011:41). Mostert and Pienaar (2010:1) added that the strict law of culling methods, that limited black farmers on amount of stock to sustain capacity of land for the animals, provoked the situation. This resulted in black farm households left with small or no stock for farming as they relied on government for capital.

Harsch (2001:12-18) opine that white farmers had 'white privilege' to get loans with low interest from the government. The lack of resources made it harder for black farmers to fully take care of their own culling, they depend on white farmers. They had to deal with injustice, discrimination, and corruption inequality from management, who were in charge of culling the stock and treated black people harshly and unfairly. The stock that could survive drought season was culled, leaving only old animals for black farmers.

According to Fourie, (2014:142-168) black farmers could not contest with white farmers, it was hard for them as they could not get any assistance from the government. There was a large-scale of culturally established 'expropriation of land without compensation, as black people were not succeeding in farming and were removed from the land. Most of blacks became tremendously poor when they lost their possessions. Access to natural resources were taken away from them, water and minerals were set aside in perpetually for a select few (Farisani,1987).

Baten (2016: 318) mentions that black people were rebellious against white farmers, they boycotted tractors for ploughing because white farmers owned them as they were making life hard for black farmers. Subsequently, black farmers left the land unused, and went to urban towns to seek employment. The majority of blacks who moved to the urban areas to look for employment turn into influx control victims, and they were sent back to their homelands. The separate development system was not what it was “branded to be” and the intention was not to empower people in the separated Bantustans. Firstly, there was no Bantustan for the white settlers, the coloureds (partly descended from whites), Indians, or Malays brought in as slaves (Lowenberg, 1997:62-72). It was in a sense a recognition that the blacks were the indigenous natives of the country, but the settlers claimed responsibility over the blacks.

To further control the African farmer, taxes were introduced, which were unbearable to the black farmer (Acemoglu, 2010: 1037-1078), forcing them to go into perpetual servitude to the white. The idea of charging rent to the indigenous was a clear sign of arrogance because the blacks (the natives) were supposed to charge the settlers rent. Smith (1992:172-181) states that increasingly it became difficult for the blacks to farm. There were no loan facilities to finance farming for the natives, but bank loans and other finance systems were available exclusively to the whites. The area occupied by the whites was increasingly developed with the construction of dams, tarred roads and the railway lines, the land nearest urban centres was reserved for the whites. The Native Land Act No.27 of 1913, distinguished clearly between the white settler privileges and that of the indigenous. Subsequently black farmers moved to work as labourers to the white farmers (Atkinson, 2007:35).

By the time the National Party government who were sometimes known as “Nationalists” or “Nats” came to power, the ground had been prepared for the African to be cheap labour for the settler farmer; this was devastating to the African farmers’ prospects. Thus by 1948, cheap African labour had been assured and drastically curbed the numbers of the natives occupying farms (Lieberfeld, 2002:355-372). Therefore, the eventual formation of the Bantustans was much easier since the African owned very little land if any, hence they were forcibly removed from urban centres to the “homelands.” The negotiated settlement did not expressly address the issue of restoration of the land to the natives and continued with much of the land in white hands. To effectively reverse the adverse effects of the apartheid system, there was a need for a total revamp of many policies used, namely; the Bantustan concept, urban policy, residential occupation policy and their ramifications (Knox and Quirk, 2000:151).

2.8 The advent of Black Independence

The apartheid government was ruthless to those who resisted its’ policies with many political oponents imprisoned without trial, while others were criminally charged and some killed (Delius

& Schirmer, 2014: 37-54). An example was the peaceful march in Sharpeville against pass laws on 21 March 1960, when many people were killed and wounded by the police.

Biko (1996:29) expand by stating that following the Sharpeville massacre, South Africans retaliated, and the apartheid government had no choice but to declare a state of emergency. Apartheid government used this to arrest many people and keep them without trial. Biko further explained that political parties such as Pan African Congress (PAC) and African National Congress (ANC) were banned in 1960.

Political parties that were banned by state, decided to fight against apartheid government and formed armed wings to overthrow the government. South Africa became a pariah state from other countries across the world because of its apartheid laws. When police were shooting on students who were peaceful matching, images were shown across the world. This resulted in many countries not acknowledging South Africa and excluding them in the country's trade and economic (Biko, 1996:29).

The United Nations General Assembly condemned South African racial discrimination as shameful and offensive to human dignity. The multilateral organisations decided to exclude South Africa and were not in diplomatic relations with other countries. Morris (2011:44-45) speculate that apartheid government was controlling people by force and restricted their freedom and the system could no longer be repressive to the people of South Africa. Black townships became more and more dysfunctional and ungovernable through public protests and boycotts.

There was a growth in liberation movements by the military wings. The apartheid government (United Democratic Front) were capable of mobilising mob protest and hostility. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) became a powerful trade union movement, with the ability to fight for labour against black people in the workplace. The political parties that were fighting apartheid system came to an agreement that apartheid could no longer be forcefully maintained nor be defeated without huge anguish, therefore a shift was needed on the negotiation table (White Paper on Land Reform, 1991, para B4.22).

The ANC and other freedom organisations were unbanned, as well as political prisoners released, by then President FW De Klerk who recognised that the apartheid system could no longer be defended. The release of political prisoners, marked a significant turnaround in South Africa, and indicate a peaceful transformation from apartheid to democracy (White Paper on Land Reform, 1991, para B4.22). The peaceful negotiations between apartheid government and ANC leaders agreed to commit to resolving the violence and menacing that was happening at the time and eliminate practical hindrances to negotiations.

The new phase ushered in the quest to change most of these policies and practices (now entrenched in the occupier's mind as a right) and new policy direction was needed. This included the policies in the table 2.4 below

Table 2.5 The White Paper on Land Reform, in early 1991

Policy	Year of Act	Purpose / objectives
'the White Paper on Land Reform;	1991	the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and other restrictive legislation;
Non-racial local authorities	1998	provision for non-racial local authorities with a single tax base and other negotiated forms of third-tier government;
Independent Development Trust,	1990	the creation of the Independent Development Trust, which now provides a R7 500 subsidy per serviced site;
Township Establishment Act 113	1991	the Less Formal Township Establishment Act which allows for rapid development of land for low income communities.

Source; own construction

The White Paper emphasised that the established communities and integrity of land rights will be protected. The government had a huge responsibility to ensure that South Africans has a place to live. The White Paper on Land Reform Act No. 113 of 1991, suggested that the government could solve the accommodation problem by guiding people towards the land that is suited for informal settlements, where the government will be able to offer service delivery and upgradeable. The White Paper states that action must take opportune deterrent rather than rehabilitate at a later stage. The focus was based on new strategy with admiration to informal settlement would be the swift election and amendment of land where there will be a layout to build informal.

Less Formal Township Establishment Act No. 113 of 1991, was used and Independent Development Trust (IDT) provided subsidy for the serviced sites as the capital subsidy. The plan was for National Housing to identify available land and assist with relocating "squatters" from the informal structures to formal serviced sites. Hans (2011:1-8) state that much disagreement between the active political parties, an agreement was reached that these citizens must eventually settle. There were changes made were based on the agreements between the local council and the community structures operating in those urban settings. The condition for the operation was that it should be in accordance with National Housing Policy in accordance with what was promulgated in the white paper (White Paper on Land Reform Act No.113 of 1991, para B4.24).

Harrison (1992:19) argue that the Urban Foundation has played a critical role in policy development proposals and making interesting debates. It affects reasoning inside government ring and "non-establishment" alliances with an importance of urban and regional development. The Urban Foundation has called for "a positive and unambiguous central government strategy which explicitly embraces informal housing delivery as part of an overall

housing delivery system in South Africa". Lodge (2003) argues that unplanned informal settlement cannot be prevented given that the government cannot offer housing delivery systems to meet housing demands. Harrison further state that the approach that the Urban Foundation has to informal settlements, the differences in principle and emphasis that may exist from the government should therefore be considered of value.

The new government may have underestimated the desire of the rural people to go into towns that they had been excluded from for decades. This wish was also encrypted into the new constitution of the democratic South Africa, with promises for homes and restoration of human dignity. This was also understood in the context that citizens were free to move to settle any part / city of the country without racial segregation. Natrass (1994:343-359) and Lodge (2003) mentioned that the government was too hopeful and expected full cooperation from the whites in terms of land for the construction of "descent" accommodation for the people. It was not to be so, legal battles had to be fought over the land, and this has continued to date, including state land around the "houses for all and the immediate provision of serviced land". It was argued that "site-and-service schemes will be necessary in the short term, but only if this is coupled with a commitment to decent and affordable housing". It would appear. Therefore, the informal settlements are used as a short term solution in the housing crisis that the country is facing but not taken as the ultimate solution (ANC, 1994:6).

The first independent democratic election in South Africa took place in April 1994; Nelson Mandela was voted a first black president for independent South Africa (Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, 1994). In 1994 the advent of democracy combined the principles of socialism with personal freedom. The democratic government came up with a new Constitution, legislative framework and policy that dismantled the apartheid laws. For the new government came up with the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) to meet the projected need for housings in urban settings (Glaser, 2001:9-12). The target was for those designated as the previously disadvantaged individuals (PDI), who by definition were the blacks and coloureds without homes (Scott, 1995:202-210).

The construction of these was understood clearly as addressing the legacy of apartheid (Saff, 1996:235-255). The involvement of many organisations in policy development and implementation is unique to the democratic government. RDP was a policy initiative based mainly on the human development theory, which meant that investing in human development will achieve economic growth. The construction of these was understood clearly as addressing the legacy of apartheid, but it had numerous other people discriminated against. Allen (2005:267) postulates that, since very little was done on rural development, the only other way for *self-up-liftment* for the rural citizens was to migrate to towns. Immediately this put pressure

on towns whose design had not been intended for populations, thus straining the limited resources (Allen, 2005:267) severely.

This created (continues to) an ever-increasing demand for urban accommodation in an economy that is not growing and over flooded with the arrival of many other foreigners. Consequently, this creates pressure or demand for housing, with high levels of unemployment and little resources, the supply and demand situation therefore pushes the costs of houses up (Manomano, 2013: 11-19). Therefore, the only option left for the migrants is to occupy any land they see open and construct what should be temporal structures, but many have lived in those structures for years. There isn't enough of the RDP houses under construction to meet the demand, the RDP houses are too small for the sizes of the families. Children who could have lived with their parents, fearing the crowding, go and erect their own informal structures and the problem continues unabated.

The migration into towns is a global phenomenon, and South Africa is not an exception; above all that, there is the population that is growing from the arrival of the millions of foreigners into the country and from children being born (Rubin,2011:479-490). Policies have been promulgating with very little results, as the many factors impacting negatively have not been addressed. The pressure for housing continues to increase with an accompanying increase in informal settlements (Nassar and Elsayed, 2018:2367-2376). Informal settlements have thus been a challenge since the apartheid government. The introduction of RDP housing to eliminate informal settlements was a start to something. This approach was to give attention to the vulnerable and poor. After numerous failures, the National Development Plan was initiated with the purpose to eradicate poverty by 2020. The policy to upgrade informal legal settlements was to assist the government on housing backlog has an economic development perspective (Blond, 2004:40).

2.9 Summary of the Chapter

There are different reasons people migrate to better areas/countries where they cannot live a life with better opportunities in terms of quality of life. The generic migration of people has been a human phenomenon, and many people have been migrating for different reasons. However, there are generic factors that come in with large movements of people from one area to another. Civil unrest has been a major cause of mass movement, which is unplanned by the migrant and is essential for fear of death that the people migrate. Another causes are when there is famine in a land and people feel threatened with starvation and death that they move. But, internal (within a country) also involves movement from regions where it is perceived there aren't much of opportunities for people's livelihood. The South African migration (relocation) is largely because of the inequalities between distribution (accessibility) of amenities like water, electricity, good schools, sanitation, hospitals, and job opportunities. Yet, the country has many

unexploited opportunities that would allow for sustainable economic development, starting with agriculture. Much of the imported foods in South Africa could have been grown in South Africa since the climate is ideal for those products, some of whom (list not exhausted), groundnuts, sunflower (for cooking oil), chicken from China and the USA. Over and above this, some products could have been processed locally like growing cotton and developing the textile industry, conversion of the hide from over 20 million animals slaughtered for food but the hides are never tanned into shoes, bags, jackets, etc. South Africa imports these mostly from China and India, the model suggests local manufacture of these goods to uplift rural citizens in getting jobs and “quality life. The study considered the background and history of informal settlements. The history of apartheid is characterised by segregation and forced removal with the amalgamation of various Acts that discriminated against black people. Black people were moved to temporary places to stay in the urban areas, with no access to ownership. Disease outbreaks were used as a reason to move people far from cities and towns. The wide spread land invasion started when black people resist to apartheid laws; this led to increased new informal settlements. Studies suggested that most countries that are developing well promote the informal settlements as they considered a practical solution to fight the housing backlog, but the main concern is the negative effect they have on the quality of life of the people. Based on the land, there is a debate on how the government will distribute the land to stimulate economic growth, employment, equal opportunities to services, and benefits to all South Africa.

CHAPTER THREE

THE RURAL EASTERN CAPE

3.1 Introduction

People who are living in rural areas across the world are experiencing extreme poverty. However, du Toit (2018:1) believes that common patterns such as racism, colonial, and brutal exploitation are characterised as a background of poverty throughout developing countries. However, South Africa is no different from other African countries except for their experience of apartheid. Ravallion, and Chen, (2007:1-42) state that rural areas in developing countries are stigmatised as poor and impoverish. People should have learned and understand the country's history and the causes of poverty in rural areas in South Africa to understand why is not a great place to live in for some. In South Africa, Bantu Homelands Citizenship was the law of apartheid government that forced black people to relocate to rural areas for influx control. The impact of that caused rural areas to be crowded and impoverishment (The World Bank, 2014b).

Aliber (2001:51-73) shares the same sentiment that the large attention of poverty was still established in the former 'Bantustan' areas. Noble and Wright (2013:147-165) concur that studies about rural areas and their lack thereof is the distribution of poverty achieved by apartheid that has continued and not changed until this day, with huge differences in welfare is the same as previous homeland restrictions. This discriminative historical incidence had power and bestowed to the expansion of poverty in South Africa. A huge fraction of black South Africans lives in home lands. These parts of rural have little or no resources at all, essential services such as water and sanitation, and housing, there is lack of employment that causes people to abandon rural areas to urban cities. As a result of unjustly distribution of resources from the government urban areas are perceived to have higher quality of life than of rural areas (Bernstein, 1996:119-124).

3.2 Rural Poverty

Deegan, (2001:194) states that the apartheid system unfairly treated black people in South Africa. Black people are living in rural areas as a result of low income and a lack of skills. According to (World Bank, 2018) figures indicated that 736 million people worldwide at an estimate of 79 percent live in poverty. Although the number has dropped in 1990 from 2 billion, it can be analysed that number of people living in poverty worldwide are from rural areas. The assumptions were done considering deprivation characteristics such as acquire basic services; the figures currently are likely in the realm of 580 million an estimated 83.5 percent.

Africa is suggested to be known as the world most rural areas, with 60 percent of the population lives in poverty. Much of this poverty is found in sub-Saharan Africa, with poverty rate of 41 percent, with approximately 413 million people living in poverty in rural areas in 2014, though with fast development growth with the prediction that this figure could decline to 44 per cent by

2050 (UNDESA, 2015). As far back as 1990, World Bank, reported that, countries such as Asia and Africa, eighty percent of target poverty were situated in rural areas. Poverty in rural Kenya was more than six times compared to poverty in urban, while in the 1980's it was higher in Mexico. In South Africa, the comparison of citizens living in poor circumstances in rural and in urban areas with seventy-four percent reside in rural areas than in city areas, owing to forced removals Act for influx jurisdiction measures, which were design to restrict rural-urban migration to employed person (Ravallion & Chen, 2004:93-99).

According to Stats SA, poverty level increased to 55.5 percent in South Africa in 2015, regardless the decline between 2006 and 2011 of 53.2 percent. The report on latest "Poverty Trends in South Africa" shows that, in 2015, 30.4 million or more South Africans were living in poverty. However, in 2006 it was approximately projected that in South Africa 31,6 million citizens were living under the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL) (Statistics South Africa, 2015). In the aforementioned, a similar trend on data and studies conducted from other countries shows that rural areas are subjected to poverty. According to (Woolard and Klasen (2005:865-897) poverty can be conceptualized in an understanding formulated in three main categories: absolute poverty, relative poverty and capabilities poverty.

- Then people are living on survival below minimum expectation that is a prerequisite for a standard of living is known as absolute poverty.
- The living conditions in contrast in the middle of the lowest income and higher-income groups. It therefore apprehends the relative imbalances in a particular study and append different normative analysis of levels acceptancy of difference is known as relative poverty.
- To comprehend that individuals required to have potential to encounter basic needs in a way that allows them to engage economically and socially is known as capability poverty.

Aliber, (2003: 473) state that the essence of poverty between people and the society will consistently evolve in a difference of opinion. To consider multiple domains of poverty and intensity that must be exceeded to define poverty, this often results in collecting all indices to reflect the multiple domains of poverty of need for each domain. The anti-poverty policy in South Africa should contribute to eradicating poverty in longer terms, and statistics should be measured frequently. Hulme and Shepherd, (2003:403-423) posit that present day poverty reduction is a great concern that is trying to diminish poverty in a global era, and combine into the global economy, where the appalling poor are expected to be neglected. When someone is trapped in poor circumstances for longer than expected is known as chronic poverty. Meaning that chronic poverty is rooted deep in someone's life causes by several impoverishments over expanding period of time.

When people prone to this poor living do not get assistance in any way to change their circumstances, they tend to remain poor for the rest of their lives. This kind of poverty has a conceptuality that is inherited from one generation to next. It is like a trend running in family. Children who grew up in this poor lifestyle usually become poor when they are in an adult state, and that goes without say with their own children (Open Society Foundation for South Africa 2009:8). In South Africa, the question of either poverty being likely to have been affecting several generations and measurement is complex. The reality that the majority of the black population experienced cruel treatment and limitations to opportunities that were available at the time. Colonialism and apartheid laws left a room for poverty in black communities. The history of South Africa supports the motion that poverty is intergenerational by apartheid system, where black people are still living in poverty over decades ago after apartheid (Aliber, 2003:473).

3.3 Drivers of Poverty

Hundenborn; Leibbrandt & Woolard (2016: 788-802) mentioned three drivers of poverty in rural areas: social, environmental and economic.

Table 3.1 Drivers of poverty

Economic	low levels of productivity, lack of diversification of rural economies and access to markets to a large extent emanate diseconomies of scale associated with providing rural infrastructure and services
Social	patterns of exclusion in rural communities may undermine cohesion in some contexts and mean that certain groups may face additional challenges in enhancing livelihoods. For example, the constraints facing rural women are exacerbated by gender-based power imbalance and lack of gender awareness in policy implementation, leading to persistent gender gaps related to outcomes such as land ownership, productivity, and rural wages
Environmental	biodiversity loss and environmental degradation particularly impact rural people who generally rely heavily upon natural resources for their livelihood sources, most commonly through agriculture. There is increasing awareness that the already severe effects of climate change are serving to exacerbate challenges facing poor rural people.

Source; own construction from (Hundenborn; Leibbrandt & Woolard, 2016: 788-802)

Taylor (2011:484–504) added that poverty may be also caused by general reasons such as unemployment, no education and poor skills for the market. Lack of education limits individuals to the capacity of employment market, from their cities and developed countries. They are unable to earn income so they cannot function well in society, and contribute to paying taxes for the growth of economy. Furthermore, uneducated people may find it difficult to engage on sharing ideas and become innovated and improve their living conditions.

Mediocre education provided by the apartheid system in South Africa is the cause of the black majority being still currently illiterate. Consequently, they have deprived the essential skill levels required for the labour market. Therefore, these individuals find it difficult to get employed,

particularly in the recognized sector of the economy. This consequent in large amount of South Africans become unemployable, since they do not own skills that are needed in labour market (Makdisi 2018:304-330). Djukanovic and Mach (1975:116) concluded that several factors explain why poverty is high in rural areas than in cities such as: the unemployment rate is too high; low development of agriculture; standard of living is very poor because of the scarcity of essential goods; hostile environment exposing society to transmissible illnesses and undernourishment; deficient health amenities and the need for sanitation.

3.3.1 Urban bias and agricultural underdevelopment

Turok (2014:143–190) postulate that South African rural areas have been disputable for more than decades. Black people experienced an epitome of repressive, racially classification of jurisdictions on movement whose pessimistic effects are still experienced today. The resilience of urban construction and the authority of endow have reinforced continuous disparities amongst the races and obtrude economic costs (Turok, 2014:143–190). Apartheid ideology stated that white race had to be kept away from other races such as blacks, coloureds and Indians.

Martine and McGranahan (2013:7–24) comprehend that this exclusion tactic was employ to target progress attempt at high-income thus disregarding the majority of black people in the former rural homelands. This comprise unequal expenditure on services such as: housing, medical facilities, education, infrastructure (e.g. tarred roads) and basic general services like clean water for the rural homelands. Subsequently, education and health system in rural areas are poor than urban cities a main signal scarcity of skill and efficiency and life expectations. In urban areas regular income is higher than in rural areas, and rural areas are still socially secluded and economically wrecked whereas they own big land.

Rural areas relied on the main source of producing agriculture, distinguished by low labour in developing countries for lack of minimal capital and inadequate technology for their workers (Khapayi and Celliers 2016:25-41). Large farms owners are benefiting more they receive unlimited credit, than small farm owners. Whereas occupants and those who do not own any land, but doing labour in farms are working hard with no benefits whatsoever. There is minimal or no development to upgrade in technology to make life easier for farmers and workers (Khapayi and Celliers 2016:25-41). Due to these factors, life became difficult in rural areas.

3.3.2 Lack of employment opportunities and poor quality of life

Unemployment is perceived to be one of the originators of poverty in the world. South Africa is no better as there is high amount of people unemployed (SARB, 2015c; Taylor, 2011). The definition of unemployment, is called strict definition. The South African government uses the strict definition “to compute official unemployment rates and this excludes individuals who have not searched for employment within a certain time period from being counted as unemployed;

hence removes discouraged workers from the definition” (Statistics South Africa, 2014). The statistics of unemployment in South Africa are extremely higher than those that are recorded.

According to Stats SA the rate of unemployment in the country has been notably rising over the years (Statistics South Africa, 2014). The unemployment rate recorded indicate a stable growth since 1994 from 20%; to 21,5% in 2008; to 25,1% in 2014 to 25,5% in 2015 (SARB, 2015b). Tiam (2011:23-37) states that poor residents are often on fringe when access to needed basic services arrives. To access services such as hospitals/clinics, schools and shops, they have to travel large distances and for job hunting as well. Moreover, poor communities in areas where business opportunities are not easily access restrict income and markets. This set off as a chain reaction of poverty, and the source that people are unable to pay for services rendered to them (Njiru and Letema, 2018: 5).

Drentea and Lavrakas (2000: 517-529) state that rural areas are vulnerable to weather conditions that causes natural disasters. Drought and floods affect rural places worse than their urban counterparts. These circumstances do not only affect poverty, but they also affect stock that communities relied on to survive, which will have a permanent disadvantage consequence on poverty rates, natural disasters give rise to more poverty, mentioned three crucial avenues that can cause ill health such as cost of healthcare: loss of production by sick individuals; and the cost of caring for the sick (Singh and Singh, 2008:187-225).

Health complications can damage work engagement, which will greatly affect the person’s abilities to generate income. Those who lack malnourish often experienced weak feeling, have no power, and are prone to illnesses and infections, compared to those who obtain the least dietary vitality provision (Kirsten, 2010:251–255). In line with this view, in Cote d’Ivoire the daily wage rate has been approximately 19% lower, the research viewed that people with issues turned to drop time of work once in a month than a daily income rate of a person who is in good health (World Bank, 1993).

Strauss and Thomas (1998: 766-817) administer a rigorously analysis of the correlation with productivity, nourishment, salaries, and came up with a conclusion that, it is emerge to be a fundamental conjunction amongst health and efficiency. Additionally, the literature was evaluated, investigating the effect of poor nourishment on the brain development. The literature initiate that nutrients are vital and the lack thereof can slow down the physical growth and intellectual thinking particularly in children and frequently weaken the attendance of schooling and early development (Benton,2010:57-70). In addition, nourishing children is important as it stimulates the brain of the young ones.

Stuckler; Basu & Mckee (2011:165-172) state that people have different coping mechanisms when it comes to illnesses. The functions afforded to them are the opportunities they got, which made competences and benefit supplies, comparative to the health expenses of the disease.

Their potential to survive is also conciliated by the number of family attributes and dependency proportion. South Africa and other developing countries with households classified as poor have exhausted asset base and mainly depend on revenue. Aboubacar and Xu (2017:766-817) posit that members of the household who are working and have a reduced income because of poorer productivity might hamper the capability of those people to manage well the health expenses of the sickness revealing the specific household to hardship. The pretentious families normally make willing of fruitful possessions such as land as a surviving mechanism, those households became incapable to recuperate (World Health Organization, 2003:20). Consequently, they frequently fall in and consequently tumble into poverty. The studies in East Asia have revealed that the extremely illnesses such as HIV, TB, and malaria have affected financial crisis in poor families (Human Development Report, 2003).

3.3.3 Inadequate health facilities and lack of sanitation.

Stuckler; Basu & Mckee (2011:165-172) suggested that in South Africa health issues contributes to the cause of poverty, when people are suffering with ill health they cannot work and earned a living to support their households. Poor health clear out financial resources from the households, and many are left with hardly anything for basic necessities and food and enlarge the risk of becoming poor. There is high rate of infection on illnesses such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, cancer and other diseases in South Africa (South Africa, 2015a). According to the 2014 Statistics the amount of people infected with HIV/AIDS were estimated to 5.51 million which is 10,2% and between 15-49 years of age, this add up immense relatively of employed aged (Statistics South Africa, 2015a).

Powell & Hendricks (2009:125-140) suggest that these illnesses became a serious concern in the country, when people are infected with this disease and reacting to the medication, employees might not be able to work and it expand labour value and this affect companies margins in a negative way. The improved health of an individual is more productive, will be at work as expected and even work overtime to provide for their families, they will not fall under the grip of poverty (Kahn, 2011:30-36). Fundamentally, several studies illustrated that HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa and other African countries HIV/AIDS becomes a cause of poverty increase. This is mostly ascribed to reality that this occurrence is a main reason of this diseases (Loewenson & Whiteside, 2002: 313–332). This opportunistic contagious sickness can be costly to treat, resulting in those infected ending up in poverty. Some individuals cannot provide for their families and are financially drained, and many died living families struggling with poverty (The World Bank, 2015c).

Studies related to households affected with AIDS in countries like Zambia in Africa emerged to take agonised in their monthly pay cut by 66%-80% since they were striving to endure the disease. In South Africa half of these families who are affected did not have sufficient food,

they suffered starvation. Two-thirds of the families lost their salaries because of the sickness and they spent their income on health expenses (UNAIDS, 2004:1-7).

Molefe (1996:21-31) mentioned a study that was done by (Gumbi, 1992) concerning the aspirations of rural communities, the ambitions they expressed contained acceptable place to stay; living conditions that are beneficial to one; employment opportunities; proper education; adequate health facilities; political freedom; more land and shopping malls. And found that It was not easy to fulfil these aspirations in South Africa because rural areas are grossly neglected. Hence the majority of the inhabitants of these areas feel pressurised to migrate to the cities, far from their homeland. This situation conditioned families towards all kinds of social difficulties. For an example children left their homes because of the absence parental control. Women begin to take over as heads of families without support systems, poor living conditions are the source of all these problems in the rural areas (Molefe,1996:21-31).

Chetwynd (2003:5-11) posits that corruption has impacted the growth of the economy, increasing poverty. Economic concept established on affirmation illustrated that economic growth and corruption are direct link together. Corruption obstructs the economy's development by inhibiting outside and private investment; high taxing and reduction entrepreneurship, strengthening the standard of infrastructure for the public dropping tax returns, redirect community ability into rent - seeking, and lastly, misrepresenting the construction of civic spending (Mauro, 2002:6-18). Evidently corruption provokes discrimination worsening analysis on the income has revealed a positive connection amid corruption and pay (see, for example, Gupta et al, 1998). Chetwynd (2003:5-11) provided a clarification of this relation that corruption has deviant the economy:

- The lawful and strategic frameworks, allowing several to gain extra than the usual or what others are getting.
- When resources and essential services from government are distributed there is disproportion.
- corruption decrease the continuous of tax structure and;
- Corruption broadens the disparities of component control; and lesser salary households (and companies) pay excessive portion of their pay in corrupt than do middle or upper-income households.

The lack of economic growth rises poverty. Contrarily, a growth in GDP generates a surge in the revenue of the poor. Though, revenue dispensation is imperative mediating element since the growth of economy might not profit the poor all the time (Jørnskov & Christian, 2014:106-115).

D'agostino; Dunne and Pieroni (2016:190-205) asserted that when governance constituent is affected because of corruption, it has bad effect on poverty levels. It diminishes governance measurements, weakens political administrations and citizen participation, this results to

immoral government amenities and disproportionately suffering of poor people infrastructure. When government disbursed funds to the department of basic education and health, and does not give them area of interest, for example, if metropolis in-depth profit on projects that supply interest high-level rent taking, those groups earning low lose resources they rely on (D'agostino.et.al.2016:190-205).

Appleton (2001:4) mentioned that people who invest in education affluence higher output have better skills and credentials that gush the possibility of achieving higher incomes. In Venezuela, there was educational earning profiles in the year 1989 which then was an encouragement for people to invest in education. A person graduated from University received a salary of more than four times than those who did not go. Those who completed high school could earn 55% more than those who did not finish high school and those who finished primary school had earned 30% salary more to those who were uneducated (Psacharopoulos & Anthony,2002:1-4).

Ngwane; Yadavali and Steffens (2001: 201-215) in South Africa, a comparable sample was apparent that a graduate from University received an income of six times better than those who did not study in University. Those who completed their matric received a better wage that was four times more than those who did not. The high school drop outs get paid twice than those who did not attend high school, and those who studied through completing their primary school received a salary that is 10% more than those who never went to. In addition, several evolution analysts such as (Chaudhri, & Jha, 2013:201-215) agreed that accomplishment of schooling carry out significant augment an individual's skills and tasks to undertake the work profession. Thus, in South Africa the positive connection between learning achievement and being employed does exist and is vital.

Ejeta (2009:391-401) state that in Asia structural change is more strengthen, and many people from rural areas benefitted from the Green Revolution, the question further addresses the area of poverty. Some people, especially those operating on remote and marginal farmlands not connected to urban markets, have been left beyond the transformation of economic proceeding decades. In Latin America rural poverty stay the same despite that largely urbanized societies. Mkhwanazi (2014:326-341) state that the type of imbalances in South Africa after twenty years of democracy divulge a category anatomy notably alike to that which concerned at the culmination of Apartheid. The higher category be made up 17% of households that in conjunction urge 55% of earnings. The lower middle class grouping with 46%of households; The underclass at lowest of the pyramid are those linked to disintegrate cluster, farm workers, the landless poor countryside, those living in rural areas and those who are pulling through at the edge of the casual economy. These clusters produce around 10% of family incomes (Seekings & Natrass 2015:113-117).

A remarkable amount of underclass is collected of underprivileged and landless individuals who had to relocate to towns in pursuit for a high standard of living and improved working opportunities and government amenities. The majority of these people live in informal settlements, some on RDP houses, and others are farm workers (Wright & Noble, 2013:187-201). Access to agriculture, land and water, support of farmers with security of tenure is the reasons why there is so much poverty and division of all these classes (UNDES,2019:3). Bank and Minkley (2005:1 - 38) posit that agribusiness fabricate a slight but essential impact to livelihoods, nearly all of this citizens has been lessened to relying mainly on allowances from city areas and societal grants. The restricted livelihood candidates of these exclusions residents are the farm rural staff and adjustable peri-urban emigrants. They are all formed by the official and casual connections that link both city and rural economies. The important segment of this dynamic is established by considerable merit sequence; exemption systems and structural payments that allows contributors to the economy that is colonised prospects in the cities, and make life difficult for rural people (Neves and Du Toit, 2013:93-115).

Philip (2010:159-163) mentioned that an evenly superior character is engaged by the broadly networks of non-formal social groups to reinforce provider's program amid rural and urban households. These economic powers had a crucial part on anything that can occur, possibly precisely labelled a procedure of 'redundant, removing the social construct of rural people apart from an agrarian approach and land-based means of living, in the absence of allowing to acquire prospects in the non-farm economy (Mallik and Chowdhury, 2001:123-135). The rural and urban view the current day of South African poverty are perceived as survival continuousness. This was initiated by discarding bases of Apartheid imposed confiscations and the people who are working in these farms reliant on intermittent and periodic work.

The massive informal structures around the key municipalities are all dissimilar layout of this forceful on environment that is concurrently post agrarian and post industrial (UNDESA, 2019:3). There are fundamental outcomes for development on policy making in South Africa. The joblessness and tolerance of economic marginalization in an environment of continuous expanding socio-economic inequities. Intimidating the undisputed and consistency of the end of apartheid era constitutional arrangement destabilize the Constitutional rule, frightening the practicality of political citizenry which democracy dependent on. The present method of conversation encompasses land reform and the request on part of expropriation in absence of reimbursement of white landlords by the state is purely perceptible, proclamation of a greatly added widespread uneasiness (Ewert & Du Toit, 2000:77-104).

The reform of land is actually wedge of the resolution, however handling the issues related will need a re- directing where it is rational, low-input agriculture. Noble; Michael; Zembe and Wright (2014:57) mentioned that the economy of South African between 2011 and 2015 was

propelled by a mixture of global and local elements equivalent to excessive rate of unemployment; incapacitated economic development; food prices and energy becoming too high; Investment intensity became lesser; bigger household who be contingent on solvency, and blurriness of policy. This time had understood the health financial of South Africans reduce beneath the grip of these economic loads and, has proved to dragged extra individuals and families through poverty.

3.4 Poverty eradication and Rural impediments to Development

The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (2000:6-24) states that those residing in rural areas have high possibility of suffering from lack. This is evidenced that in rural areas poverty is 70%, which is three times higher than that of urban poverty globally. Pretty and Bharucha (2014: 1571-1596) posit that matters of political engagement associated with effect components such as under investment in rural structure and service supply to strengthen rural-urban inadequacy. Consequently, the stakeholders in rural communities comprising of women in rural, youth, small farmers, native peoples, and landless employees are amongst those who are likely to be left behind.

The lack of progression in rural homelands and triumph rural-urban inconsistency has been referred to as one reason accumulated progress was clasp back in the Millennium Development Goal era (UNDP, 2015:1-7). The young people and children especially in rural areas are frequently held backward they do not prosper compared with children in urban areas: they probable leave school in early age to go work as child labour, which is mostly focused in agriculture (UNESCO, 2015:8). The most distinct differences arise when rurality crosses with other exclusions, ensuing from variables such as age, gender and ethnicity. For example, young people in rural areas have lower or no literacy rates than youth in urban towns, the situation became even more stark for a female youth, with less than half having basic literacy skills, impeding employment and entrepreneurship prospects (UNESCO,2016:74).

3.5 Rural Development

Robinson (2010:935-967) state that the apartheid government of South Africa had shaped the economic opportunities that resulted on people who are living in rural areas to remain in poverty with no access to government services through rigidly enforced tenure, settlement and labour policies. Challenges related to use of natural resources include underutilisation not getting support from the government; not having access to government services, socio-economic infrastructure and services, public amenities.

Ally and Lissoni (2012:1-4) further explained that homelands did not have access to water resources for household use and for agricultural development; people are illiterate, the level of skills are lacking and labour practices deteriorate of the social structure “crime, people are no longer interested and respecting culture; locations are not formally established; issues around

compensation and land occupancy are not resolute; thus delaying service delivery and evolution; depending on societal grants and other forms of social security and untapped opportunities in, mining, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing” and there is lack of (Ubuntu).

Ramutsindela (2001:171-182) states that the former Bantustans will always be a reminder to measure post-apartheid government on any transformation and development they do to better the life of people in homelands. The Bantustans has formally occurred integrated the bequest of governance constitute a challenge in those areas. In South Africa new political organisations and the cautious use of wellbeing to give rebuilt ethnic characteristics a material actuality has clash interests. This must be taken into consideration for the change, with socialization of people into capacity. Racial authorities generated schemes to place people in different localities. The present government should come up with clear and transparent policies that will change the apartheid legacy Ramutsindela (2001:171-182).

National Land Summit changed this approach in 2005 in rural areas declared numerous matters that was started by authorities and stakeholders. They began to recognize areas that needed a re-evaluation by policy makers and facilitators of land and agricultural transformation (Lyson; Torres and Welsh, 2001: 311-27). In 2005, South Africa had a ten-year evaluation of land and agricultural reform of which the gap was discovered in the policy and law making structure.

The government acknowledged rural progress land reform and agrarian transformation as re-proving supports of the country's plan of economic change (Jackson-Smith and Gillespie, 2005: 215-40). This amendment must be merge across intelligible approach intended to accredit those who are poor, primarily those who previously accomplish all or fragment of their earnings, who were treated badly from the fruitful land. The development of rural areas has been prioritised in the planned framework, the basic return of a larger planning structure intensifies, guaranteed that this policy resolve explains utilization planning around government. It harmonizes the mechanism that government explicated its directive across matters of greatest importance, and regulate blend programmes that will bring into service to attain its purposes for the democratic order (African National Congress Policy document,2007). The priority was to begin a comprehensive plan of growth in rural areas and implement it to improve a standard of living of rural households and strengthen food security over wider agrarian manufacture.

This approach consists of:

- Hostile execution of land restructuring strategies.
- Adequacy of agricultural manufacture with an observation to deliver to food security. This contains concentrating on recognized support that generates economy and eases access to all business services.

- Rural means of support and food security through strengthening the Ilima/ Letsema lead that communities have to assist and encourage each other to improve everyday family and food security (African National Congress Policy document, 2007).

According to (Ilima Labantu, 2010:10) government provided importance to rural growth strategies that were meant to address economic disparities. This government wanted to ensure that all citizens of the country gain from the growth of the economy. The current government legislation and policies in South Africa were intended to address discrimination formed by apartheid history. Development projects in rural areas were seen as imperative in directing social and economic imbalances among the poor rural communities.

3.6 Legislation and Policies on Rural Development

Because of the poverty levels in the country with the rural population feeling most of the impact of the poverty, there is continuous migration to urban centres. The rural land has remained largely undeveloped with little of agricultural produce suggesting the absence of economic activity that will encourage settling in the country side (Frances and Webster, 2019:1-15). The government has developed some policies on rural development, but these do not seem to have an impact on urban migration. The conditions of life still remain below the expectations of the quality of life desired by the citizens (Ferguson, 2013:166-174).

Rural population of (33.14 %) total population in South Africa was reported at in 2019, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. South Africa - Rural population - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the World Bank in August 2020. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) executes its legislative mandate around the following Acts, recorded in table 3.6 below.

Table 3.2 Policies on rural development

Policy	Year	Purpose
The Restitution of Land Rights Act,	Act 22 of 1994	Provides for the restitution of rights in land to persons or communities dispossessed of such rights after 19 June 1913. The Act makes provision for establishing the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and the Land Claims Court. The Minister of Rural Development is authorised to purchase, expropriate land for restitution awards
The Communal Property Associations (CPAs) Act,	Act 28 of 1996	Enables communities or juristic persons to be known as communal property associations, acquire, hold, and manage property with agreement with community members in terms of a written constitution.
The Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act	Act 94 of 1998	Provides for the transfer of certain land to municipalities and certain other legal entities and the removal of restrictions on the alienation of land.
The Provision of Land and Assistance Act	Act 126 of 1993	Provides for the designation of certain land, the regulation of such land and the settlement of persons thereon. It also provides for the acquisition, maintenance, planning,

		development, improvement and disposal of property and the provision of financial assistance for land reform purposes
The Restitution of Land Rights Amendment	Act 15 of 2014	Promotes the orderly physical development of South Africa. For that purpose, makes provisions for the division of the country into regions and the preparation of national development plans, regional development plans, regional structure plans, and urban structure plans.
The Deeds Registries Act	Act 47 of 1937	The Act allows dispossessed communities to lay claim of their land. The audit aims to determine the quantity of state-owned land, its use and distribution plans. The State owns 14% of land in South Africa, 79% is privately owned and 7% is not registered.
The Spatial and Land Use Management Act	Act 16 of 2013	The Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeks to bridge the racial divide in land ownership • ensures that restructuring of cities, towns and settlements is aligned to redistribution • provides for the sustainable and efficient use of land-redress • supports the overall government objects over land ownership

Source; Own construction adopted from Department of Rural Development & LandReform(2011:9)

Zwane (2012:16-24) states that the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) programme came up as an important plan within the government's existing method structure. The idea of the CRDP in rural communities was to produce vigorous impartial and be supportable to all. It strives to address impoverishment and food insecurities through escalating the employ and administration of natural assets. It also seeks to correct historical inequalities and better the standard of living and well-being over rights-based involvements that address alter designs of supply and possession of wealth and resources.

The primary objective is to "facilitate combined social development and unity through engagement procedure in corporation with all segments of society" social and economic involvement. The final perception of generating vigorous, impartial and feasible rural populations will be accomplished throughout a jagged plan established on a synchronized and combined broad-based agrarian change; infrastructure in rural development, and an upgrade plan for land reform (Ministry of Rural Development and Land Affairs, 2009).

Netshipale (2017:57-66) state that Land reform is a vital discussion in South Africa currently, it was established in Section 25 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996). This land reform programme was established in 1994 to recover compensation and land redeployment. Nearly 7 million hectares of the 24 million needed of agricultural land have been reallocated through these projects. The programme acknowledges the importance of land as an impetus for mitigating the importance of land as an impetus for mitigating poverty, creating job, entrepreneurship, and food security. The reviewed land reform

approach will contain apparatuses for the effectual growth and land reform recipients and the classification of those beneficiaries over chosen designation; safeguarding of farm workers land rights, and fundamental requirements for farm residents, such as sanitation, electricity and water generating sufficient jobs on farm and initiating agri-villages for indigenous economic change (Antwi and Oladele, 2013:155-162).

3.7 Chapter Summary

Poverty is still the main issue in South Africa rural areas and across the country. The chapter gave a brief explanation of poverty and the background of rural areas. The urban areas received more efficient service delivery than people who are living in rural areas. The first section covered rural poverty. The second section covered the poverty drivers little attention has been given to the food security matters which are by foundations-rural. The rural development section was also covered, this area needs extensive revitalization to provide the much-needed food security. Instead, South Africa imports food grains and seed oils that can be grown locally, namely; pea-nuts, sunflower seeds, chicken, etc. This would reduce migration to urban centres and provide access to wealth distribution.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY

4.1 Introduction

The life patterns of individuals given their history and circumstances have always been the determinant of their eventual destiny. This to be considered with the view to the dynamics and what informs the social structures which are the norm amongst a people. Like all the parts of South African rural folk, the history of the Eastern Cape is characterized by deliberate social structuring that intended to make blacks eternally poor. Subsequently, given the type of education forced on them (Bantu Education) instilled the mentality of perpetual servitude through structural destining of people to poverty and illiteracy. This was supported by the apartheid government's separate development, making people refugees and migrants in their own land. Only whites could relocate, but blacks were migrants and too often allowed into the cities as cheap labour housed in dormitories.

Cultural norms and beliefs have a big role in influencing people. The process of this general widespread influence can affect huge numbers of citizens. Poverty and lack of employment have resulted in moral ills. The abuse of alcohol, drugs, and unprotected sex, disrespect of adults, robbery, and thievery. Turiel (2002: 2) states that social norms and cultural practices represent ways for people to relate to each other and treat one another with respect and fairness. Therefore, the social structure of the people in this study needs some understanding to enable added impetus to the reason for the mobility.

4.2 Generic Social Structure

According to (Cook & Whitmeyer,1992:109-127) the idea of social structure was established way back in the 20th century by several analytic view trying to (1) identify the basic measures of society (2) highlighting either economic production or political control (3) to obtain reasonable order in cultural structures (4) trying to develop official theory on numerical models in relationships, detailed study on factors such as groups, sizes and shapes for social structure. Social systems influenced the development of social structure. The businesses, organisations, groups or individuals that permitted advanced investigation of the development of social structure, and human agency take action and influence institutional structure (Cook.et.al.1992:109-127).

Giddens and Anthony (2014:10-11) argued that structures are not separated factors or discovering of behaviours, but the measuring tools and abilities they produce when they are together than focusing on individual behaviour. Stinchcombe, (2000:229-259) believes that conflict between groups, political parties, management and labour, social structure was established naturally because of systems. While this process was not naturally created, it is

believed to construct control of best pursue to keep their power, or economic systems that place importance upon opposition or cooperation. The study of cultures, customs, and how people behave has provided insight into social structure by revealing economic, social, political and organizational practices that vary from Western Practices of pyramid in its construction (Lorenzo; Gallego & Sanches, 2009:107).

Goulden and D'Arcy (2014:3-7) believe that social structure guides the way people behave, and their components include social class, status, groups, and social institutions. The society in which a person lives in, people they socialise with have a big role in their perceptions, behaviour and attitude. These components maintain social order by guiding people on how are things done in that particular society, limitations that a person cannot go beyond and organizing human behaviour. According to (Merton, 1938:672- 682) social structure is, in sociology, an arrangement that is steady in a society whereby human beings interact and live together. These social constructs become how people identify themselves as a community.

In concurrence (Abercrombie & Tuner, 2000:326-327) posit that social structure and social change are concept that often preserved together which contracts with the powers that adjust the social structure of the society. The dynamic worldwide land continues to influence the way people think, and technology is at the heart of much of the instability in the traditional social structure. Lopez and Scott (2000:3) state that socioeconomic classes and social institutions are on the macro scale. The social structure involves macro and socioeconomic stratification, social institutions or other pattern relations to large groups. The social network on the meso scale ties between individuals or organisations.

In addition, technology has allowed a lot of this, with others being more informed than others and getting information about movements, and consequently even changing their perception about the way they live. Some of the communication builds the community, and some destroys the community. Tew and Waugh (1985:551:556) state that social norms influence majority and minority relations on social structure. However, those who are aligned with majority are considered normal, while abnormality is measured to those who are minority. The majority is favoured within social structure in all aspect of society.

In addition, people are expected to behave in a certain way and certain ways to have acceptable goals in society they live in. This can impact people living in the informal settlement, where there is a standard of living for everyone. They cannot grow beyond what the society deemed as acceptable standard, there are limitations. Whittington (2015:145) cited from Giddens (1984) explained social structure into two structures named microstructure and macrostructure. Microstructure is the design of relationship between fundamentals of social life. This structure is a group of individuals who cannot be separated, established with no social structure, positions, or roles in society. The form of relations between objects that already have a structure like political parties who belong to a political social structure, family structure that

belongs to a certain clan, and organisational structure are all part of macrostructure (Kanai & Rees, 2011:231).

4.3 The cultural structures and societal values

According to (van Schaik & Burkart, 2011: 1008–1016)behaviour, cultural structure is an umbrella created by societies that includes the social behaviour and cultural norms and cultural beliefs, laws, capabilities, and habits of the individuals in the society. The diversity of cultures acquires society to learn through processes. The acceptable conduct in society is arranged by cultural norms that serves as a standard for the way people should behave, how they should dress, conduct and language which is used as a pattern for expectations in a society (van Schaik & Burkart, 2011).

Matsumoto (2000: 24) defined culture as “a clear understanding guideline involves norms, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours that groups established to ensure survival. These guidelines can be shared amongst groups but contain it differently by each specific unit within the group. It was established by groups to ensure their survival, involving attitudes, values, beliefs, norms, and behaviours, shared by a group but embraced differently by each specific component within the group. Communicated across generations, relatively stable but with the potential to change across time.”

This definition of culture is appropriate to multiple levels of investigation (Matsumoto, 2000: 24). The cultural context of the individual to some extent is differ from societal norms. The culture defines individual differences they practice such as beliefs, values, attitudes and behaviour. Therefore, individuals do not adopt the same norms and values, but can be influenced by the societal cultural level which they live in (Triandis, 1995: 498-520).

According to (Fischer and Poortinga, 2012:157-170) an individual's cultural fit is extremely important and the results are shown in their well-being. If individuals agree with society's values and behaviours, their social environment will be without any problems. Whereas if an individual values personal freedom and the society values interpersonal independence meaning they do not share the same values and norms, the social environment will not be pleasant, affecting their social well-being (Hoyer.et.al.2012:395).

Gómez; López; Hammad; Ginges; Wilson; Waziri; Alexandra; Davis & Atran, (2017: 673–679) posit that in human societies culture is reflected as a fundamental perception in human race customs and beliefs, including the range of great things that are transferred through social learning. Culture that involves society starts in human societies. Gomez et al. (2017:673-679) mentioned that the nature of culture expressed by physical material includes but is not limited to religion, technologies, shelter, and clothing. Whereas the immaterial characteristics of culture such as norms of social organisations as well as practices of political organisations and social institutions. Irem (2015:319) concur that cultural values with strict disciplinary measures are one of the factors that influenced the behaviour of choices made by society. Whereas

personal values generate an internal reference for a significant, beautiful, desirable, useful, and helpful effect. Gerber and Rogers (2009:178-191) added that values may explain human behaviour for survival on why people behave the way they do and the order they choose to do things. Social values of a specific group of people that has different morals, religion, and personal values from others may cause conflicts to another groups, hence there are foundations of laws, customs and tradition. Hoyer & MacInni (2012:395) suggested the six internal values: Self-respect; Warm relationship; Sense of accomplishment; Self - fulfilment; Fun and enjoyment and excitement; and three external values Self-belonging; Well respected and Security. These values are significant and are connected, however, the way they are administered differ, based on the individual's cultural identity; therefore this similar set of values will not seem similar amongst two groups of people from two nations.

Societal values many times are known to examine the level of respect accepted by several groups and ideas. Lapinski and Rimal (2005:127-147) concur that even though values are related to norms of a culture, they are much rational and global. Norms are there to supply guidelines for expected behaviour in particular circumstances, while values classify what should be considered as good or evil. Furthermore, "patterns and guides of how people are expected to behave, values are ideas of what is vital and worthwhile and cultures constitute different values and levels of importance while norms are rules" (Roffee and James,2013: 113–130). Gerber and Macionis (2011:65) posit that members have to practice the culture even if their personal values do not agree entirely with some authorized rules and standards. They alluded that cultures can be recognized as very strict or not tight in relation to how much they obey social norms and the willingness to accept differences in how others behave.

Tight cultures have disciplinary measures in place, they do not tolerate deviant behaviour, whereas loose culture accepts all kinds of bad behaviour and have weaker social norms. In addition, some cultures are so powerful; this reflects that an individual is committed to their belief and derives aspects valuable to them from numerous culture they belong to. Values are normally accepted through the cultural way of doing things, is spread widely, for example passing from parents to children. Therefore, cultural values have influence on both rough or dangerous environment and peaceful environment on mindset of the individual (Sam & Berry, 2010: 472-481).

4.4 Cultural models

Schiefer; Möllering; and Daniel (2012:486-497) state that culture is essentially an attribute of individual depending on how much they are embedded in it and value the culture as a life concept. Cultural structures have always differed from place to place creating levels that bring about marked differences on the basis on which cultural entities are modelled institutional

communism, in-group socialism, and human orientation. Raud (2016) defines culture as the sum of resources available to human beings for making sense of their world. The different cultural models seem to form a hierarchical pattern depending on the level of an individual in that communal structure, thus there are numerous levels, namely, high culture; social elite; low culture; popular culture and folk culture. These cultural models were first introduced in the 16th centuries already.

Borstein; Putnick and Lansfor, (2011:214-247) state that cultural models are referred to as cultural socialisation and are characterised by values and beliefs, goals and ideology. mentioned the cultural model of parenting that instils beliefs of a particular group, exposes children to their culture, and teaches children about different ethnic groups and their heritage. The goal of this culture is to make sure that children do not forget the tradition of their culture and cultural identity and pride and prepare them for culture differences that might be discriminated to in the future (Borstein et.al.2011:214-247).

4.5 The impact of poverty on cultural norms

According to (Lister, 2004: 106) poverty and culture has increase historically to discussions where “a subculture with its own structure and rationale, as a way of life which is passed down from generation to generation along family lines” this has disadvantaged those who are living in poverty, as not important to society because of their poverty level. In a similar fashion (Wilson, 2006: 90-104) concur that division between rich and poor race and gender discrimination caused the social segregation and social isolation. In addition, countries such as South Africa where income and wealth was unequally distributed because of Apartheid regime, service delivery is still an issue to communities from disadvantaged households and poverty is prevalent. Mbuli, (2008:18) added that the impact of apartheid where the land was taken away from people. These social organisations based on racial discrimination, black people were excluded from the economy and caused violence and destabilisation are specific causes of poverty.

Teraji (2010: 217-223) mentioned that economic exclusion has a huge impact on poverty concentration. Lack of employment and inequality resulted on people migrate to places where they could be employable, and their living conditions may change. People can change their poverty situation, doing beyond their circumstances. Others are stuck because of their background, uneducated, not in good health and disability (Teraji, 2010: 217-223). In addition, when there are no jobs available, it creates a burden to the government and a culture of dependency. People start depending on government for hand-outs and social welfare.

According to (Beyers, 2013:965-989), economic prohibiting and poverty are somehow linked together. In South Africa, there were different methods used to exclude people of colour from the economy. These contained the institutionalisation of prerequisites, such as permits, that

set out as barriers for the motive of restricting the engagement of blacks in the formal economy. Mbuli (2008:18) added that some of these requirements were not easy for blacks to obtain, included trading with neighbouring countries through a visa system. Most blacks could not meet requirements when applied for a loan from credit institutions due to criteria used in the formal economy, such as shares, bonds, and property. Cavanagh (2013:391-407) added that the livestock owned by blacks were all perceived to be risky assets, and further summarize his argument that the domination of conservative approaches to the economic growth historical and current exclusion from resources, on majority of blacks was extremely compromised, and vulnerable to being poor.

4.6 The movement from accepted social structures

According to Martin, (2015:713) social construct was initiated first by Spencer (1896:56-60) who asserted that society sustains social responsibilities through 'social structures'. Consequently, the cause of social structure originates from the organismic parable concern to society. Muller and Nina (2015: 672–82) define social structure as a large or informal group of individuals or organisations, that pivot on political or social issues, to provide a way on social change. The concept of social structure relationship emphasizes that society is assembled into systemic connected groups. It is a connection between distinct establishments or as steady designs of characters with different roles, interpretation or motives.

Blackburn, (2008:353) maintain that social structure is the plan of social stratification alluded to the aim that citizens are distinguished into different levels. They are directed by the basics of the social order in reaction to cultural and social matters. Social structure may appear to influence social schemes in a significant way. This includes the following: legal structure, political system, economic scheme, cultural arrangement and others (Blackburn, 2008:353 and Muller.et.al.,2015:72-82) added that society has a pattern that is developed to determine the actions of individuals known as social structure. Social scheme is the classification of socioeconomic stratification, social institutes, or other influences related to big groups are macro scale.

Giddens (2014:10-11) state that organisations of social networks that ties between individuals and organisations called meso scale. The way norms shape the behaviour of individuals within the social movement is called as micro scale. According to (Scott & Marshall, 2009) organizational structures and strategies used to authorized oppressed certain communities' indifferent forms, organising intended challenges and opposing advantaged are best known as social movements. Christiansen (2009:2) defines social movement as "collective challenges to elites, authorities or groups by people with common purpose and solidarity in sustained interactions with elite". He further differentiates social movements from political parties. Social movement has four stages see table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1 Four stages of social movements

Stage 1- Emergence	The first stage of a social movement's life cycle is characterized by individualized but widespread feelings of discontent. Movements in this stage lack a clearly defined strategy for achieving goals and little organization. The first stage of the social movement is known as emergence. Within this stage, social movements are very preliminary, and there is little to no organization. Potential movement participants may be unhappy with some policy or some social condition, but they have not yet taken any action to redress their grievances, or, if they have, it is most likely individual action rather than collective action
Stage 2- Coalescence	Stage two is characterized by a more clearly defined sense of discontent. It is no longer just a general sense of unease but now a sense of what the unease is about and who or what is responsible. This is when the social movement and the issues it focuses on become known to the public. At this stage, a social movement develops its plan of action, recruit's members, hold protest marches, forms networks, and gets resources. Most importantly, this is the stage at which the movement becomes more than just random, discontented individuals; at this point, they are now organized and strategic in their outlook.
Stage 3- Bureaucratization	In this stage, one organization may take over another one to obtain a more significant status and formal alliance when movements must become more organized, centred around a more systematic model. The set-up and system for going about the construct must be more formal, with people taking on specific roles and responsibilities. "In this phase their political power is greater than in the previous stages in that they may have more regular access to political elites.
Stage 4- Decline	The decline of a social movement does not necessarily mean failure. The Decline stage can result from several different causes, such as repression, co-optation, success, failure, and mainstream. There are multiple routes in which a movement may take before proceeding into decline. The success of a movement would result in permanent changes within the society and/or government that would result in a loss of need for protest. Failure is often the result of the incapability to keep a common focus, and work towards the goal in mind. "Failure of social movements due to organizational or strategic failings is common for many organisations. Such a route would result in the gradual breaking up of an organization, and out of the stages of movement. Co-optation results when people or groups are integrated and shift away from the social movement's initial concerns and values. Repression is another example of when the movement is slowly wiped away from the public platform through means of when the movement is slowly wiped away from the public platform through an outside force, usually being the government. The last route into declining is going mainstream, which is generally perceived as an overall success. This is when goals of the movement are taken into society as a part of daily life, making it a 'social norm.

Source; own construction from (Christiansen, 2009:2)

The table shows that a social movement has a life cycle, shows that first it is created; grow, attain successes, or failures and ultimately an ending. Christiansen (2009:2) mentioned four stages of growth model are instructions to understand how movements are formed, grow, and gradually disappear. However, they have limitations, in its application to new social movements that are not strongly influenced by political actions. De la Porta and Diani (2006:150) concur that the four-stage model is used by the group and provides a frame of analysis, regardless

the four-stage model is used by group, and provides a frame of analysis, regardless of these limitations. Some of these limitations are the consequences of the organisational importance on political change. Political dissatisfaction and goals are likely to fit well into stages of development model (Schultziner, 2013:117-142). When the place is friendly to social movements, these models would develop well in time (Macionis, 2001). The useful insight offered by four stages of social movements acts as a chain connecting people as they are going through the same experiences, challenges and feelings. Social movement theory has changed in analysing new social movements that were used back in the 1960s about issues of identity and quality of life (Christiansen, 2009:2).

In addition, communities frequently give importance on social changes in lifestyle as an alternative to economic change. Social movements may not advance through the stages as set out, or they may ignore them. Jens (2012:581-601) concluded that various social movements prefer to reject bureaucratization deliberately for ideological reasons. This is more common especially as technology expanding, making movement members allowed to communicate and engage with the movement through social media. They do not need to meet all the time.

4.7 Eventual impact on social norms

Norms are there to give a guideline on how people should behave. However, in some instances, people only act according to the rules if they are beneficial to them. The situation can be described as follows: a norm expects how other people act in a given situation, a person acts optimally given the expectation (Lapinski & Rimal, 2005: 127–147).

According to Reynolds (2019:14-15), a social norm is a perception of an individual who belongs in a certain group with an expected conduct, including values, culture, and customs. This group conduct represents norms and cultural expectations. In concurrence (Hechter & Dieter, 2005: 394-415) posits that social norms are rules that prescribe how people should behave in their social environment. These rules changes all the time; when new rules are established and accepted after trial, they become a norm to an individual or groups.

According to Cialdini (2007: 263-268) the following norms are part of social norms: (1) descriptive (2) prescriptive (3) prescriptive and (4) subjective norm. They will be explained in the table 5.2 below

Table 4. 2 Social Norms

Descriptive and	define a descriptive norm as people's perceptions of what is commonly done in specific situations; it signifies what most people do, without assigning judgment. The absence of trash on the ground in a parking lot, for example, transmits the descriptive norm that most people there do not litter.
Injunctive norm	An Injunctive norm, on the other hand, transmits group approval about a particular behaviour; it dictates how an individual should behave. Watching another person pick up trash off

	the ground and throw it out, a group member may pick up on the injunctive norm that he ought to not litter
Prescriptive norm	Prescriptive norms are unwritten rules that are understood and followed by society and indicate what should be done.
Proscriptive norm	Proscriptive norms, in contrast, comprise the other end of the same spectrum; they are similarly society's unwritten rules about what one should not do
Subjective norm	Subjective norms are determined by beliefs about the extent to which important others want a person to perform a behaviour. Social influences are conceptualized in terms of the pressure that people perceive from important others to perform, or not to perform, a behaviour

Source; own construction from Cialdini (2007: 263-268)

Norms can be adopted through behavioural expectations that are outlined and implemented, other norms are formal while others are followed naturally (Shaw, 2015:3). When individuals do not follow the norms of society, they can be judged and be even put under pressure or be even outcast by society. According to Appelbaum; Carr; Duneir & Giddens, (2009:133) when an individual goes against a norm, they can cause multiple emotions such as guilt, which is labelled as a negative state of feeling primary object of moral obligation.

However, norms are there to promote a great deal of social control, and regulate conduct even though they are not considered to be formal laws within society. The country's legislature does not control social norms, however, society and law go hand in hand. The creation of rules in societies is promoted by norms, to create social order, and to allow people of different social class structure to function properly in an interrelated form (Reynolds; Subašić and Tindall, 2014:1-2). Roffee (2013:113-130) concurs that social norms create order in communities. However, disputes and rules can be settled within communities without government intervention. The cultural phenomenon is a prescriber of acceptable behaviour depending on culture, race, religion and geographical location. Gerber & Macionis, (2011:65) added that the individual is also allowed to assess which behaviour seems important to the culture in which they live in. The importance of knowledge of the cultural norms as they learn through social interactions what clothes to wear, when it is appropriate to say things and discuss certain topics (Gerber.et.al.2011:65).

Skinner (2014:682) has a theory about operant condition that plays a large part in the development of social norms. He further defined the condition as a process where behaviours are changed, either increased or decreased by function of their consequences. Meaning that there could be social isolation, fines, or even imprisonment when an individual goes against the norm. Furthermore, humans are constrained on the way to act with those around them from young age despite the influence from the outside (Skinner, 2014:682).

4.8 The inevitable cognitive dissonance and behavioural patterns

According to (Festinger;1962: 93–107) when a person participates in a contradictory situation against their beliefs or values, it is known as cognitive dissonance. Furthermore, if there is a clash in beliefs or values, it is easy for people to make changes, and become consistent. They resolve the uncomfortable behaviour to reduce their discomfort (Festinger;1962: 93–107). In concurrence (Michael; Gerend & Mary, 2016: 2075-2084) state that people often adapt to personal attitude and actions in modern society. The multiplicity of cultural values and practices because of globalization's globalisation continuously alters the way societal think and judge. Michael et al.(2016: 2075-2084) mentioned the difference between two factors caused by conflicting cognition: the importance of cognitions and the ratio of cognition. He further explained importance of cognition as when personal value of the rudiments is substantial, the extent of dissonance will also be greater.

Kaaronen (2018:2-13) stated that when the value of the importance of the two factors is high, it is hard for the individual to decide which measures to take or what is correct. On the other hand, the ratio of cognition is the level of discomfort that is acceptable from each person; the dissonant components do not hinder functioning. However, when there is no balance, there is a process to regulate and bring back the ratio to an acceptable level to restore peace (Kaaronen, 2018:2-13). According to Sadaomi (1972: 64–67) there will always be some magnitude of dissonance within an individual depending on the level of socialization. These individuals have to make decisions based on the change of knowledge, the wisdom they have gained in the interaction, and the presumed quality of life. Furthermore, people constantly lower or alter their reasoning to align their perceptions according to those of the world they live in (Sadaomi, 1972: 64–67). Regardless of the extent to which an individual is “strongly” attached to their beliefs and values, the presence of other views and beliefs will always form a dent in the individual's perception about things.

According to (Gawronski, & Strack, 2012:1-16), when knowledge or information that is conflicting with one's belief is revealed to an individual, the aims or morals of cognitive dissonance causes could change the belief. This may be done in the search for moral support from those who share the same belief to the extent of making and or persuading others to think that their beliefs are not real.

Infante (2017:157-158) suggests that certain factors impact on cognitive dissonance in individuals and the society at large. There many factors too numerous to mention since others may occur as “chain reactions or processes” changing form as they develop. Some of these factors are illustrated in table 5.3 below.

Table 4.3 Reasons why cognitive dissonance occur

Explain inexplicable feelings	When an earthquake disaster occurs to a community, irrational rumours, based upon fear, quickly reach the adjoining communities unaffected by the disaster because those people
Explain their motivations	Why they are taking some action that had an extrinsic incentive attached known as motivational crowding out.
Minimise regret	The irrevocable choices and Justify behaviour that opposed their views. Align one's perceptions of a person with one's behaviour toward that person.
Reaffirm held beliefs:	The confirmation bias identifies how people readily read the information that confirms their established opinions and readily avoid reading information that contradicts their opinions. The confirmation bias is apparent when a person confronts deeply held political beliefs, i.e. when a person is greatly committed to his or her beliefs, values, and ideas

Source; author's construction from Infante (2017:157-158)

Infante, (2017:157-158) further added that people are likely to justify their actions to enhance the way they behave. Societies have a particular influence on the way people should behave, which is expected to be the acceptable societal norm. Any deviations from the expectations, which are not written in any book somewhere, attract accusations and judgements that may be negative. Cialdini, (2007: 263–268) state that cognitive dissonance occurs to promote and engages positive social behaviour to individuals who voluntarily take part in physical or moral pursuit to accomplish a goal. The pressure produced by the dissonance can be decreased by the person overestimating the eligibility of the goal. The self-awareness of disputes amongst own beliefs, ideas, morals, and truth of opposed reality needs people to protect their personal beliefs (Cialdini, 2007: 263–268).

The informal settlement dweller and the people who live in these informal settlements come from different backgrounds, cultures, and ethnicities, and their values and beliefs are not the same. However, when they live in one area, society influences how people should act socially and support their beliefs. Their beliefs and values have a way of becoming one over time though with different intensities on major issues that they belief in differently.

Acharya, Blackwell and Sen (2015:2) believe that cognitive dissonance can be used in societal areas as discrimination and racial resentment. When individuals hate a society, an “act of fierceness” towards people from an opposed ethnic or racial group, cognitive dissonance levels rise. This evokes antagonistic attitudes towards their victims as a manner of minimising cognitive dissonance; the aggressive behaviour may persevere even after the brutality itself ceases.

The above framework bestows social psychological grounds providing a useful perspective that cultural and racial separations created from acts of violence can be social or individual (Fearon and Laitin, 2000:845-877). When an individual behaves violently towards others, it

can affect their attitudes; when people experienced discomfort, it motivates them to change their mind on issues. Acharya,et.al (2015:2) believe that whilst it may be difficult to change people's values and beliefs, these may change over time.

4.9 Chapter Summary

The chapter covered the social structure of society; the cultural and societal values as basic principles for engagement by society and individuals in society. This moulds the habits and eventual characters of many of these migrants, too often too far in behaviour from their traditional norm. The impact of poverty on culture, poverty has forced people to behave in manners inconsistent with cultural norms. Movement from accepted social structures and impact on social norms; the cognitive dissonance and behavioural pattern. Social structures are considered sets of actions that have the same views as cultural norms and expectations. The use of peasant farming as a means to provide for the needs seems to have been slowly eroded on, and the current situation is more to do with earned income. Therefore, this implies the need for people to get employed, which is scarce in the rural structure where there are no prospects of agro-based industries.

The increased presence of unemployment with an ever-growing population forces behaviours traditionally unheard of in the cultural values. There is the emergence of a different individual with beliefs and norms different from what the individual may have generally always subscribed to. This has resulted in serious cognitive dissonance amongst the people who now have to move to regions alien to their traditions and without the societal structure that have always shaped their behaviour. Therefore, this brings about a new way of thinking and behaving in the quest to fit in and belong, compounded by the type of housing they find themselves in. Crowded, too often without privacy, not sure where the next meal will come from and yet surrounded by the handful who seem to have been fortunate. Survival instinct comes in, the traditional values may have to give way to the immediate need of survival, and eventually, the personalities, perceptions, attitudes and norms are altered.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter detailed the methods and procedures that were used to generate and analyse the data. The chapter also offer an outline of the research plan and design used to answer research questions and research problem underpinning this study. According to Jowah (2011:6), a procedure that involves gathering scientific understanding to logically and systematically discover new facts and verify, existing facts about the subject is known as research. Maylor and Blackmon (2005:5) state that for a study to be conducted, a problem must be identified on the basis where objectives and questions will be developed to answer the problem statement.

The chapter will explicate research design; population of the research; the sample design; the instrument that will be used to collect data methods, data analysis, and data reporting.

5.2 Research objectives revisited

Research objectives are expectations that the researcher has as they start on a research project. Traditionally these are classified in to two types, namely, “primary and secondary” objectives. The main objective - the single purpose of expectation in its complete form, on the basis on which research is undertaken. The secondary objectives assist with “breaking up” the primary objective into components to help include all research objectives. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the primary objective of this study was to identify the impacts of the informal dwelling on the quality citizenry of the incumbents of these informal dwellings and the impact on their future as citizens.

Guided by the main research question: What are the impacts of the informal dwellings on quality citizenry of these informal dwellings' incumbents and on their future as citizens? The study sought to fulfil the following sub-objectives:

- To identify why these “informal settlement citizens” come to live in these conditions that appear to be appalling.
- To identify why they would not prefer to return to live in a rural settlement where they have enough space and land.
- To identify practical experiences that they think need to be attended to by the local government.
- To identify effects of the environment they live in on their cultural values and social life within the context of their background.

- To identify the impact of the residential structure to their moral and good living compared to upbringing.
- To identify the perceived impact on their children's future growing in these informal structures in a changing world.
- To identify their perceived impact of the type of residency on the community's criminal activities and well-being.
- To identify the type of role modelling they have in these communities with their future development in mind.

5. 3 Research design and methodology

5.3.1 Research design

Jowah (2015:77) argues that research design and research method are interrelated but do not mean the same thing as they are constantly wrongly used. The researcher defined research design as the construct of research that is carried out for the purpose of answering a research question. The research design details the procedure (the steps) that need to be followed to generate and analyse data, what the researcher will work with or will need to be done to meet the objectives of the research problem (Welman; Kruger & Mitchell:2005). Maylor and Blackmon (2005:5) concur with the above researchers that the research design includes identifying a problem, the information needed to solve the problem, collecting and analysing information. Therefore, the two methods are different from each other but are related in that the research design influences the research methodology to be used.

The research design is a master plan that guides on what activities or steps will be taken by the researcher, or what is expected to be done. The design focuses on the logic behind the doing. The research methodology is the operational plan, discussing how the (activities in the research design) will be executed to comply with the research design (the road map to be followed = design, and how that path will be walked = methodology). Therefore, the research methodology explains how the techniques identified in the research design are transformed from a plan to a completed research project (Mouton, 2001:55).

5.3.2 Research Methodology

The types of research methodologies that are recognised for conducting research are classified as quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods also known as triangulation (Fox and Bayat, 2007:69). The key distinction between qualitative and quantitative design is; qualitative research seeks to gain insight in to personal experience, whereas quantitative research is interested in the numbers and uses a large sample so that generalisations can be made. Mixed method combines qualitative and quantitative methods; they complement each other and give detailed understanding of the research problem involved (Brynard & Hanekom 2006:36; Dun, 2010:42; Gravetter & Forzano, 2009:147). According to Maree et al (2011:51), qualitative

research focuses more on human events, which will explain individual actions within their environment. Davies (2007:10) defines qualitative research as a situated activity that involves the researcher's interaction with an understanding of the individuals personal meaning experiences.

Merriam (2009:13) concur with the above researchers positing that qualitative research is a shadow that covers an array of descriptive methods to express, translate, describe, and make sense of the meanings of certain natural circumstances phenomena in the social world. In addition, the purpose of qualitative research is to obtain perception on how people make sense of their lives, and interpret their experiences. On the hand quantitative research involve things that can be counted, interested in the use of numbers to process data (Brynard & Hanekom 2006:36; Dun, 2010:42; Gravetter & Forzano, 2009:147). Maree (2011:52) defined quantitative research methodology as a systematic measurement process that uses numerical data extracted from large samples to make generalisations.

In overall, quantitative research involves systematic measurement, which this is an objective, systematic and formal process where numerical data is collected and interpreted to generalise on the population statistical analysis and methods of experimentation (Fox & Bayat, 2010: 07). The researcher opted to use both the qualitative and quantitative methodologies because they complement one another and give detailed understanding of research problem. This allows for both depth and breadth of the study and makes the phenomenon more understandable. Blanche et al. (2006:380) states that "research studies may adopt the use of multiple methods to study a single problem, by looking for convergent evidence from different sources, such as interviewing, document reviewing, participant observation, use of questionnaires and surveying". In other words, a triangulation or mixed method approach is referred to when a researcher uses more than one measure of the same construct and multiple source of data (Fox and Bayat, 2007:67). Therefore, this study will use mixed method to gain a clear understanding of the research.

5.3.3 Target population

The research population refers to a particular group of individuals who could participate in a study (Byanard & Hanekom, 2006:10; Gravetter & Forzano, 2009:128). The population of this research study were residents of selected informal settlement that is estimated to be 10020 residents who live in Barcelona. This informal settlement was chosen because of its proximity to town (costs and security) and a police station nearby. It also met the requirements of an informal settlement (by definition) and had people from many parts of the country. Collis & Hussey (2009:62) stated that the target population is regarded as a group of people, of individuals or events that researchers are interested in researching and analysing to reach their conclusions.

5.3.4 Population Sample

Sampling is a process that researchers used to identify, select, and eliminate a certain number of individuals or objects from which a survey of a study will be conducted (Jowah, 2011:83). According to Bluemberg; Cooper; Schidler; (2011:177) a sample is drawn from the sampling list of factors. The sample that was chosen for the population was illustrated properly so that the results could be generalized (Welman, Kruger and Mitchell, 2005: 57). In support of selecting a representative sample, Churchill & Lacobucci (2009:283) suggested that sampling should go through six steps, namely; which are explanation of the population, sample frame work identified, sampling procedure being selected, sample size is determined, sample elements will be chosen and data collection from the chosen elements. Below are the steps that were followed.

Step 1: Defined the population – the population was all individuals living in Barcelona informal settlements.

Step 2: Identified the sampling frame – a sample that is drawn from the list of elements is known as sample frame (Roberts; Geda; Knopman; Cha; Pankratz; Boeve; Ivnik; Tangalos; Petersen & Rocca, 2008:58-69). In this study, the sample frame consisted of the list of individuals who qualified for the sampling which was 1000 resident's including males and females who are lived in Barcelona, who are 18 years and older, single or married.

Step 3: Selected a sampling procedure – the use of mixture of convenience and probability random sampling was used in this study.

Step 4: Determined the sample size –The size of the sample was uninformed, based on the availability of participants from the selected in, by guidance was taken from the studies of Dunn (2010:205) that indicated that $\frac{1}{10}$ of a population if it is representative can allow for generalisation.

Step 5: Selected the sample elements –in this study the properties of the sample were identified as the community of Barcelona informal settlements. The participants were specifically people who resided in this informal settlement.

Step 6: Collected the data from the designated elements – structured questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents – the inhabitants of Barcelona Informal Settlement.

5.3.5 Sample method

Probability or non-probability technique can be used to establish or to determine a sample for the research to be conducted (Dunn 2010:205). When selecting a portion of research population entails using a probability sampling based on certain chances (Polonsky & Walker, 2011:140). A sample may be randomly drawn from population or depending on what the researcher decides, is non-probability sampling (Blumberg.et.al 2011:194). As aluded in chapter one the nature of the study required a complete description of the phenomenon, and

thus the descriptive research design and methodologies were chosen. The ideal sampling given the prior choice of descriptive research became systematic sampling, starting with the first number randomly chosen and then every 5th household was chosen for the survey.

Using the theory above as a guide, the researcher opted to choose / sample the participants randomly, no particular sequence was used; residents who were eighteen (18) years and above, residing in Barcelona informal settlements, male or female, were targeted.

5.3.6 Sample size

A sample size is regarded as the subgroup of the study population (Collis and Hussey, 2009:209). The number of respondents that would participate was not known in advanced, so it was difficult to pre-determine the sample size. Sample size was 1000 residents selected randomly as the sample for this study from the selected informal settlements, which is 20% of the target population. According to (Grinnell & Williams, 1990:127) that will allow sampling errors to be controlled.

5.3.7 Data collection instrument

In this study a mixed method approach was employed to attain or fulfil the aim of the problem statement, and explore living conditions of a selected informal settlement situated in the Cape Metropolitan area, in South Africa.

A well-structured questionnaire was used for the study as a tool to collect the necessary data for the research. This questionnaire was trial-run by the supervisor and the researcher to check whether the questions in the questionnaire spoke to or addressed the research questions. The instrument was edited to meet the expectations of the research objectives, most of the structuring was with the help of a statistician who also worked on validity and reliability of the instrument. Once the statistician was satisfied, field work began in earnest. The instrument that was eventually used for the collection of data (in its complete form) was structured; the instrument comprised three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C.

Section - A: the biography which seeks to understand the participant more.

Section - B; Likert scale with a list of statement divided into sub-sections intended to help understand what the participants' thoughts were (are) about statements that had to be ranked. The pre-constructed statements emanated from the literature review conducted prior to the construction of the questionnaire.

Section - C was open-ended questions and sought to interrogate the participants on other issues that may have been omitted. This involved asking for more information (volunteered) as about the study at hand. These were put as requests and the respondents filled in whatever they had in their minds.

5.3.8 Data collection methods

The researcher mainly adopted random probability sampling with a mixture of convenience sampling when it was not ideal for strictly random sampling. Four research assistants were recruited trained (these were university students – final year degree students) and they worked with the researcher to gather information. This approach was chosen deliberately to help with creating a uniform standard/approach to the research and thus the findings. Personal (face-to-face) administration also helped largely with the rate of return of the questionnaires, availability of knowledgeable research assistants who could explain to the respondents in their own language. It would also allow for further interaction where possible or necessary. The result was 1000 self-administered questionnaires were filled in and returned by the by the research assistants. The researcher participated in collecting the data with the research assistants who were trained, which allowed for face to face interaction between the researcher and the respondents in their environment. This also allowed the researcher to manage time, costs and quality for the research project by being physically present. The respondents had an opportunity to express themselves, and interact and understand the subject and explain their situation.

5.3.9 Data analysis

Welman, et al. (2005:211) suggested that data analysis examines variables, their effects, the relationships and forms of participation with the world. The data that was collected (questionnaires) were brought together, the researcher immediately prepared it so that if there were any inaccuracies on the questionnaires, incomplete or ambiguous responses that the participants could have provided, he could rectify it. an editing and cleaning exercise was conducted, after which the instruments were coded and the data was captured. An Excel Spread Sheet was used for the uploading / capturing of the data first, before being transforming the raw data into useful information. This research used descriptive statistics as ordering and summarizing of the data representation, was the dominant part with the calculation of the descriptive measures where applicable. The captured data was constructed into illustrations varying from frequency tables, pie charts, bar charts, histograms, frequency polygons, graphs, etc. the illustrations allowed for easy and convenient comparisons (and indeed understanding) of the relations between the variables understudy. Therefore, each illustration was provided with explanations item by item as they appeared in the research instrument.

5.4 Validity and reliability

Reliability and validity aims to measure whether the data created instrument meets the criteria needed. It is a measure of consistency (Brynard & Hanekom, 2006:48; Gray, 2009:158) for example will the findings be the same if the instrument is used again?. Reliability is measured using the following criteria: stability, equivalence, internal consistency, inter-judge reliability

end intra-judge reliability (Gray, 2009:159). In ensuring reliability in this research, the research instrument was tested to guarantee that the respondents understood the questions and would give accurate answers. According to (Schultz and Whitney, 2005:87) validity is an ability of a test instrument to measure what it had initially intended to measure. Golafshani (2003:599) concurred that validity aims to determine whether the study measures what the researcher wanted to measure. Drost (2011:105) alluded to the fact that internal consistency measures the uniformity within the instrument aligned. Thus, reliability of instrument used has to do with the clarity of the questions asked and their relevance to the study objectives and if there is any measuring procedure laid, it should get the same results when repeated. (Cooper and Schindler, 2008:318 - 320) concur with the above statement, stating that, validity refers to the capability of a research instrument to measure what the researcher intends to measure with it. Validity is categorised into three major forms that are outlined: construct validity, content validity, and criterion-related validity (Cooper and Schindler, 2008:318 – 320):

- When the researcher sustained what it purposive to measure is called construct validity.
- Content validity this method places its importance on expert's judgement on a specific domain that is tested.
- Test scores must link with performance results stated criterion-related validity to support a hypothesis directly.

Furthermore, validity was vital because it provided answers to the questions. Kumar, (2011:143-152) state that if research being conducted across various researchers can prove consistency and accuracy in the results, it becomes reliable. Reliability simply means that should the study be repeated by different researchers; they will get the same findings (Maylor and Blackmon, 2005:159). Quinton & Smallbone, (2006:130) concur that reliability refers to the degree of consistency on the results. The instrument used for this research was tested for both reliability and validity. Validity- the questionnaire was tested by the supervisor and the statistician, the questionnaire was short and relevant to the purpose of the study as irrelevant information was eliminated from the questionnaire so that it becomes free of bias. The questions asked in the questionnaire were scrutinized, the validity of the instrument was improved, which resulted in the data collected being assumed to be valid.

5.5 Ethical consideration

The ethical steps below were taken into consideration when conducting the research to meet ethical requirements. The researcher had obtained internal ethical clearance from the Ethics Committee of the university. Participants were informed of their rights before the interviews began. The concept of voluntary participation was explained to everyone who was taking part in the research, that no one was under obligation so that the participant may decide to take part or not in the research. Confidentiality was maintained through the anonymity of responses

and no names, or any form of identification could be put on the questionnaire, thereby not harming any of the participants.

5.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter provided more detail about the data collection, starting with the decision to focus on the use of the descriptive research design used. The design was chosen because of its versatility in that it allows for both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies simultaneously. For that reason, the data collection instrument used had three parts to allow for simultaneous collection of data (qualitative and quantitative methodologies). The use of the two research methodologies allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon by exploring the depth and breadth of the situation. For this, there was a need to identify the sample, decide on sampling methods and sample size, leading to the fieldwork and the necessary processes. A questionnaire for collecting data was used because of the uniformity the questions would provide in written form. Besides, the questionnaires can be stored for long and be re-evaluated years later if there was any need to revisit the research findings. The data collection method was decided on based on experiences where personally administered (face to face interaction) data collection methods allowed for other opportunities. Some of these opportunities or advantages were getting a personal feel of the type of accommodation, taking the pain to explain questions that might not have been clear, and listening to the verbal sentiments and perceptions of the respondents. The methods and processes of the data handling were also clearly stated including the editing, cleaning, and the coding processes prior to data capturing. Therefore, the chapter concludes with information on the construction of the illustrations emanating from the captured data in the form of graphs, histograms, charts and frequency polygons and such as was seen fit. The details of these activities, data analysis, interpretation and discussion of the results follow in the next chapter.

CHAPTER SIX

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

The data that was captured and constructed to show the relationships between the variables diagrammatically is now interpreted in this chapter. The increase in the sizes and numbers of informal settlements in the country and their impact on the citizenry of the dwellers is of great concern. It is a known factor that an individual's well-being is impacted on and informed by the upbringing. Though on the extreme opposite ends of each other, wealth and poverty are generational, hence the study was focused on this "inhumane" lifestyle likely to cause generational poverty. The increase in the number of these settlements is exacerbated by poor rural development which serves as a driver for urban migration.

Meanwhile, the low economic growth and the under-resourced municipalities do not have enough capacity to be building houses for the unemployable lot. Thus the problem continues with many untold effects on the current and future of citizenship, destining the millions of the youth to an unpredictable norm. In this study, as discussed in the previous chapter, the researcher collected data using a mixed method with the use of questionnaires and interviews. For that reason, the presentation will be done in three stages. The first stage will focus on quantitative data presentation based on the data collected Biographic followed by the Likert scale questionnaires. The third stage will focus on the presentation of qualitative data based on the data collected via open ended questins. This chapter will focus on the presentation of quantitative and qualitative research findings from the data collected. On the other hand, content analysis was used to analyse qualitative data. Descriptive and inferential statistics used during data analysis and presentation of the data include charts, percentages, tables, graphs and other forms of summarised data.

6.2 Findings of the survey project

The research objectives sought to enable a clear understanding of the phenomenon to help in the debate to find a solution to this problem. Specifically, the study sought to understand the impacts of the informal settlement dwellings on the quality of the future citizens brought up in such an environment. Much also went into understanding the state of their living conditions from their original or traditional homes and the impact of this new environment on their traditional values. As stated above, the research instrument was divided into three parts, the reporting of the findings will follow the format of the questionnaire item by item. Starting with the biography (Section A), the questions will be asked as they appeared in the research instrument and answers and diagrams are provided item by item.

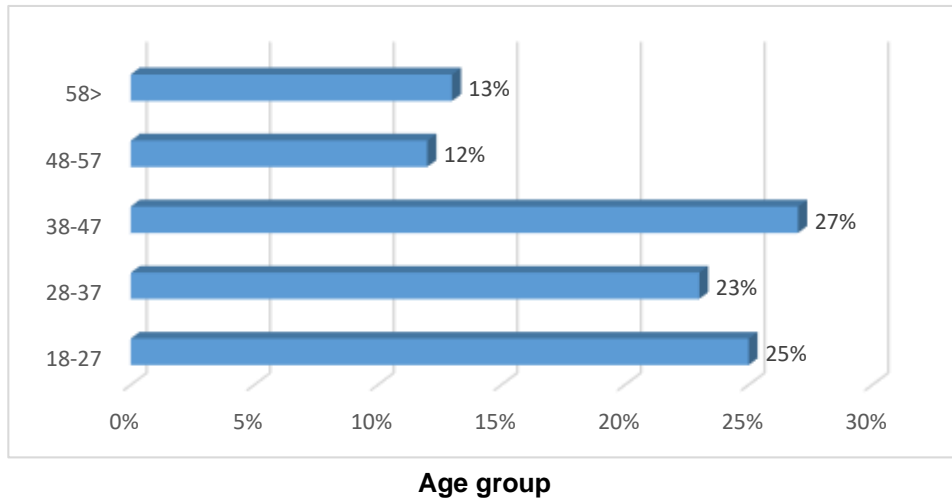
6.2.1 SECTION A- BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

This section specifically dealt with “qualifying” the respondents for the survey. It was assumed that since this was random sampling, there could have been visitors who do not stay in the informal settlement-this information assisted in identifying the correct respondents. The first demographic shows analysis of respondents based on their age groups.

The responses from these are illustrated in figure 6.1 below.

Question 1: Please indicate your age in the box below

Figure 6.1: Please indicate your age range in the boxes below



The age groups of the respondents are illustrated in the Figure 6.1 above. 25% of the respondents were between age 18 and 27, 23% of the respondents were between 28 and 37, the 27% were between 38 and 47, the 12% of the respondents were between 48 and 57, and the 13% were between 58 and above. The next demographic data

Question 2: How long have you been living in this informal settlement?

Figure 6.2: Number of years living in this informal settlement

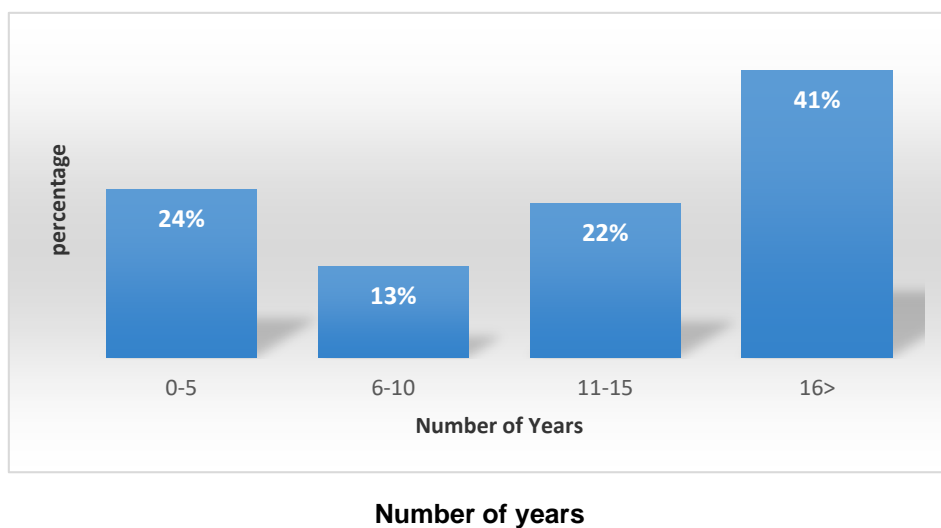


Figure 6.2 shows the numbers of years that the respondents have resided in the selected informal settlements. 24% of the respondents have resided in the selected informal settlement

between 0 and 5 years, and 13% between 6 and 10 years, 22% between 11-15 years, while the majority 41% for more than 16 years.

Question 3: Why did you relocate from the Eastern Cape to Cape Town?

Figure 6.3: Reasons to relocate from the Eastern Cape to Cape Town

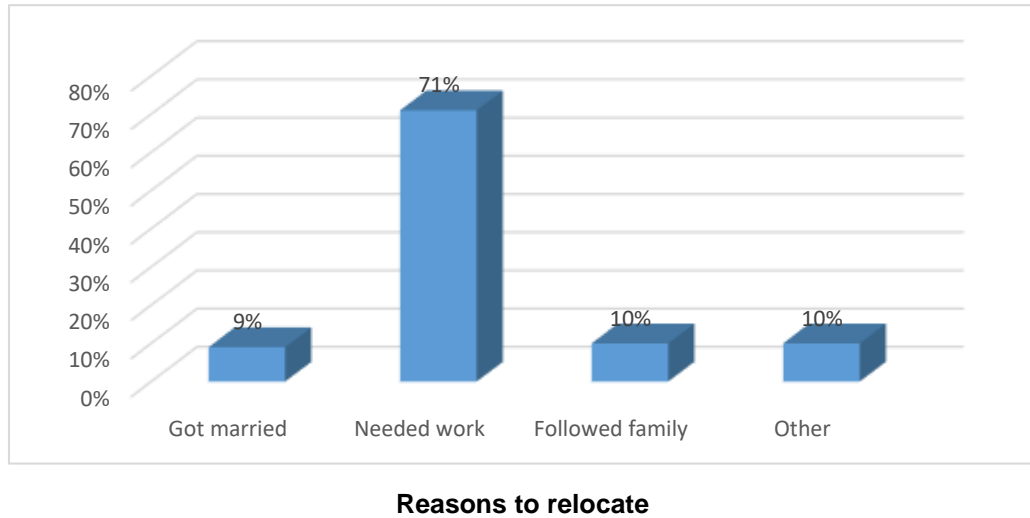


Figure 6.3 illustrate the reasons for relocating. 9% of respondents relocated because they got married, 71% relocated for they were seeking employment, 10% state that they followed their family members, and 10% of residents did not state the reasons for relocating.

Question 4: Do you regret having moved from where you lived to this informal settlement?

Figure 6.4: Regret moving to this informal settlement?

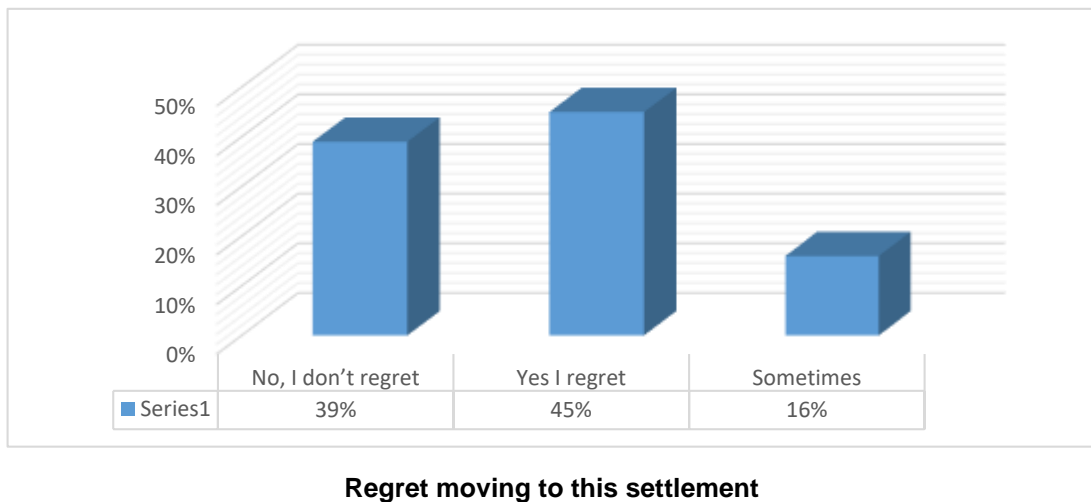
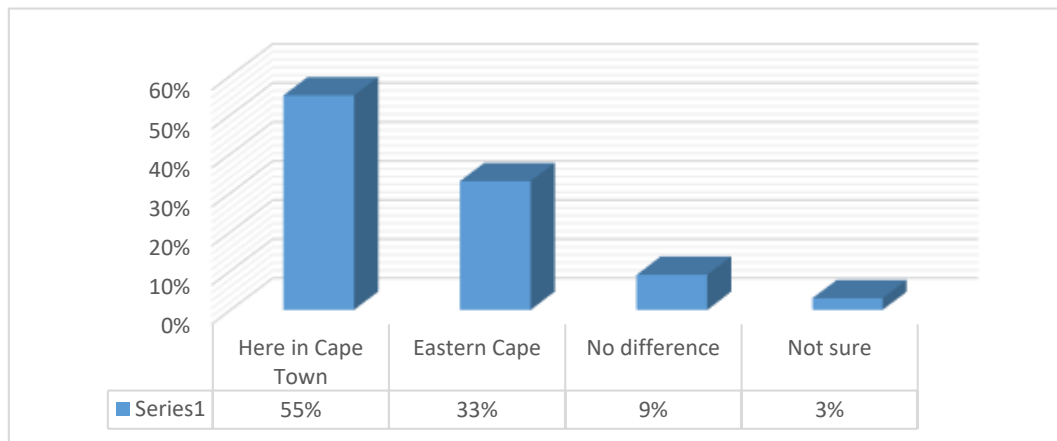


Figure 6.4 shows that 39% of respondents do not regret to have moved to this selected informal settlements. In comparison, 45% of respondents regretted having moved to the selected informal settlement, and 16% sometimes regret relocating in the selected informal settlements.

Question 5: What place would you rather be or live at given your current situation?

Figure 6.5: A place would you rather be living

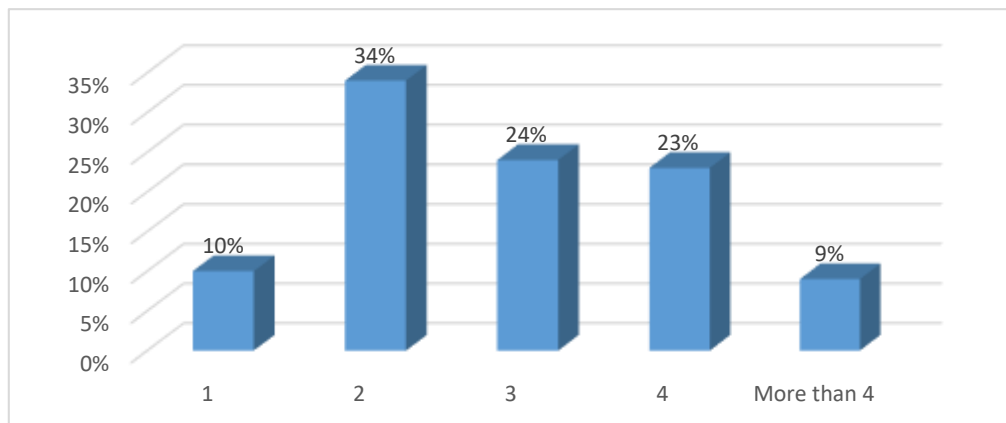


A place would you rather be living

Figure 6.5 shows that 55% of respondents would rather live here in Cape Town, while 33% would prefer to live in the Eastern Cape, and 9% of residents state that it makes no difference if they live here in Cape Town or the Eastern Cape, and the 3% residents were not sure.

Question 6: How many rooms do you live in?

Figure 6.6: Number of rooms do you live in?

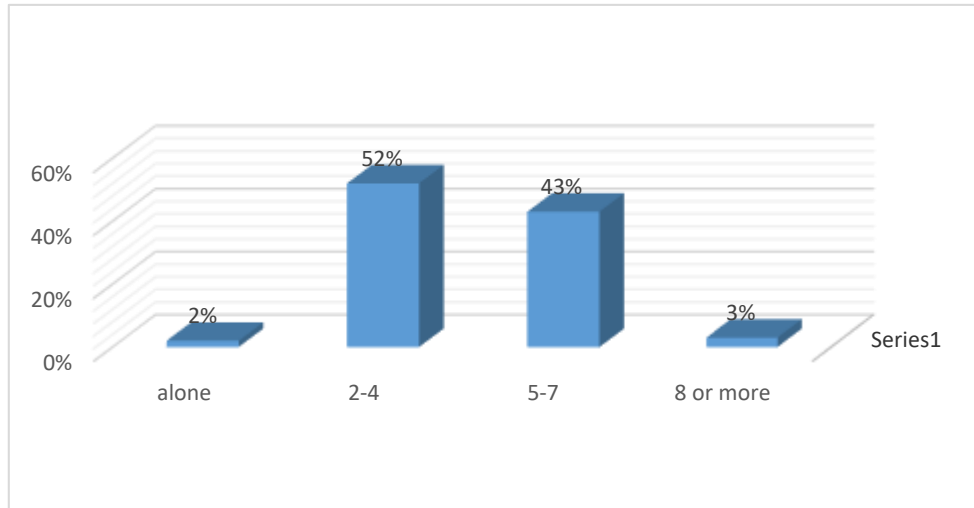


Number of rooms

Figure 6.6 illustrate number of rooms the respondents lives in. 10% residents live in 1-room, the 34% live in a 2-room, the 24% are living in a 3-room, followed by the 23% in a 4-room while 9% respondents live in more than 4 room informal structure.

Question 7: How many people live in these rooms at any one time?

Figure 6.7: Number of people living in these rooms

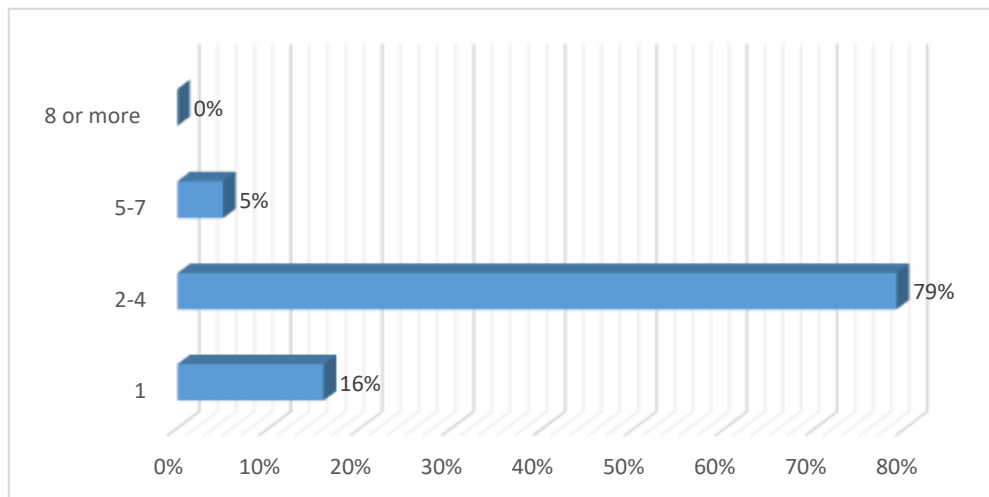


Number of people living in these rooms

Figure 6.7 shows that the 2% of respondents are living alone, while 52% of the respondents have between 2 and 4 people living in these rooms, the 43% have between 5 and 7 people, while 3% have between 8 or more people living with.

Question 8: How many children do you live with?

Figure 6.8: Number of children living with

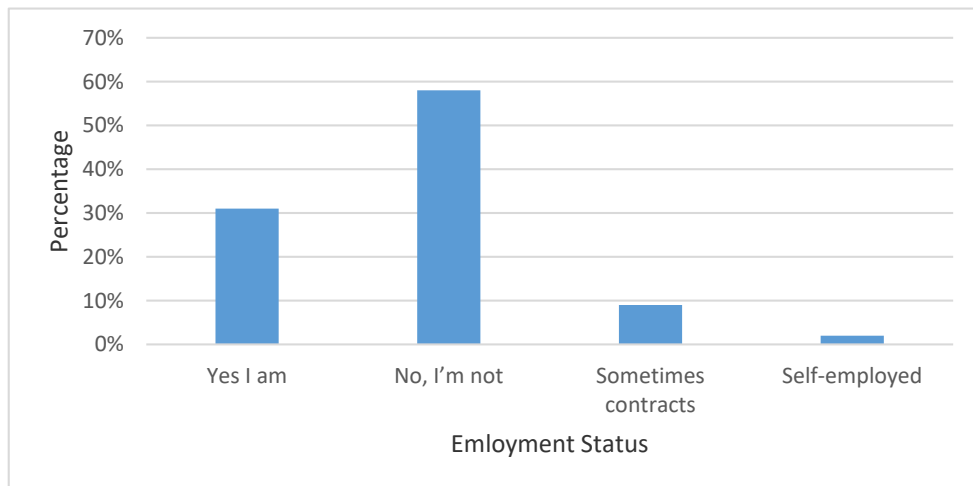


Number of children living with

Figure 6.8 illustrates that the 16% respondents only have one child per household, while 79% have between 2 and 4 children per household, and 5% have between 5 and seven children, with 0% between eight or more children. The next demographic shows analysis of respondents based on their employment status.

Question 9: Are you employed?

Figure 6.9: Employment status

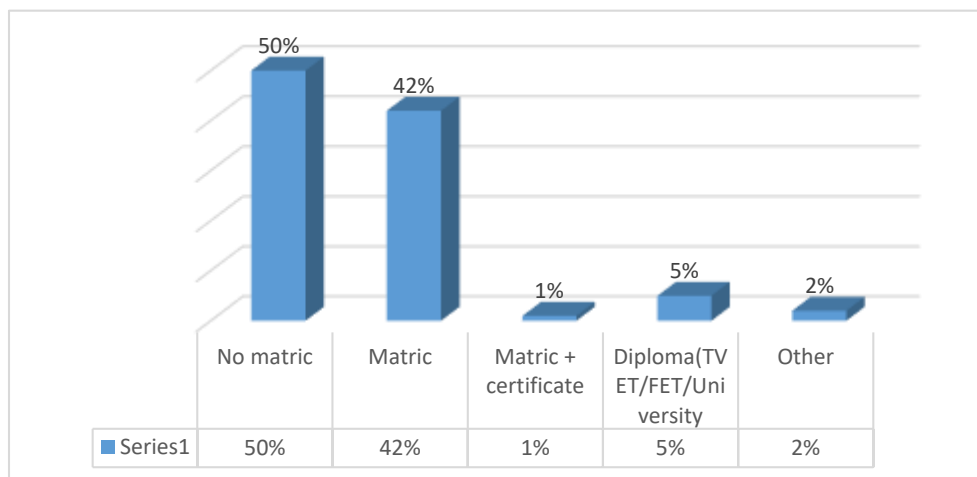


Employed status

Figure 6.9 indicates the status of employment of residents. The 31% of respondents are employed, while 58%. The 9% of respondents are employed on a contract basis, and very few below 5% are self-employed. The next demographic shows analysis of respondents based on their educational levels.

Question 10: What is your highest level of education?

Figure 6.10 Level of Education

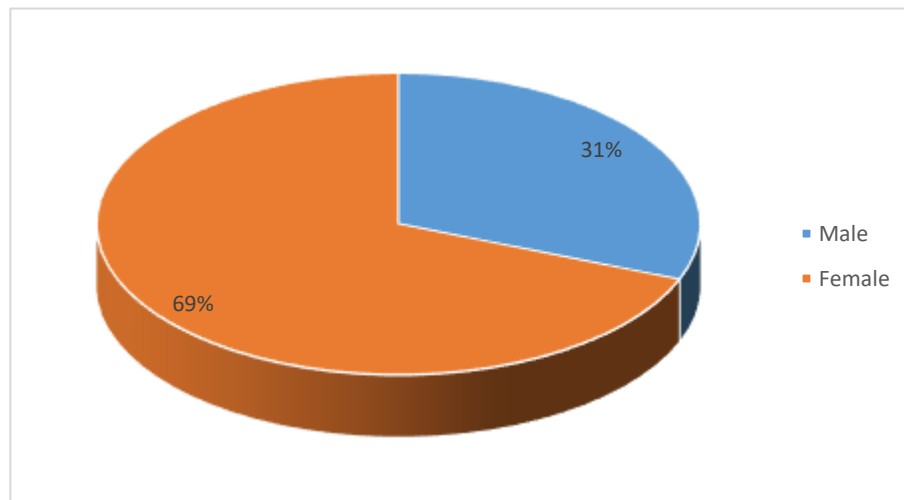


Level of education

Figure 6.10 illustrates the level of education of respondents. 50% of respondents have no matric. The 42% have matric and 1% have matric plus a certificate. The 5% of respondents have a diploma(TVET/University) and the 2% of respondents did not give an answer. The next demographic shows analysis of respondents based on their gender.

Question 11: Indicate your gender

Figure 6.11 Gender distribution of respondents



Gender

Figure 6.11 shows the gender of the respondents who participated in the study. From the total of 100%, 69% were females and 31% were males.

6.2.2 SECTION B- LIKERT SCALE

This section presents and discusses statements that will assist the researcher in understanding the difficulties faced by people living in a selected informal settlement. The findings are designed in a way that will permit for adequate information on the response given to each question or statement.

The respondents were required to rank the statements on a scale of 1-5 with Strongly disagree = 1, Disagree = 2, Neutral = 3, Agree = 4 and strongly agree = 5.

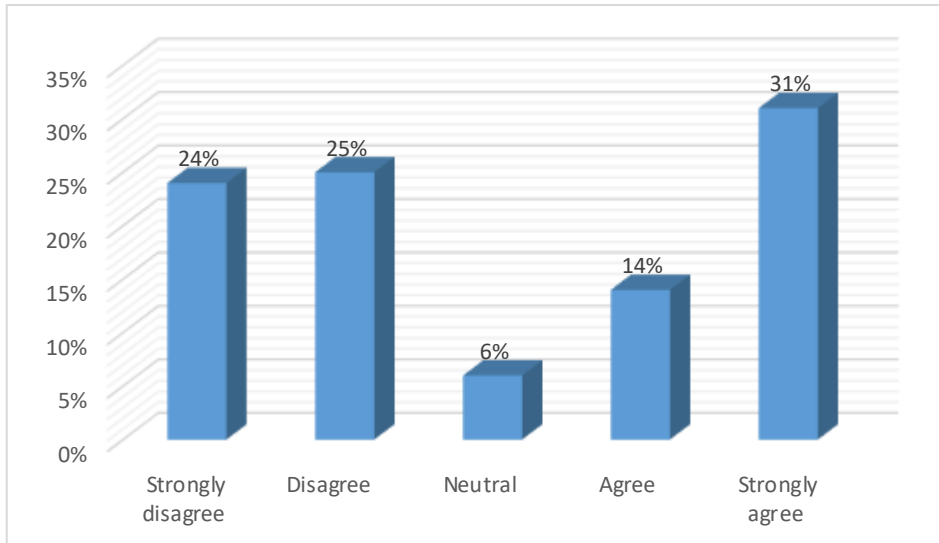
These scales do not measure the strength of an attitude or perception, but they assist in how the respondents relate to a statement presented.

From 7.12 to 7.29 presents the Likert scale data of respondents.

○ **REASONS WHY PEOPLE LIVE IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

Statement 1: I do not have a place to stay in except to stay in this “tyotyombe”

Figure 6.12: No place to stay in except this tyotyombe

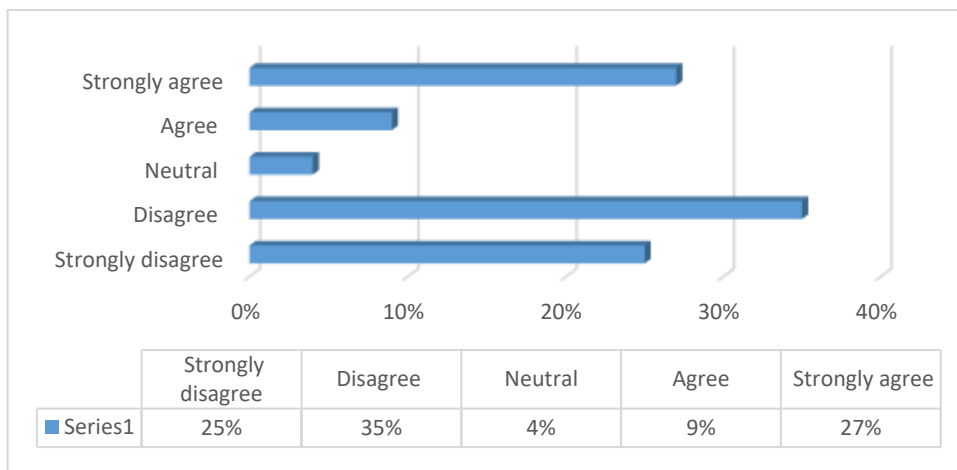


No place to stay in except this tyotyombe

The graph shows that 24% of the respondents strongly disagreed, followed by the 25% who also disagreed that they are only staying in this informal settlement because they do not have any other place to stay. The 6% of respondents decided to remain neutral, while the 14% respondents agreed and 31% respondents strongly agreed with the statement.

Statement 2: It is cheaper to stay in Tyotyombe so I can save money to send home

Figure 6.13: It is cheaper to stay in the Tyotyombe



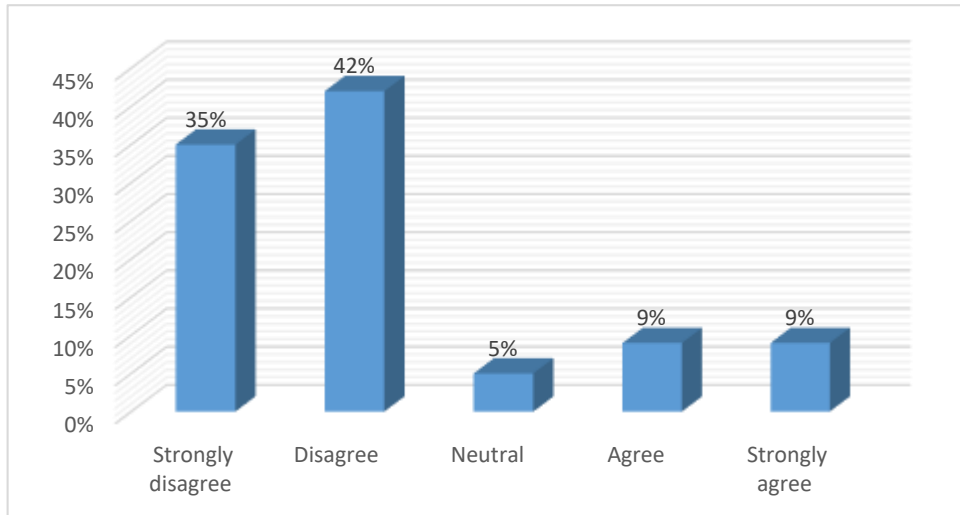
It is cheaper to stay here

The graph shows that 27% of the respondents strongly agreed that they are saving money by staying in this informal settlement, and 9% also agreed that they are staying in this informal settlement because it is cheaper for them to save money and send it home to a rural area. While 33% of respondents disagreed that they are staying in Tyotyombe because it is cheaper, followed by the 22% who strongly disagree with the statement. The 9% of respondents did not

agree nor disagreed, they decided to stay neutral. The majority of respondents has disagreed that they are staying here because it is cheaper.

Statement 3: I came to live with a friend and do not have a place of my own

Figure 6.14: living with a friend

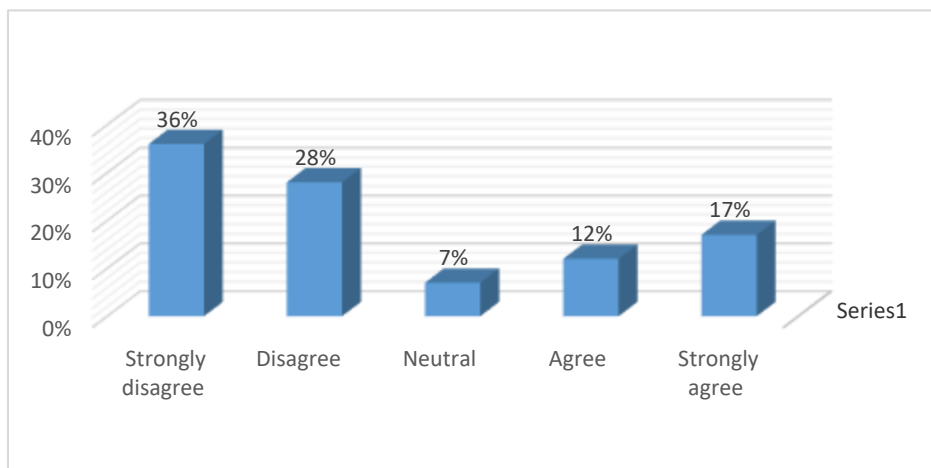


No place of their own

Figure 6.14 shows the 9% of respondents strongly agreed, and the same percentage also agreed that they came to Cape Town to live with a friend, and they do not have a place of their own. The 5% of respondents did not agree or disagree. They remain neutral, while the 42% respondents disagreed, followed by the 35% who strongly disagreed with the statement that they do not have a place of their own. The figures show that most of the residents in these informal settlements live in their own informal structures.

Statement 4: I chose to stay here because I like the environment around here

Figure 6.15: I choose to stay here because I like the environment

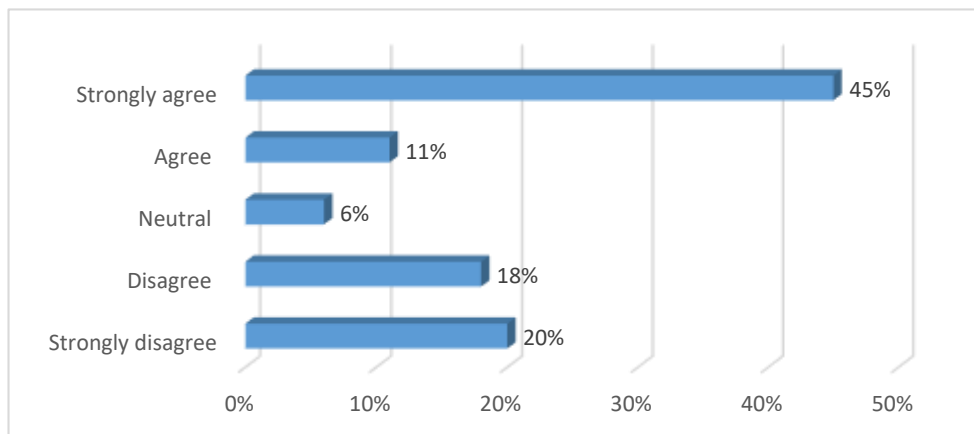


Staying here because of the environment

Figure 6.15 shows that 36% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, followed by 28% who disagreed that they choose to stay in this informal settlement because they like the environment. The 7% of respondents did not agree or disagreed. They remain neutral, while 17% strongly agreed that they choose to stay here because they like the environment, with 12% also agreed. The evidence in this graph shows that majority of respondents in this informal settlement are not happy with the environment they live in; however, they do not have a choice.

Statement 5: If I had a choice, I would not stay in Tyotyombe at all

Figure 6.16: Staying here is not by choice



Staying here is not a choice

Based on the graph the 45% of the respondents strongly agreed with 11% of respondents who also agreed that if they had a choice, they would not be staying in this informal settlement. The 6% did not agree or disagreed. They stayed neutral, while the 20% strongly disagreed with 18% who disagreed that If they had a choice, they would not be staying in this informal settlement. The minority of residents in this informal settlement are staying here by choice, according to the figures. In contrast, the majority are staying here not because they have a choice.

Table 6.1 Reasons why people live in informal settlements

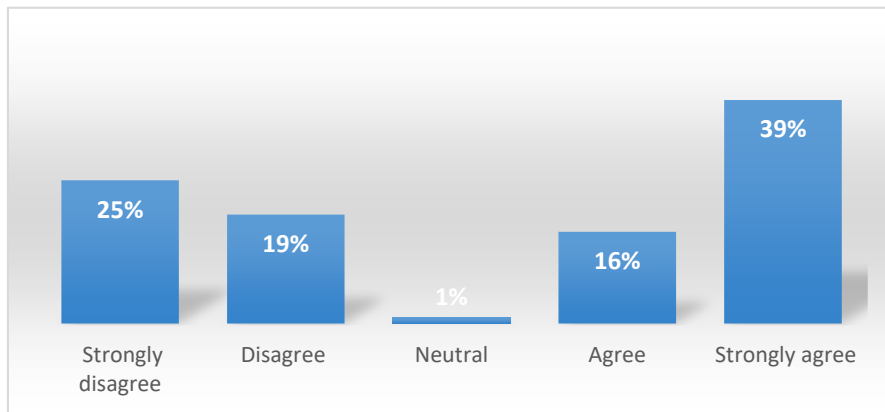
		Stro ngly disa gree	Disa gree	Neut ral	Agre e	Stro ngly agre
	REASONS WHY PEOPLE LIVE IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	%	%	%	%	%
1	I do not have a place to stay in except to stay in this "tyotyombe"	24%	25%	6%	14%	31%
2	It is cheaper to stay in the tyotyombe so I can save money to send home	25%	35%	4%	9%	24%

3	I came to live with a friend and do not have a place of my own	35%	42%	5%	9%	9%
4	I chose to stay here because I like the environment around here	36%	28%	7%	12%	17%
5	If I had a choice I would not stay in a tyotyombe at all	45%	11%	6%	18%	20%

○ **WHY WOULD PEOPLE PREFER TO LIVE IN TYOTYOMBES?**

Statement 6: I do not work and cannot afford any accommodation

Figure 6.17: unemployed cannot afford to buy a house

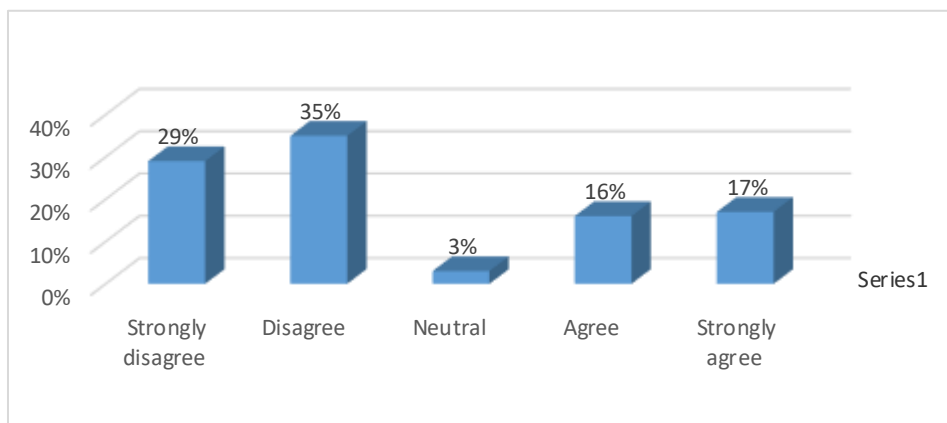


Unemployed will not be able to buy a house

According to figure 6.17 the 25% of respondents strongly disagreed, followed by 19% who disagreed that they do not work and cannot afford accommodation. The 10% did not agree nor disagree. They remain neutral, while the 39% strongly agreed with 16% who also agreed that they do not work and they cannot afford accommodation elsewhere hence they opted to live in this informal settlement.

Statement 7: I have extended family around and feel safe with them around

Figure 6.18: I have extended family around

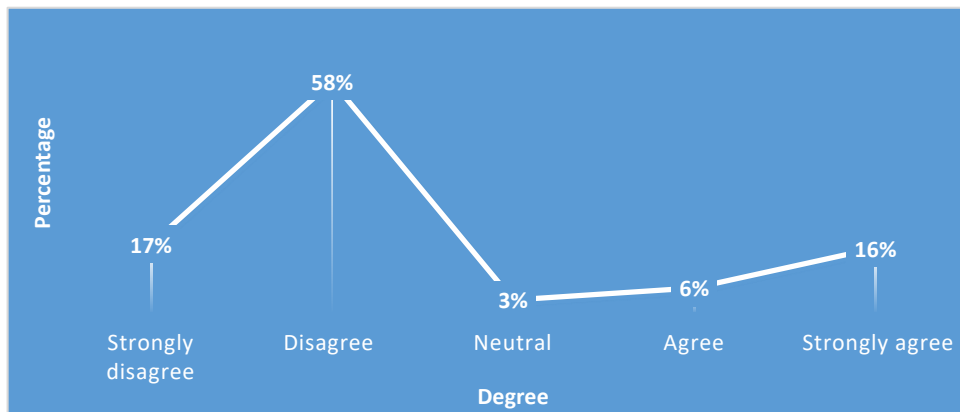


Extended family lives around

Figure 6.18 shows that the 29% of respondents strongly disagreed and 25% of respondents also disagree that they have extended family around and feel safe for staying in this informal settlement. The 13% of respondents did not agree nor disagreed. They remain neutral. The 17% strongly agreed followed by the 16% of respondents who also agreed that they have extended family who lives around. They feel safe living in this informal settlement with the extended family around.

Statement 8: I work but prefer the life in a tyotyombe to that of a house

Figure 6.19: Prefer to live here

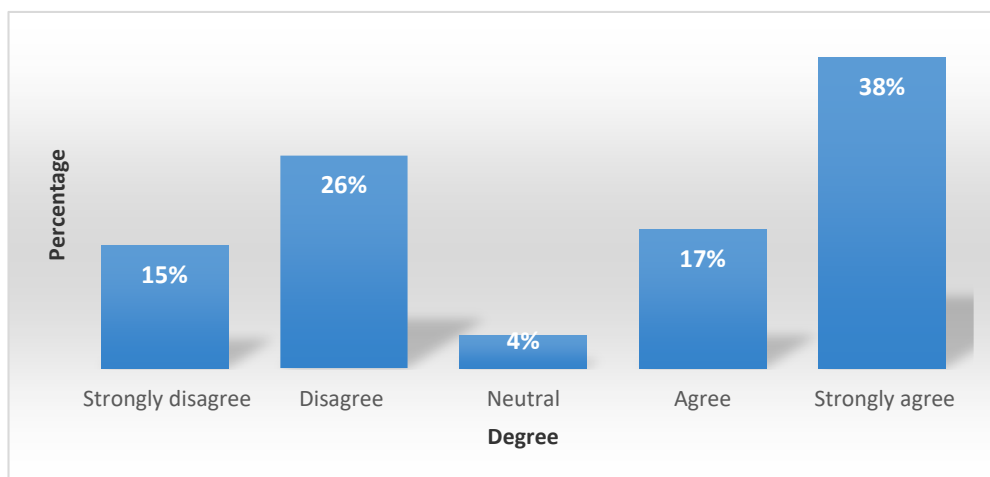


Prefer to live here

According to figure 6.19, the 58% of respondents disagreed with the statement, followed by 17% who strongly disagreed that they work but preferred life in the informal settlement to that of a house. The 3% of respondents remained neutral. While 6% of respondents agreed and 16% strongly agreed with the statement. It is clear that respondents are not happy to live in this informal settlement they will rather prefer living in a formal house.

Statement 9: It is cheaper and good for people who are poor like me

Figure 6.20: It is cheaper for the poor

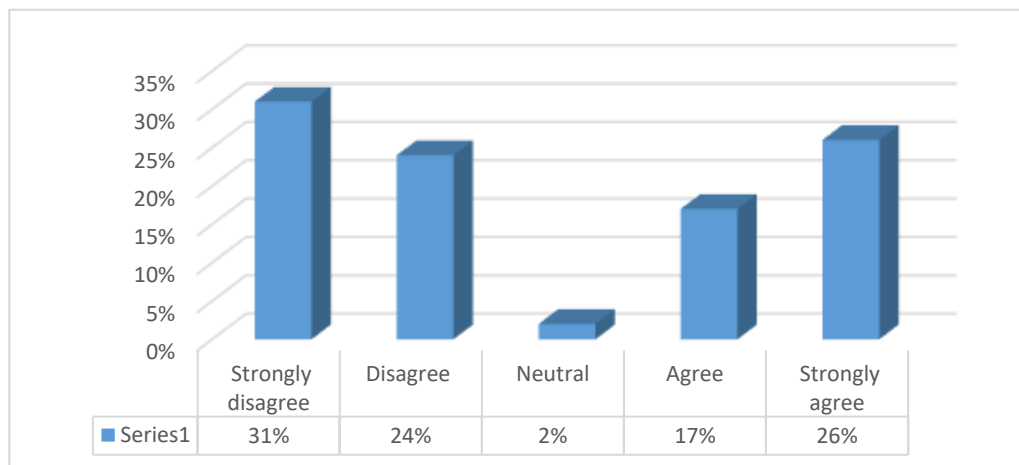


It is cheaper for the poor

Figure 6.20 is showing interesting numbers. Looking at the 15% of the respondents who strongly disagreed, followed by 26% who disagreed that living in this informal settlement is cheaper and good for poor people. The 4% of the respondents remained neutral did not agree nor disagreed. Meanwhile, 17% of respondents agreed with 38% who strongly agreed on this statement. The majority of the residents are staying in this informal settlement because it is an affordable place for them.

Statement 10: I have easy access to the shopping facilities

Figure 6.21: easy access to the shopping facilities

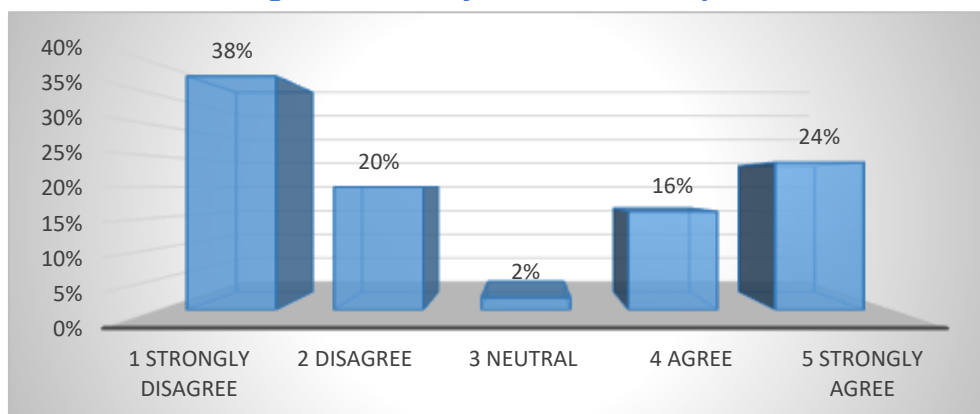


Easy access to the shopping facilities

Figure 6.21 shows that 31% of the respondents strongly disagreed followed by 24% who also disagreed that they have access to the shopping facilities. The 2% of respondents remain neutral, while the 26% of the respondents strongly agreed and the 17% also agreed that they do not live far from shopping facilities they could access easily.

Statement 11: It is easy to get transport when I want to go anywhere

Figure 6.22: easy access to transport

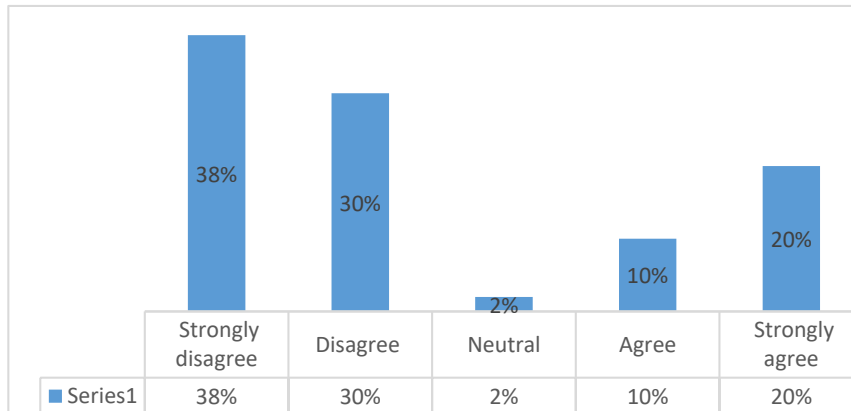


Easy access to transport

According to this graph, 38% of respondents strongly disagreed, followed by 20% who also disagreed with the statement that it is easy to access public transport when they want to go anywhere. The 2% of the respondents remained neutral, while the 16% of respondents agreed, followed by 24% who strongly agreed that public transport is easily accessible where they are living.

Statement 12: It is better here in town in a tyotyombe than to live in rural areas

Figure 6.23 It is better here in town than to live in rural areas



Better to live here than in rural areas

Figure 6.23 shows that 38% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement and 30% also disagreed that moving to Cape Town and residing in this informal settlement is better than living in the rural areas. The 2% of respondents did not agree nor disagreed they remained neutral. Meanwhile the 10% of respondents agreed followed by 20% who strongly agreed with the statement. Based on high number of disagreed respondents, It is evident that the majority of residents would rather live in rural areas than in Cape Town. Still, because of different circumstances, they are forced to relocate and live in informal settlements.

Statement 13: Improved rural quality of life reduces the volumes of people relocating

Figure 6.24: improved rural quality of life

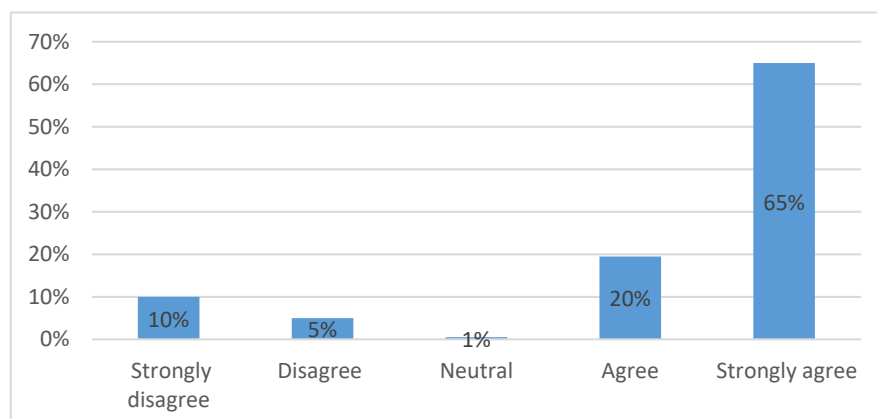


Figure 6.24 shows that 65% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement followed by 20% who agreed that improving quality of life in rural areas will reduce people from relocating to urban areas. The 1% remain neutral, while 5% disagreed with the statement followed by 10% who strongly disagree, these figures show that the majority of respondents believed that improving rural areas can reduce the number of people from relocating. In contrast, a small percentage disagreed, meaning that people will still relocate irrespective of improving quality of life in rural areas.

Table 6.2 Why would people prefer to live in *tyotyombes*?

	WHY WOULD PEOPLE PREFER TO LIVE IN <i>TYOTYOMBES</i>	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
6	I do not work and cannot afford any accommodation	25%	19%	10%	16%	39%
7	I have extended family around and feel safe with them around	29%	35%	3%	16%	17%
8	I work but prefer the life in a <i>tyotyombe</i> to that of a house	17%	58%	3%	6%	16%
9	It is cheaper and good for people who are poor like me	15%	26%	4%	17%	38%
10	I have easy access to the shopping facilities	31%	24%	2%	17%	26%
11	It is easy to get transport when I want to go anywhere	38%	20%	2%	16%	24%
12	It is better here in town in a <i>tyotyombe</i> than to live in rural areas	38%	30%	2%	10%	20%
13	Improved rural quality life reduces the volumes of people relocating	10%	5%	1%	20%	65%

○ **THE PERCEIVED MERITS OF URBAN DWELLING.**

Statement 14: I prefer these *tyotyombes* because I have access to tap water

Figure 6.25 I have access to tap water

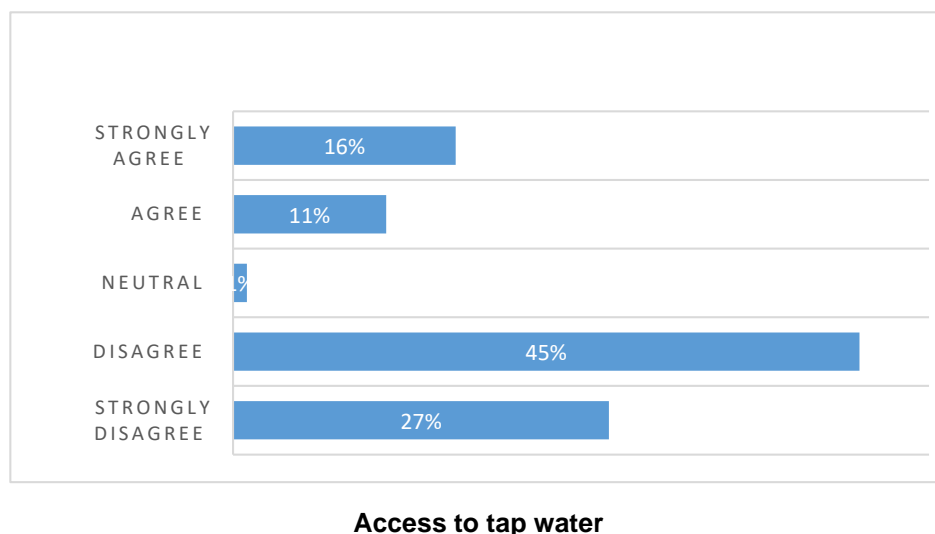
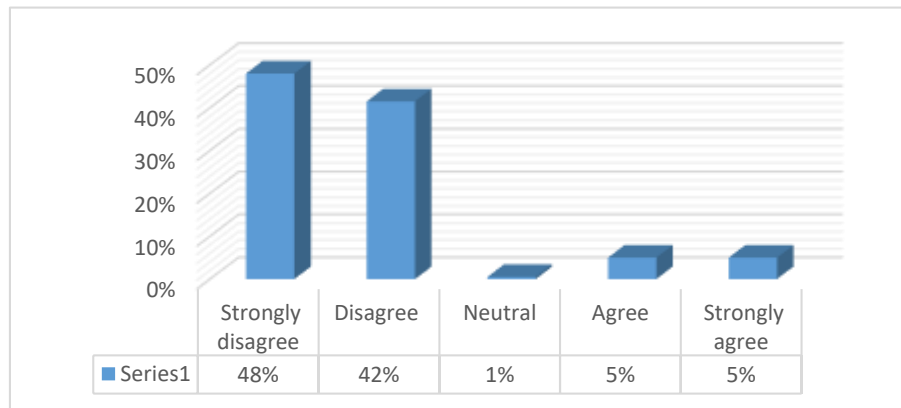


Figure 6.25 shows that the 16% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement, and 11% strongly agreed that they preferred to live in this informal settlement because they have access to tap water. The 1% remained neutral, while 45% of respondents disagreed with the statement, followed by 27% who strongly disagreed. Looking at the figures, it is clear that the majority of the respondents do not have easy access to tap water.

Statement 15: I prefer these *tyotyombes* because I have access to flush toilets

Figure 6.26 I have access to flush toilets



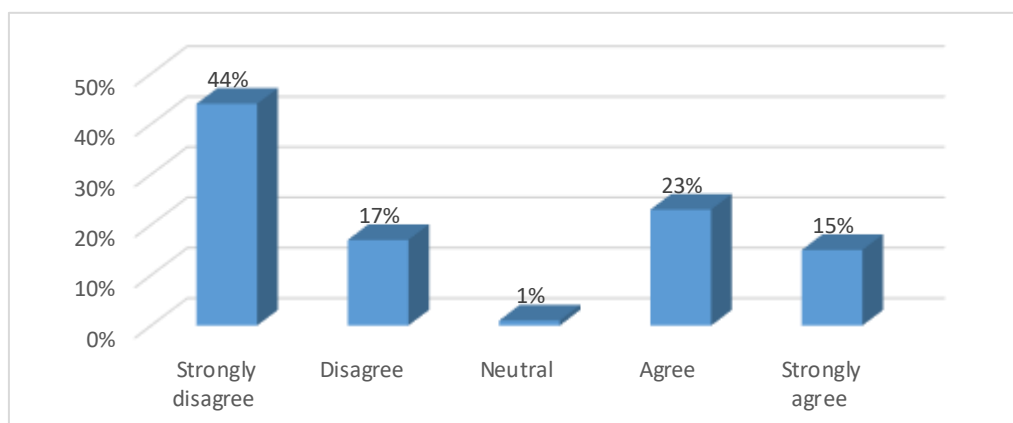
Access to flush toilets

Figure 6.26 shows that 48% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, followed by 42% who also disagreed that they have access to flush toilets. The 1% remain neutral, did not agree nor disagree. The 5% of respondents strongly agreed that they have access to flush toilets and 5% also agreed.

According to the figures above, it is clear that the majority of the respondents do not have access to flush toilets in this informal settlement which is an essential service need.

Statement 16: I prefer these *tyotyombes* because I have access to electricity

Figure 6.27: I have access to electricity

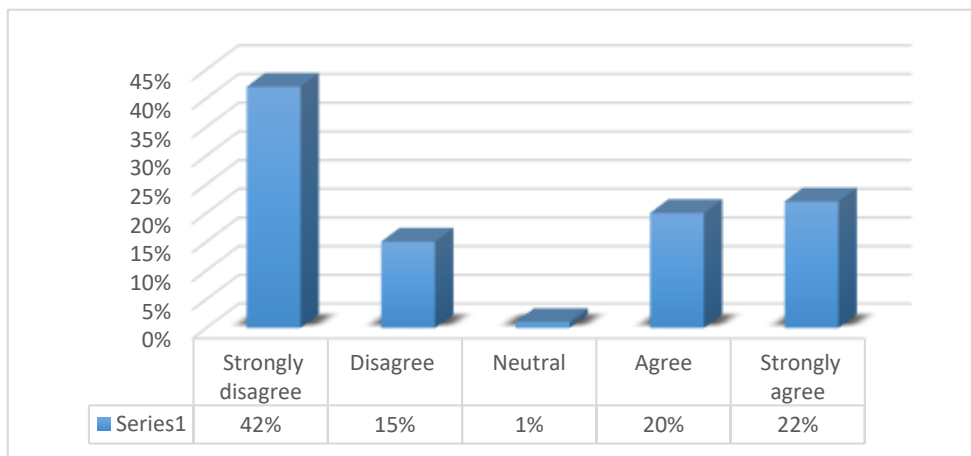


Access to electricity

Figure 6.27 shows that 44% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that they have access to electricity, followed by 17% who also disagreed that they have access to electricity. The 10% did not agree nor disagree. They remain neutral, while the 23% of respondents agreed with the statement, followed by 15% who strongly agreed. Looking at the figures, the majority of respondents do not have access to electricity in this informal settlement.

Statement 17: I prefer living here because I can go to look for a job in town

Figure 6.28: easy access to town

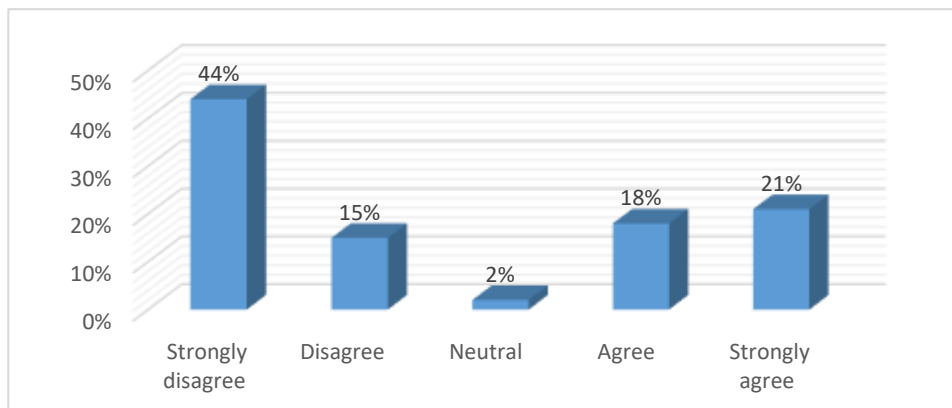


Easy access to town

Figure 6.28 shows that the 42% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, followed by 15% who disagreed that they prefer to live in this informal settlement because it is close to town. They can easily go to town and look for a job. 10% of the respondents did not agree or disagree. They remained neutral. The 22% of respondents strongly agreed, followed by 20% who agreed that they would prefer to live in this informal settlement because it is easier to go to town and look for a job.

Statement 18: This is better for me because schools are near for my children

Figure 6.29: easy access to schools



Easy access to schools

44% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, the 15% also disagreed that schools are easily accessible for residents living in this informal settlement. The 2% of respondents did not agree or disagreed. They remained neutral, while the 18% agreed, followed by 21% of respondents strongly agreeing with the statement. Based on the figures, the majority of respondents strongly disagreed that schools are nearby. This means that children who live in the area must walk long distances to other areas for school. Meanwhile, other respondents felt that the area is good for them, schools are not that far, they are accessible.

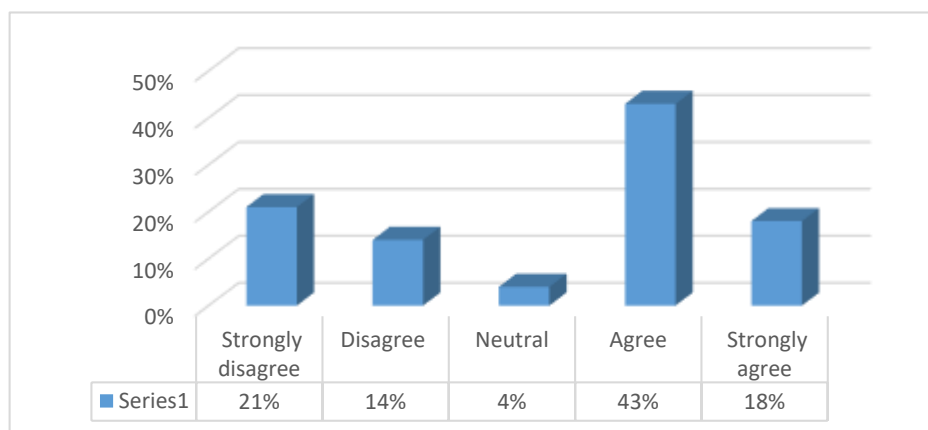
Table 6.3 The perceived merits of urban dwelling

THE PERCEIVED MERITS OF URBAN DWELLING		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
14	I prefer these <i>tyotyombes</i> because I have access to tape water	16%	11%	1%	45%	27%
15	I prefer these <i>tyotyombes</i> because I have access to flash toilets	48%	42%	1%	5%	5%
16	I prefer these <i>tyotyombes</i> because I have access to electricity	44%	17%	1%	23%	15%
17	I prefer living here because I can go to look for a job in town	42%	15%	1%	20%	22%
18	This is better for me because schools are near for my children	44%	15%	2%	18%	21%

○ **THE IMPACT OF RELOCATION ON CULTURAL / MORAL VALUES**

Statement 19: Shacks too close and impinge on privacy on my personal intimacy

Figure 6.30: Shacks are too close to each other

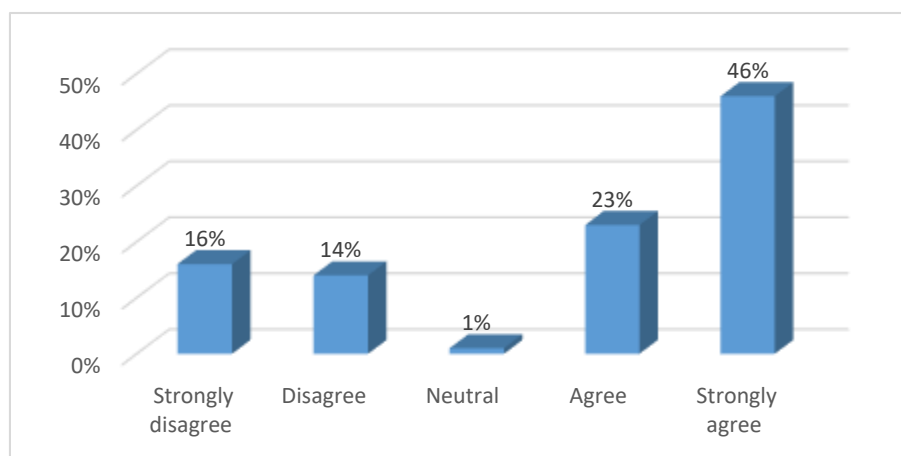


Shacks are too close to each other

Figure 6.30 shows that 14% of respondents disagreed with the statement, followed by 21% who also strongly disagreed that shacks are too close to each other and impinge on privacy on personal intimacy, and 4% of respondents did not agree nor disagreed with the statement they remained neutral. Meanwhile, 43% of respondents agreed with the statement, with 21% who strongly agreed that shacks are too close to each other and impinge on privacy on personal intimacy. The figures show that the majority of respondents are affected by the statement that they cannot be free on their personal intimacy because the shacks are too close to each other.

Statement 20: High house-break-in incidents are because of poverty and no jobs

Figure 6.31: High house break-in incidents

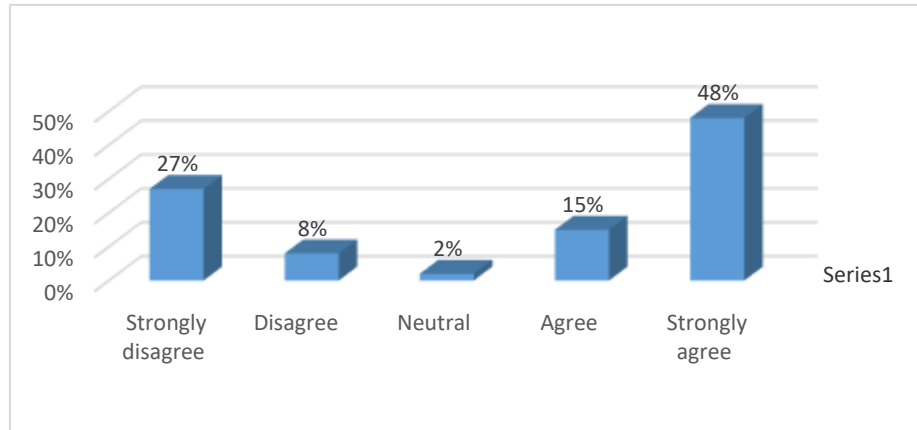


High house break-in incidents

Figure 6.31 illustrates that 46% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. 46% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. The 23% also agreed that poverty and job scarcity are the results of high house break-ins incidents in the informal settlements. The 1% respondents did not agree nor disagreed with the statement; they remained neutral. Meanwhile, 14% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, followed by 16% who strongly disagreed that high house break-ins are not caused by poverty and lack of jobs.

Statement 21: The normal cultural respect values are not practised here

Figure 6.32: No cultural practice

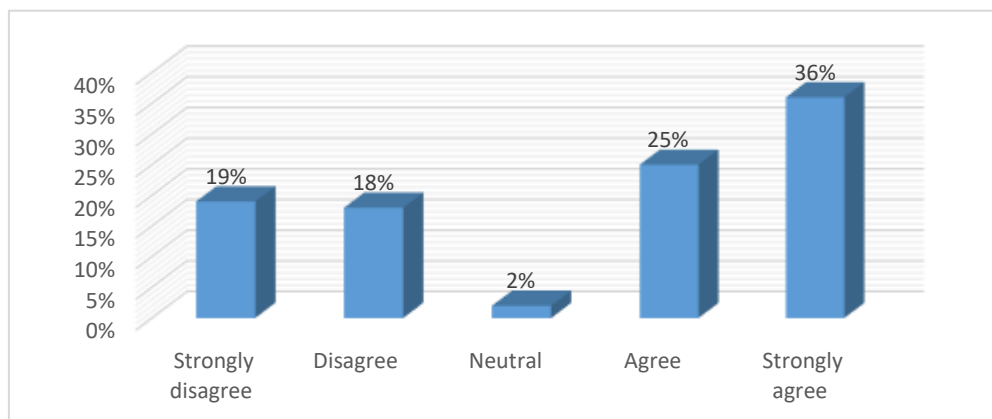


No cultural practice

The figure shows that 27% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, followed by 8% who disagreed that cultural values are not practised in this informal settlement. The 2% of the respondents did not agree nor disagreed with the statement, they remained neutral. The 15% of the respondents agreed with 48% who strongly agreed. Based on the high figures of respondents who strongly agreed that the normal cultural respect values are not practice in this informal settlement. Few respondents feel that normal cultural values are practiced here and therefore strongly disagreed with the statement.

Statement 22: Immorality has corrupted the acceptable behavioural patterns

Figure 6.33: Immorality and corrupted behaviour

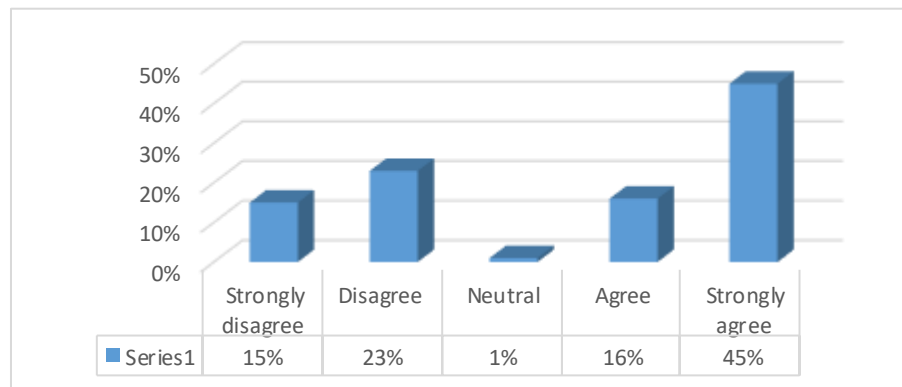


Immorality and corrupted behaviour

Figure 6.33 shows that 19% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement, 18% also disagreed that these are immorality and corrupted behaviour in this informal settlement, while 2% of respondents remain neutral. 25% of the respondents agreed with the statement, with 36% respondents strongly agreed with the statement. The majority of the figures of respondents strongly agreed that living in this informal settlement changed people to immoral behavioural patterns. However, some respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

Statement 23: Poverty has allowed increased *uncultural* sexual behaviours

Figure 6.34: uncultural sexual behaviours

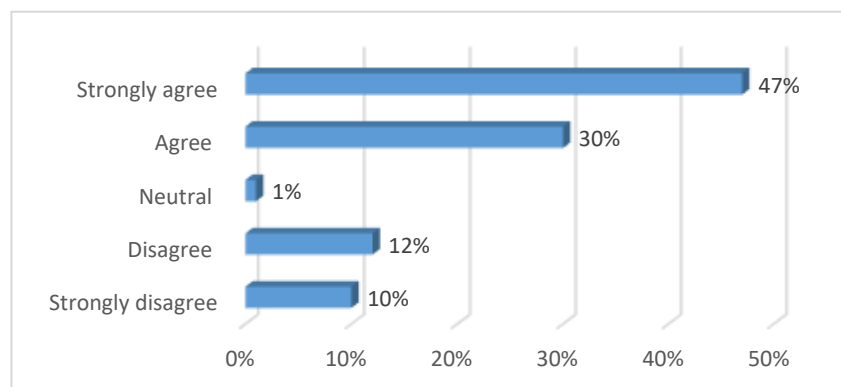


Uncultural sexual behaviours

Figure 6.34 illustrate that 45% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 16% also agreed that poverty had allowed uncultural sexual behaviours while 1% of respondents remain neutral. 23% of respondents disagreed with the statement, followed by 15% that strongly agreed. Figures showed that the majority of respondents strongly agreed that poverty had allowed uncultural sexual behaviours in this informal settlement. At the same time, some respondents were not in agreement with the statement.

Statement 24: Poverty has caused increased robbery and thievery activities

Figure 6.35: increased robbery and thievery activities



Robbery and thievery

Figure 6.35 illustrate that 47% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, followed by 30% who also agreed that poverty has caused the increase in robbery and thievery activities. In comparison, the 1% of respondents did not agree or disagree with the statement, they remain neutral. The 12% of respondents disagreed with the statement with 10% who also strongly disagreed. The figures show that most respondents strongly feel that poverty is the cause of increased robbery and thievery in the area.

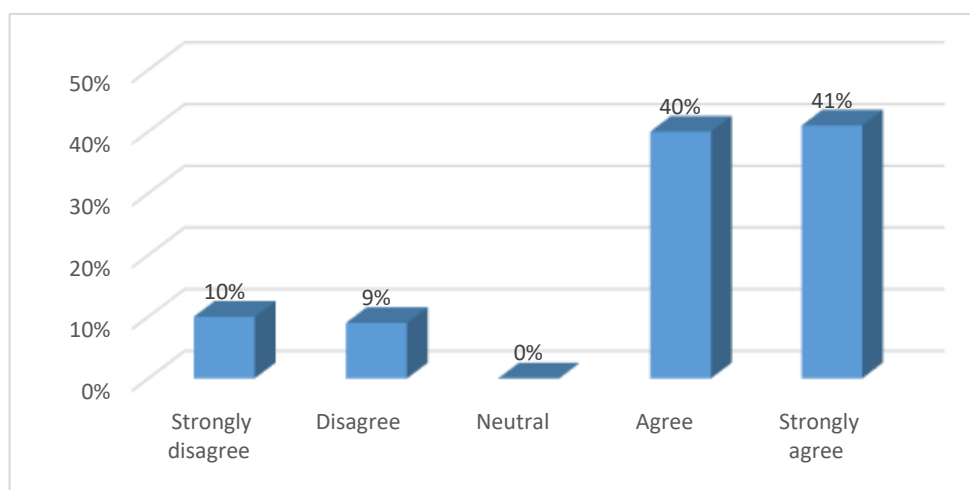
Table 6.4 The impact of relocation on cultural / moral values

THE IMPACT OF RELOCATION ON CULTURAL / MORAL VALUES		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Agree
19	Shacks too close and impinge on privacy on my personal intimacy	21%	14%	4%	43%	18%
20	High house-break-in incidents are because of poverty and no jobs	16%	14%	1%	23%	46%
21	The normal cultural respect values are not practiced here	27%	8%	2%	15%	48%
22	Immorality has corrupted the acceptable behavioural patterns	19%	18%	2%	25%	36%
23	Poverty has allowed increased <i>uncultural</i> sexual behaviours	15%	23%	1%	16%	45%
24	Poverty has caused increased robbery and thievery activities	47%	30%	1%	12%	10%

○ **IMPACT OF INFORMAL HOUSING ENVIRONMENT ON CHILD FUTURE**

Statement 25: There are no play grounds accessible for children to develop

Figure 6.36: no play grounds for children

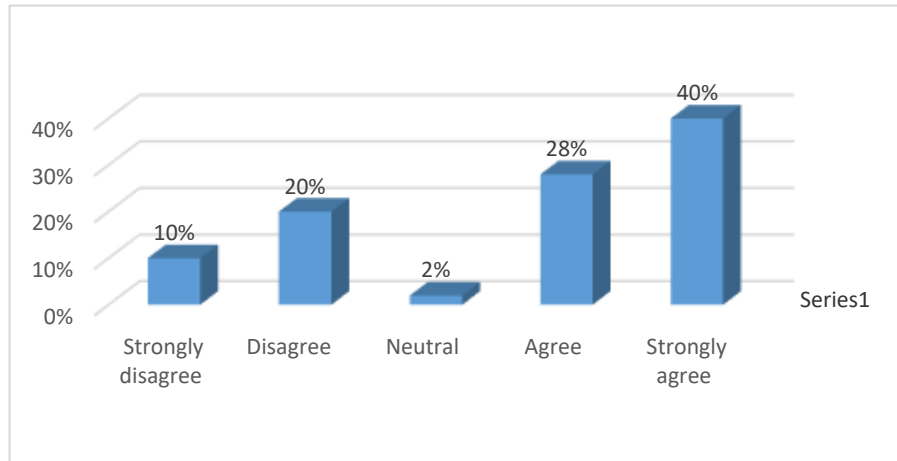


No playgrounds for children

Figure 6.36 illustrates the responses amongst the respondents with 41% who strongly agreed with the statement, with 40% who also agreed that there are no playgrounds for children in the selected informal settlement. There were no neutral respondents. The 9% of respondents disagreed, followed by the 10% who strongly disagreed that there are no playgrounds for children in the area.

Statement 26: It is not safe for children to play in the street, the crime level is high

Figure 6.37: no safety for children

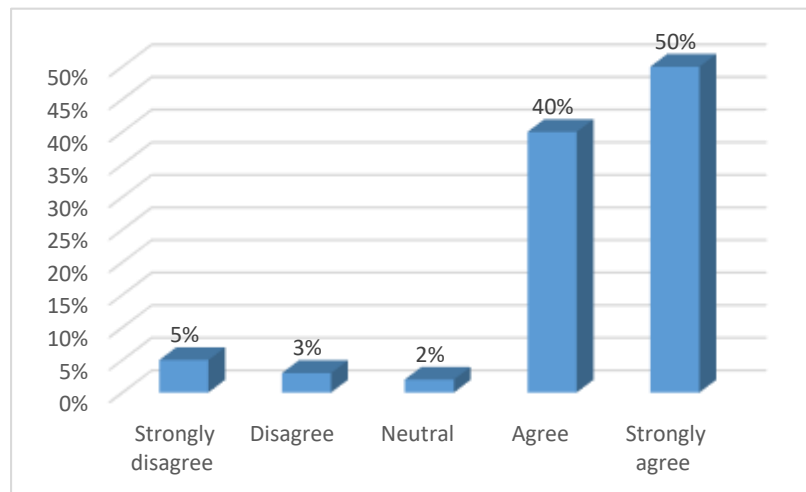


No safety for children

Figure 6.37 show that 10% of the respondents strongly disagree with the statement, with 20% who also disagreed that it is not safe for children to play in the street because the level of crime is high, the 2% of respondents did not agree or disagreed with the statement, they remain neutral. The 28% of respondents agreed with the statement, with 40% who strongly agreed that it is not easy for children to play in the street because of high crime rate in the area.

Statement 27: There are blocked drains and a lot of sewage causes a stench

Figure 6.38: blocked drains and sewage



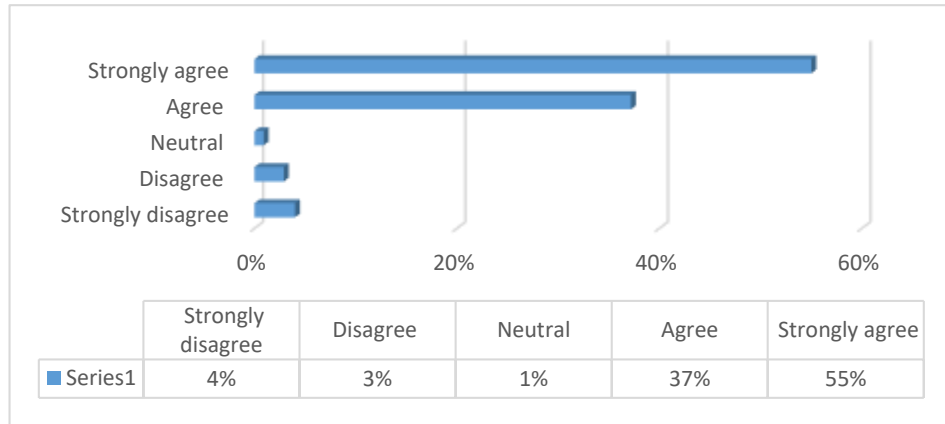
Blocked drains and sewage

Figure 6.38 illustrates that 50% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, followed by 40% that blocked drains and sewage causes a stench exposed children to viruses and bacteria and encouraging flies. In comparison, the 2% of respondents remain neutral. The 3% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, with 5% strongly disagreed. The figures show that

blocked drains and a lot of sewage causes a stench that exposed children to viruses and bacteria in this informal settlement.

Statement 28: There are no libraries near the informal areas for us to go and study

Figure 6.39: no access to libraries

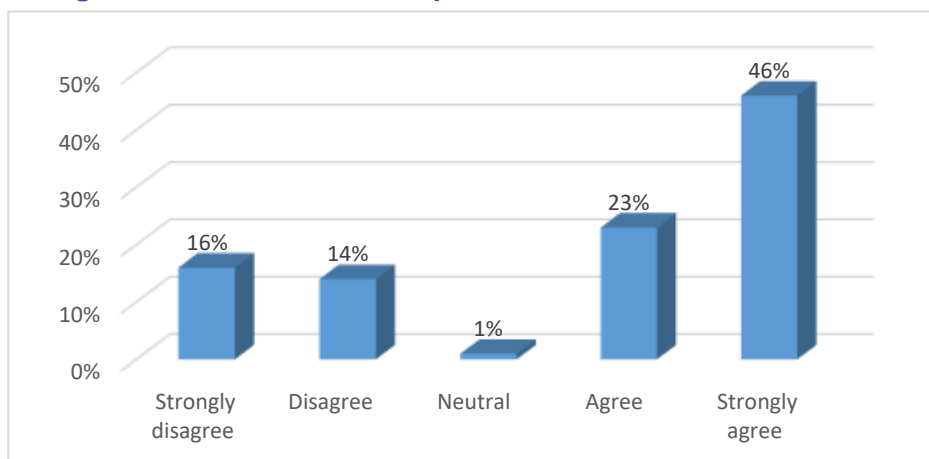


No access to libraries

Figure 6.39 shows that 55% of respondents strongly agree that there are no libraries nearby, followed by 37% who also agree that children must walk far from the informal settlement to access the library. Less than 1% did not agree or disagree with the statement. They remained neutral. The 3% of respondents disagreed with the statement with 4% strongly disagreed that there are no libraries nearby.

Statement 29: Children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours improperly

Figure 6.40: Children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours



Children are exposed to sexual behaviours

Figure 6.40 shows that 46% of respondents strongly agree with the statement, followed by 23% who also agreed that in this informal settlement, children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours, while the 1% of respondents remained neutral. 14% of respondents disagreed, with 16% of the respondents strongly disagreed that children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours.

Table 6.5 Impact of informal housing environment on child future

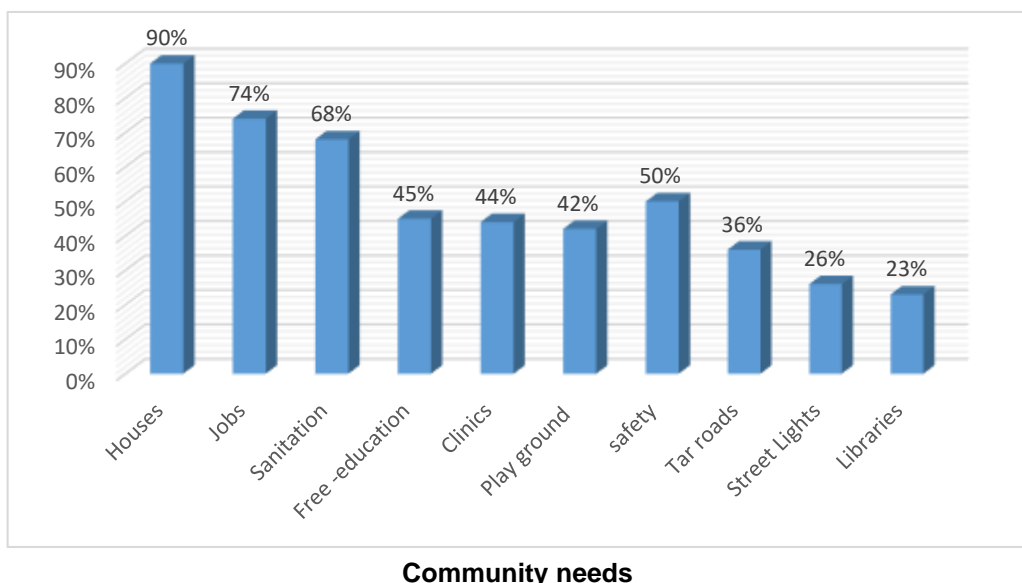
	IMPACT OF INFORMAL HOUSING ENVIRONMENT ON CHILD FUTURE	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Agree
25	There are no play grounds accessible for children to develop	10%	9%	0%	40%	41%
26	It is not safe for children to play in the street, crime level is high	10%	20%	2%	28%	40%
27	There are blocked drains and a lot of sewage causes a stench here	5%	3%	2%	40%	50%
28	There are no libraries near the informal areas for us to go and study	4%	3%	1%	37%	55%
29	Children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours improperly	16%	4%	1%	23%	46%

6.2.3 SECTION C- open-ended questions

This section comprises of open-ended questions, which were divided into three (3) statements. The researcher has identified all the questions that has consistently received similar answers and group the responses. Participants were asked to (1) state five [5] Most important things they would like the government to do for them. (2) participants to indicate five [5] things they would do for the people if they were in government themselves. (3) participants were asked to inform us of any five [5] things they think the government is doing wrong for people in their community. There is no pattern in which respondents had to follow in listing their responses.

- **state five [5] most important things you want the government to do for you**

Figure:6.41 Things that community needs from government



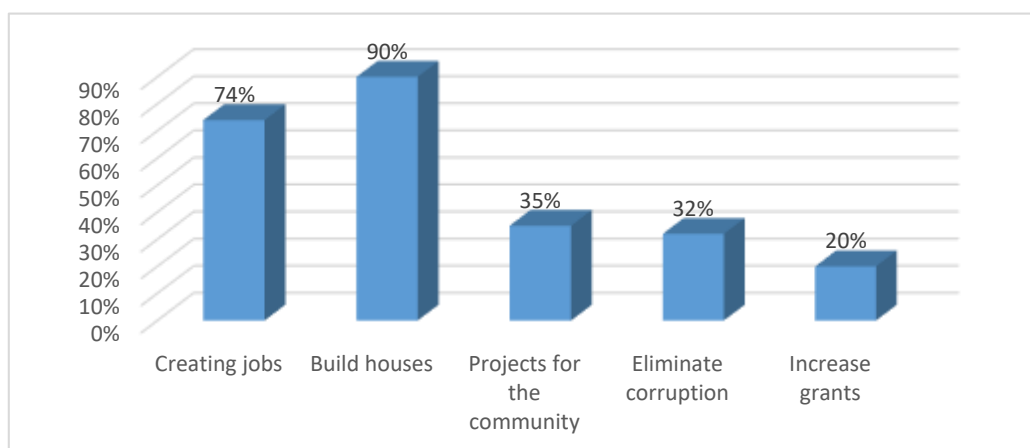
The graph illustrates that 90% of the respondents would like the government to build houses for them. 74% of respondents request the government to create jobs. The 68% of respondents complained about sanitation; they do not have flush toilets in their informal settlements, they would like the government to build flushing toilets for the informal settlement. The 45% of the respondents would like free education for those who are coming from a disadvantaged background. 44% of respondents are requesting a clinic nearby the informal settlement. The 42% of the respondents are requesting a playground that will keep their children off the streets. The 50% complained about the safety in this informal settlement and therefore are requesting police visibility day and night. 36% of respondents are requesting tar road in the informal settlement. The 26% of respondents state that streets light is a necessity, they feel that if there are street lights there will not be so much crime, most of the time people are committing these crimes at night because this informal settlement is dark. 23% of respondents would like to have a library nearby for their children to do their school.

Table 6.6 State five [5] most important things you want the government to do for you

Important things you want the government to do for you	Proportion
Houses	90%
Jobs	74%
Water and Sanitation	68%
Clinic	44%
Free education	45%
Safety and security	50%
Tar road	36%
Street lights	26%
Library	23%

Please indicate 5 things you would do for the people if you were in government yourself.

Figure:6.42 Things you will do if you were in government



Things you will do if you were in government

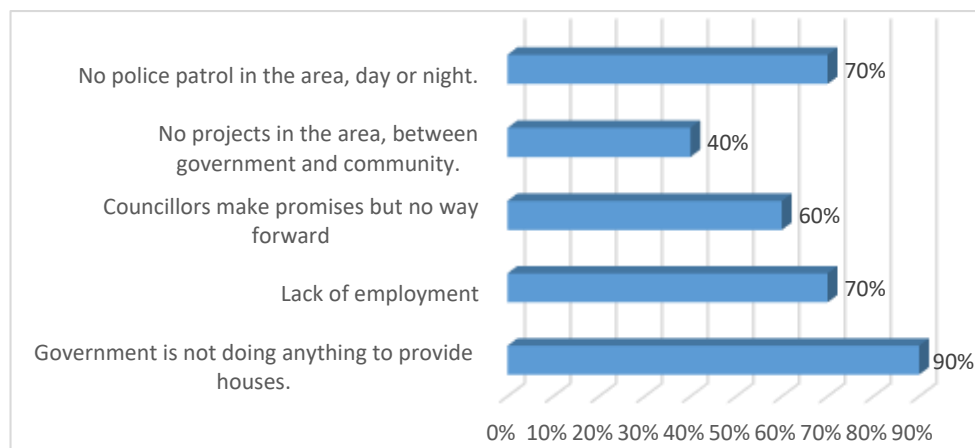
The graph shows the same response and numbers as on the previous graph, where 90% of the respondents state that they would build houses for people if they were in government. The 74% of the respondents will create employment for the citizens. The 35% of the respondents will do projects, teaching skills to community, and partnership between government and people to learn to be independent and not rely on government. The 32% of respondents mentioned eliminating corruption from government officials and institutions and ensured that those who commit corruption are held responsible for their actions, while the 20% will increase social grants.

Table 6.7 Please indicate 5 things you would do for the people if you were in government yourself

5 things you would do for the people if you were in government yourself	Proportion
Creating jobs	74%
Build houses	90%
Projects for the community	35%
Eliminate corruption	32%
Increase grants	20%

o **Five [5] things that the government is doing wrong in your community**

Figure 6.43 government not doing in this community



Government not doing in this community

The graph illustrates that respondents are complaining that the government is not doing anything to provide houses for people. Some occupants have been staying in these informal structures for more than fifteen years (15yrs). 70% of respondents are complaining about jobs; they feel that the government is not doing enough to create jobs for people. While 70% of the respondents spoke about no safety in this area and the crime level is high, there is no police visibility during the day

or night. The 60% of the respondents feel that councillors in this informal settlement are only making empty promises, they are not doing enough to assist the people with basic services. In comparison, 40% of respondents feel that governments should assist people by creating projects, skills that will assist people living in informal settlements to be independent.

Table 6.8 Please inform us of any five [5] things you think the government is doing wrong for people in your community

Things that are not being done correctly	Proportion
Government is not doing anything to provide houses.	90%
Government is not doing much to create employment	70%
Councillors make promises but no way forward	60%
No projects in the area, between government and community.	40%
No police patrol in the area, day or night.	70%

6.3 SUMMARY OF THE CHAPTER

In this chapter, all questions in the questionnaire and answers thereof were discussed and presented in a form of a graph to make it clear for the readers. The questions were analysed to answer the questions. The next chapter will give details of findings, summary, conclusions and recommendations to the study and its findings.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

The study's objective is to identify the impact of the informal dwelling on quality citizenry of the incumbents of these informal dwellings and the impact on their future as citizens. This chapter will provide a summary of findings together with a conclusion that will reflect the outcome of the questionnaire that will provide a summary of findings and a conclusion that will reflect the outcome of the questionnaire used by the researcher to obtain results from the questionnaire respondents. These findings are carried out in graphic form in the previous chapter. The main objectives of this chapter are to attain the goals for which the study was set on. Recommendations and conclusions will be made based on the researchers thoughtful and clarification of the collected data.

7.2 Brief summary of research chapters

Chapter 1 of the study: This chapter briefly introduced the background to the study. It outlined the literature review, research objectives, problem statement, research methodology and how ethics were presented. The need to undertake this study is clearly indicated in the problem statement.

Chapter 2 of the study: detailed information on the Migration, Development of informal settlements and urban segregation.

Chapter 3 of the study: detailed overview of poverty (rural poverty, models of poverty) and the legislation on rural development.

Chapter 4 of the study: detailed overview of social structure of society; the cultural and societal values; the impact of poverty on culture; movement from accepted social structures; impact on social norms; the cognitive dissonance and behavioural pattern.

Chapter 5 of the study: outlines the research design and methodology, particular focus is placed on the relevance of the design and methodology in relation to the project objectives and the problem statement. The population, sample size, sampling frame were discussed. The sampling methods was also mentioned and the reason why it was used for this study. This chapter also gave detailed information on data collection, the instrument used to collect the data, the instruments were used for data editing and data analysis.

Chapter 6 of the study: data that was collected from all the participants is presented in the form of tables, pie charts, bar charts, graphs and other forms of data presentations.

Questions/statements were placed as they appear on the questionnaire, responses were represented on graphs/pie charts/tables/bar charts, the researcher then interprets the source of each data that is represented by the charts then interprets the source of each data that is represented by the charts then interprets the source of each data that is represented by the charts.

Chapter 7 of the study: focuses on summarising the findings listed in chapters 7, recommendations and conclusions and were constructed based on the findings in chapter 7. The questionnaire is arranged into three sections: A, B, C, so the reporting will be done in such a way that a question/statement that was responded to by the participant will be taken from each section of the questionnaire. Recommendations and conclusions will be made based on the researchers understanding and interpretation of the collected data

7.3. Research findings

This chapter will briefly discuss and make recommendations and conclusions on key points of the research findings.

7.3.1 Section A: Biography

Section A of the questionnaire contained biographical data. This information was to ensure that the research sample is an accurate representation of the population and for statistical purposes. This section will produce the empirical findings to answer the study's research questions. The findings are organized in a way that will permit for adequate information on the response given to each question or statement. Each response compares the variables, and where generalizations are possible, the same is stated.

1. Please indicate your age range in the boxes below

25% of the respondents were between age 18 and 27, 23% of the respondents were between 28 and 37, 27% were between 38 and 47, 12% of the respondents were between 48 and 57, and 13% of the respondents were between 58 and above. **Conclusion:** it can be concluded that the age commonly found in this informal settlement is between age 18 and 47. However, the study shows that there are respondents who are 58 years of age or more living in this informal settlement. The age of the respondents, though not critical, but it assisted in avoiding certain age groups, specifically people that would be classified as children. Generally, the respondents were accommodating and friendly and spoke freely about their age groups.

Recommendation: Government cannot build houses in this area because of the nature of the geographic area. However government is moving residents to other areas where it is suitable to build.

2. How long have you been living in this informal settlement?

The 24% of the respondents have resided in the selected informal settlement between 0 and 5 years, and 13% between 6 and 10 years, 22% between 11-15 years, while the majority 41%

of the respondents have resided in the selected informal settlement for more than 16 years. **Conclusion:** a large percentage of 63% of the respondents have been living in this informal settlement between 11 and more than 16 years. It can be concluded that these residents moved in this informal settlement when this informal settlement was established. **Recommendation:** 63% of respondents should have been relocated to the houses that government has built in a suitable area, and their information recorded.

3. Why did you relocate from the Eastern Cape to Cape Town?

The 9% respondents relocated because they got married, 71% relocated for they were seeking employment, 10% state that they followed their family members, and 10% of residents did not state the reasons for relocating. The majority of respondents according to the study have relocated because they were seeking employment. However, 10% of residents did not state the reasons for relocating.

Conclusion: it can be concluded that lack of employment in rural areas is why people relocate to big cities. It would be most ideal for the government to offer skills to create their own employment instead of depending on government. **Recommendation:** the improvement of rural areas will curb people relocating to cities seeking employment and better quality of life. There are resources in rural areas such as Land, government must invest more on improving rural areas and assisting small farmers to grow, subsidizing those who are interested in agriculture, so that quality of life in rural areas can be better and people can stop moving to urban cities.

4. Do you regret having moved from where you lived to this informal settlement?

The data shows that 39% of respondents do not regret moving to this selected informal settlements. In comparison, 45% of respondents regretted having moved to the selected informal settlement, and 16% sometimes regret relocating in the selected informal settlements. **Conclusion:** it can be concluded that over 60% of respondents are not satisfied living in this settlement, they regret to have moved in this settlement while 39% do not regret. **Recommendation:** It is clear that people are not happy living here because government cannot provide all basic services because of the area. Government should encourage people not to stay in this kind of informal settlement, because it is not easy for government to provide services.

5. What place would you rather be or live at given your current situation?

The 55% of respondents would rather live here in Cape Town, while 33% would prefer to live in the Eastern Cape, and 9% of residents state that it makes no difference if they live here in Cape Town or in the Eastern Cape, and the 3% residents were not sure.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that 55% of respondents would rather live here in Cape Town. Even though they regret moving to this informal settlement, they would rather be here in Cape Town than elsewhere.

Recommendation: People are moving away from rural areas/ Eastern Cape to urban cities with the impression that there are employment opportunities in cities and quality of life is better than where they come from. Wealth is in the rural areas. People have land where they can do farming and lots of other things to generate wealth. The problem is people are looking to be employed not to create employment. Government need to intervene by improving rural areas.

6. How many rooms do you live in?

The 10% residents live in 1-room, the 34% live in a 2-room, the 24% are living in a 3-room, followed by the 23% in a 4-room while 9% respondents live in more than 4 room informal structure.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that more than 70% of respondents are living in more than 2 room of informal structure.

Recommendation: It is evident that this informal settlement has an extensive land that people can build so many rooms. The government will have a problem removing these residents to RDP houses. As much as they are living in informal structures but they build more rooms they have enough space than the 2 rooms RDP house.

7. How many people live in these rooms at any one time?

The 2% of respondents live alone, while 52% of the respondents have between 2 and 4 people living in these rooms, 43% have between 5 and 7 people, while 3% have between 8 or more people living with.

Conclusion: More than 90% of respondents are living with 2 to 8 people in the house. Whereas only 2% is living alone. It can be concluded that most residents live with their families, eg. spouses, parents, brothers, sisters, and children.

Recommendation: It is evident that the government is not providing service delivery in this informal settlement. It should be recommended that government should keep stats and records of all residents living in this informal settlement when they are registered for RDP houses. They should not be allowed to put their informal structures again when they received their RDP houses.

8. How many children do you live with?

The figures illustrate that 16% of respondents only have one child per household, while the 79% have between 2 and 4 children per household, and 5% have between 5 and seven children, with 0% between eight or more children.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that 89% majority of respondents have between 2 and 7 children per household, while only 16% have one child per household.

Recommendation: Seeing that there are many children in these informal settlements. It can be recommended that government should build library in this area or provide a mobile library for the kids to read and do their school research. Playgrounds are essential and sport complex to keep children off the streets.

9. Are you employed?

31% of respondents are employed, while 58% are unemployed. The 9% of respondents are employed on a contract basis, and very few below 5% are self-employed. The aim is to see how many people are employed in this informal settlement.

Conclusion: Based on the figures, it can be concluded that only 31% of respondents are employed in this settlement with 9% employed on contract basis.

Recommendation: There is a high unemployment rate in this area; it can be recommended that people should stop waiting for the government to create jobs and start creating their jobs by starting small businesses. Government can assist by financing people who want to start businesses and those who are already doing business because not everyone qualifies to work. So that job opportunities can be open.

10. What is your highest level of education?

50% of respondents have no matric. The 42% have matric, and 1% have matric plus a certificate. The 5% of respondents have a diploma(TVET/University), 2% did not answer.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that half of the respondents do not have matric and 43% of the residents have matric, with 5% who have tertiary education.

Recommendation: The majority of the residents have matric and tertiary education, therefore, are employable if jobs were available. However, because the economy is very bad and jobs are scarce, these residents can also create their own employment by opening their own business. This is a change of mindset.

11. Indicate your gender below

The respondents received for the study, 69% were females, and 31% were males.

Conclusion: The research indicates that a huge percentage of 69% of respondents received for the study were females. There is a reason why the researcher put the gender of respondents at the bottom of the biography. The reason for this is, if the gender was top in the biography, people will start answering questions based on gender, so there is no bias.

Recommendation: The majority of males were not available for the interview; the assumption could be, they were not available because they were at work. They are more employed than female residents, which can be used in a future study to compare how many females employed than males? Or there are more female residents than male in this informal settlement.

7.3.2 Section B – Likert scale.

The Likert scale assists in measuring individuals' perceptions, attitudes, and opinions about specific beliefs, attitudes, and values. However, attitudes cannot be quantified, but can only be measured on the scale of how things are done, but they assist in how the respondents relate to a statement presented. The respondents were required to rank the statements on a scale of 1-5 with Strongly disagree = 1, Disagree = 2, Neutral = 3, Agree = 4 and strongly agree = 5. The answers to these were discussed in detail in the previous chapter (chapter 7) and this section merely provides a summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations.

Statement 1: I do not have a place to stay in except to stay in this tyotyombe

The data shows that 24% of the respondents strongly disagreed, followed by the 25% who also disagreed that they are only staying in this informal settlement because they do not have any other place to stay. The 6% of respondents decided to remain neutral, while the 14% respondents agreed and 31% respondents strongly agreed with the statement.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that a considerable percentage of 41% and 31% of respondents strongly believed that staying in this informal settlement is not an option but a must the majority of the respondents are living in this informal settlement, not by choice but because it is the only place available for them.

Recommendation: Based on the unemployment rate and poorly-performing economy in South Africa, many communities are forced to live in informal settlements. The country's population is growing rapidly, and having more foreign migrants is not helping either on government limited resources to build houses, create jobs, and deliver services to its people. People are staying in informal settlements not by choice but because of the backlog on housing settlement and lack of income.

Statement 2: It is cheaper to stay in the tyotyombe so I can save money to send home

The research indicates that the 36% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is cheaper for them to stay in this informal settlement to save money and send it home to rural areas. While 33% of respondents disagreed that they are staying in the tyotyombe because it is cheaper, followed by the 22% who strongly disagree with the statement. **Conclusion:** It would appear that the respondents are not living in this settlement because it is cheaper, but it is the only place affordable in the province for them to stay. The majority of respondents, which is 75%, do not agree with the statement that they are staying in the tyotyombe because it is cheaper to send money home.

Recommendation: This is an assumption of people living in normal structure housing that living in informal settlements is cheaper. The majority of residents are unemployed in this informal settlement, so it cannot be cheaper living here if you do not earn income. There is no money to send home. People need to buy food, clothes, electricity, children need to go to school etc. If people can have a source of income, then it will be cheaper for them to live in the informal settlements.

Statement 3: I came to live with a friend and do not have a place of my own

The 18% of respondents strongly agreed that they came to Cape Town to live with a friend, and they do not have their own place. While the 42% respondents disagreed, followed by the 35% who strongly disagreed that they do not have a place of their own.

Conclusion: The figures show that most of the residents in this informal settlements live in their own informal structures. The data shows the 77% of respondents disagreed with the statement that they do not have a place of their own, and they are staying with their friend.

Only a few respondents agreed to the statement that less than 20% of respondents came to live with a friend or relative and do not have a place of their own.

Recommendation: Looking at the figures it can be recommended that when the government is providing houses for the people they can start with the 77% of respondents who are having their own structure as they have been staying in this settlement for decades, unlike those who just relocated and are living with friends.

Statement 4: I chose to stay here because I like the environment around here

64% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they choose to stay in this informal settlement because they like the environment. While 29% strongly agreed that they choose to stay here because they like the environment.

Conclusion: The evidence in the figures shows that 64% of respondents in this informal settlement are not happy with the environment they live in based on many reasons stated within this chapter. However, less than 40% agreed with the statement, they are staying in this informal settlement because they like the environment around.

Recommendation: It can be recommended that the government intervene in terms of providing services that are needed and the safety and security of this informal settlement.

Statement 5: If I had a choice, I would not stay in a tyotyombe at all

The study shows that 56% of the respondents strongly agreed that they will not be staying in this informal settlement if they had a choice. The 6% did not agree or disagree they stayed neutral, while the 38% strongly disagreed with that If they had a choice they will not be staying in this informal settlement.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the minority of residents in this informal settlement are staying here by choice that is according to the figures, whereas the majority which is 56% are staying here not because they want to. Had they been given a choice, they would not be living in this informal settlement.

Recommendation: It can be recommended that the residents be removed to an area where the government can provide services. The government should build houses for people and occupy the field so that people cannot build informal structure on any open field.

Statement 6: I do not work and cannot afford any accommodation

According to the analysed data, 44% of respondents strongly disagreed that they do not work and cannot afford accommodation. While the 55% strongly agreed that they do not work and cannot afford accommodation elsewhere, they opted to live in this informal settlement.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that of the majority of respondents living in this informal settlement does not have a job. They strongly agreed that they could not afford accommodation elsewhere hence they opted to live in this informal settlement.

Recommendation: It is clear that people will always come and build their informal structures in this area, because they are unemployed and cannot afford to buy houses. Having said that, the government will never get rid of this informal settlement. People with forever complaining

and toy-toy for service delivery until the local government do something to occupy this land after building houses for these residents.

Statement 7: I have extended family around and feel safe with them around

54% of respondents strongly disagreed that they have extended family around and feel safe staying in this informal settlement. The 13% of respondents did not agree nor disagreed. They remain neutral. The 33% strongly agreed that they have extended family who lives around and they feel safe living in this informal settlement with the extended family around. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that only 33% of respondents have family around who lives nearby and that makes them feel safe living in this informal settlements. Whereas the majority disagreed with the statement.

Recommendation: It is clear that some of the respondents came to stay here because they followed their families who lives nearby. It can be recommended that families start their family businesses to contribute to the economy and improve their quality of life.

Statement 8: I work but prefer the life in a *tyotyombe* to that of a house

The research shows that 75% of respondents disagreed with the statement that they work but preferred life in the informal settlement to that of a house. The 3% of respondents remained neutral. In contrast, 22% of respondents agreed with the statement. **Conclusion:** Looking at the figures, it is clear that most respondents, who are 75% are not happy to live in this informal settlement. They will rather prefer living in a formal house. Those who work and those who do not would rather prefer to live in the formal structure. **Recommendation:** It can be recommended that local government must survey this informal settlement to see who is working and who can afford to live in the house and pay for water and electricity. They can look at that 22%. Those residents who can afford can be moved to formal structure housing so that government can focus to only those who are unable to earn income.

Statement 9: It is cheaper and good for people who are poor like me

Looking at the figures with 55% of respondents strongly agreed that it is better for poor people people to live here because it is cheaper. While 45% and of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the majority of the residents, who are 78% staying in this informal settlement because it is an affordable place for them, not because it is good.

Recommendation: It can be recommended that government should pay attention to the informal settlements. Either by building houses or upgrading informal settlements and provide essential services.

Statement 10: I have easy access to the shopping facilities

55% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they have access to the shopping facilities. The 2% of respondents remain neutral, while 43% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that they do not live far from shopping facilities they could access easily.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the majority of respondents disagreed that they have access to the shopping facilities. Although 43% agreed that they have easy access to shopping facility.

Recommendation: Because of the geographical area, there is no way these residents can have access to the shopping facilities and use the nearby shopping facilities.

Statement 11: It is easy to get transport when I want to go anywhere

58% of respondents strongly disagreed that it is easy to access public transport when they want to go anywhere. The 2% of the respondents remained neutral, while the 40% of respondents agreed that public transport is easy accessible where they are living.

Conclusion: The research shows that over 58% of respondents disagreed with the statement that it is easy to access public transport when they want to go anywhere. It can be concluded that public transport is not easily accessible. The informal settlement is far from the train and bus station.

Recommendation: There should be tar road in the settlement so that taxis and buses can be able to operate in this informal settlement.

Statement 12: It is better here in town in a *tyotyombe* than to live in rural areas

68% of the respondents strongly disagreed that moving to Cape Town and residing in this informal settlement is better than living in the rural areas. Meanwhile the 30% of respondents agreed with the statement.

Conclusion: Based on the high number of disagreed respondents, it is evident that most residents would rather live in rural areas than in Cape Town, but because of different circumstances, they are forced to migrate and live in the informal settlements.

Recommendation: It can be recommended that the government should pay attention in rural areas since most of the majority of respondents are not happy to live in Cape Town.

Statement 13: Improved rural quality of life reduces the volumes of people relocating

The data shows that 85% of the respondents strongly agreed that improving quality of life in rural areas will reduce people from relocating to urban areas. The 1% remain neutral, while 15% disagreed with the statement.

Conclusion: The majority of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. However, 15% disagreed and believed that people will still relocate irrespective of improving the quality of life in rural areas.

Recommendation: It is evident that improving quality of life in rural areas, can reducimproving quality of life in rural areas can reduce the quality of life in rural areas and reduce the number of people from relocating. Government should intervene in rural areas by promoting agriculture, finance people, and teach them to be self-independent.

Statement 14: I prefer these *tyotyombes* because I have access to tap water

The figures show that 27% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement that they preferred to live in this informal settlement because they have access to tap water. Whereas 72% of respondents disagreed with the statement. Looking at the figures, it is clear that most respondents do not have easy access to tap water.

Conclusion: The research shows that the majority of respondents do not have access to tap water. Water is one of the basic service need, it can be concluded that people living in this informal settlement do not have tap water in their shacks they used tap water that is available for more people in the area. 25 households use 1 tap. **Recommendation:** The government should provide more taps for the residents to have access to clean water.

Statement 15: prefer these *tyotyombes* because I have access to flash toilets

90% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that they have access to flash toilets. Only 10% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement that they have access to flash toilets.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the majority of residents in this informal settlement do not have access to flash toilets.

Recommendation: This informal settlement is one of the others that are still using a bucket system toilet. Residents in this informal settlement shared the toilets, no informal structure owns a toilet. For hygiene purposes, the government should build toilets for the residents.

Statement 16: I prefer these *tyotyombes* because I have access to electricity

Research showed that 61% of respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that they have access to electricity. The 10% did not agree nor disagree. They remain neutral, while the 38%of respondents agreed with the statement.

Conclusion: Looking at the figures, most respondents do not have access to electricity in this informal settlement, whereas 38% agreed that they have access to electricity.

Recommendation: It can be recommended that local government should check for illegal connections, because some of these residents might be connected illegal through their numbers or stealing electricity.

Statement 17: I prefer living here because I can go to look for a job in town

The study shows that over 50% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that they prefer to live in this informal settlement because it is close to town, they can easily go to town and look for a job. Whereas, 10% of the respondents did not agree or disagree they remained neutral. Only 42% of respondents strongly agreed that they would prefer to live in this informal settlement because it is easier to go to town and look for a job. **Conclusion:** Looking at the figures there is not much difference between the residents who agreed than those who disagreed. Although the 50% strongly disagreed with the statement. The 10% who remain neutral might have not understood the question.

Recommendation: The majority of respondents do not prefer living here, because there is access to look for a job in town. City of Cape Town can partner with the residents to promote community development projects that will equip residents to be independent and not rely on government for hand-outs.

Statement 18: This is better for me because schools are near for my children

The figures show 59% of respondents strongly disagreed that schools are easily accessible for residents living in this informal settlement. While the 39% of respondents agreed with the statement that schools are not that far, they are accessible. **Conclusion:** Based on the figures the majority of respondents strongly disagreed that schools are nearby. This is evident that children who lives in the area must walk long distances to other areas for school.

Recommendation: Government should assist residents in this informal settlement by providing school buses for children who is attending schools in other areas.

Statement 19: Shacks too close and impinge on privacy on my personal intimacy

The research shows that 64% of respondents believed that shacks are too close to each other and impinge on privacy and personal intimacy. Only 25% of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Conclusion: Based on the figures, most respondents do not have privacy as the shacks are too close to another.

Recommendation: Government should build houses for people, so they can live a decent life, as long as they are living in the informal structure they will never have privacy when it comes to intimacy.

Statement 20: High house-break-in incidents are because of poverty and no jobs

The study shows that 69% of respondents strongly believed that poverty and job scarcity result from high house break-in incidents in informal settlements. Meanwhile 30% of the respondents disagreed with the statement.

Conclusion: Based on the high figures of respondents, it is evident that job scarcity or lack of income/earning has badly impacted people living in the informal settlement.

Recommendation: Government must provide jobs for the people, and residents must also create jobs for themselves. People must also understand and learn that there will be consequences for breaking into other people's houses and stealing their goods.

Statement 21: The normal cultural respect values are not practised here

The figures show that 35% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that cultural values are not practiced in this informal settlement. The 2% of the respondents did not agree nor disagreed with the statement; they remained neutral. 63% strongly agreed with the statement.

Conclusion: Based on the figures, it can be concluded that the majority, which is 63% of the respondents, strongly believed that the normal cultural respect values are not practiced in this

informal settlement. However, few respondents strongly disagreed that cultural respect values are not practised here.

Recommendation: Informal settlements is where people from different backgrounds and different cultures come to live together. Therefore, it can be recommended that people should respect one's culture and they must be able to practise their culture, even in informal settlements.

Statement 22: Immorality has corrupted the acceptable behavioural patterns

37% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that there are immorality and corrupted behaviour in this informal settlement, while 2% remain neutral. 61% of the respondents agreed with the statement.

Conclusion: The majority of the respondents the 61% feels strongly that there are immorality and corrupted behaviour in this informal settlement. It can be concluded that part of the reasons this occurs is poverty; not practicing cultural values and the environment people live in.

Recommendation: Government and community can join hands by assisting one another.

Statement 23: Poverty has allowed increased *uncultural* sexual behaviours

Figures shows that 61% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that poverty has allowed uncultural sexual behaviours in the informal settlement, however, 38% of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Conclusion: It is clear that poverty has a huge role in allowing uncultural sexual behaviours, based on the numbers. Women are selling their bodies because they need money, particularly young girls. They are under pressure because they want to fit in. They want expensive clothes, phones, alcohol and impress friends.

Recommendation: The recommendation will be to educate people to learn to work hard for everything they have, whether to find a job or create one. Some problems needed to be addressed by parents and the community at large, does not need government. Parents need to teach their children self-respect despite their consequences.

Statement 24: Poverty has caused increased robbery and thievery activities

The study shows that 77% of the respondents strongly agreed that poverty has caused the increase in robbery and thievery activities. 22% of respondents disagreed with the statement.

Conclusion: Based on these figures, it is concluded that poverty has caused an increase in robbery and thievery in this informal settlement, with 77% of respondents strongly agreed.

Recommendation: To promote neighbourhood watch to be active all the time in the community. The community need to work together with the police to curb the thievery in the informal settlement. There should be police visibility so that thieves and robbers can be scared to commit these crimes.

Statement 25: There are no play grounds accessible for children to develop

81% respondents strongly agreed with the statement that there are no play grounds for children in the selected informal settlement, there were no respondents who were neutral. The 19% of respondents disagreed that there are no play grounds for children in the area. **Conclusion:** Based on figures that 80% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement. It can be concluded that there are not play grounds facilities for students in this informal settlement.

Recommendation: Children need to have a park or playground to have a park or playground to play and stimulate their development. Social development should look at getting it for this informal settlement. As a result of lack of playing areas, children are forced to play in the streets where dirty waters are running. They are prone to diseases caused by dirty water.

Statement 26: It is not safe for children to play in the street, crime level is high.

81% who strongly agreed with the statement that there are no play grounds for children in the selected informal settlement, there were no neutral respondents. The 19% of respondents disagreed that there are no play grounds for children in the area.

Conclusion: The study shows that 81% of the respondents strongly agreed that it is not safe for children to play in the street because the level of crime is high. Only 19% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. Based on the figures it is evident that the area is not safe for children to play in the street.

Recommendation: The level of crime in this area is high, parents are scared for their children to play in the streets. There are no parks for children to play; there are no sports complex where children can do sports to keep them off the streets; this can result in children growing up bored and thinking of doing robbery and thievery.

Statement 27: There are blocked drains, and a lot of sewage causes a stench

Figures show that 90% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that blocked drains and sewage causes a stench exposed children to viruses and bacteria and encouraging flies, while 2% of respondents remain neutral. Only 8% of the respondents disagreed with the statement.

Conclusion: Based on the majority of respondents, which is 90% who has strongly agreed with the statement, it can be concluded that blocked drains and sewage causes a stench exposed children to viruses and bacteria and encouraging flies in this informal settlement. This becomes an issue in the informal settlements. Most of the time, children ended up playing in the contaminated water, they even drink this water that is running on the street, without them knowing that the water is filthy and exposing them to diseases. **Recommendation:** People who are living in these settlements are always hits the hardest when new viruses occurred. This is the lack of basic service delivery that contributes badly in their quality of life. It can be recommended that parents should practice good hygiene, to make sure their children are washed every night after playing outside. The local government should also make sure that services are provided when it comes to blocked drains.

Statement 28: There are no libraries near the informal areas for us to go and study

The study shows that 92% of respondents strongly agree that there are no libraries nearby, children must walk far from the informal settlement to access library.

Conclusion: Based on the figures it can be concluded that children in this informal settlement has to go to the nearest township for them to access a library. It is difficult for the children to do their school works, and do their research if there are no libraries.

Recommendation: The government should provide at least a mobile library for this informal settlement that police can accompany. Education is very important; these children are living in the informal structures where at times do not have a table to do their homework. They need books, they need information to do their school work. They are already walking a distance to and from school, now they need to do the same with library.

Statement 29: Children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours improperly

69% of respondents strongly agree that in this informal settlement children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours. Only 30% of respondents disagreed with the statement that children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours.

Conclusion: The evidence from the study revealed that 69% of respondents strongly agree with the statement that in this informal settlement children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours. It is evident that because the shacks are close to one another, and there is no privacy, as a result children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours.

Recommendation: Parents should look after their children. No child should be left un-attendant.

7.3.3 Section C- Open-ended questions

The open-ended questions were divided into three (3) statements. There is no pattern in which respondents had to follow in listing their responses.

Question 1: Please state five [5] most important things you want the government to do for you.

Table 7.1 five [5] most important things you want the government to do for you.

	Proportion
Houses	90%
Jobs	74%
Water and Sanitation	68%
Safety and security	50%
Free education	45%
Clinic	44%
Tar road	36%
Street lights	26%
Library	23%

The respondents listed more than five things that they were asked to list. The researcher decided to list all of them. The table shows all the things the respondents mentioned that they want government to do for them, and the proportion is the percentage of the respondents.

Findings: The research shows that 90% of the respondents would like the government to build houses. 74% of respondents request the government to create jobs. The 68% of respondents complained about sanitation; they do not have flush toilets in their informal settlements, they would like the government to build flushing toilets for the informal settlement. 45% of the respondents would like free education for those who are coming from disadvantaged background. 44% of respondents are requesting a clinic nearby the informal settlement. 42% of the respondents are requesting a playground that will keep their children off the streets. The 50% complained about the safety in this informal settlement and therefore are requesting police visibility day and night. 36% of respondents are requesting tar road in the informal settlement. The 26% of respondents state that streets light is a necessity, they feel that if there are street lights there will not be so much crime, most of the time people are committing these crimes at night because this informal settlement is dark. The 23% of respondents would like to have a library nearby for their children to do their school work.

Conclusion: Based on the figures, this informal settlement is one of many that lack service delivery. The main issue here is houses; almost 100% of respondents request government to build houses for them. It can be concluded that majority of respondents have been living in this informal settlement since it was established. The unemployment rate is also high in this informal settlement which raises the poverty level to sky rocket, and encouraging crime. Some commit crime, such as house break-ins, thievery, and robbery, because they do not have a source of income, they are hungry. Children and young girls are exposed to rape, and killings by those using drugs to commit these crimes. Young women are exposed to sexual favours and immoral behavioural patterns because of unemployment. This settlement is still lacking basic service needs such as water, flush toilets sanitation, and electricity. Respondents are complaining of not having toilets nearby, they have to walk a distance to get a toilet. This is particularly risky for females who have to walk a distance to relieve themselves during the night when it is dark and no street lights are available in the settlement. There are no schools nearby, no clinics, no libraries, residents have to walk to the nearest location to access these services. Safety is an issue as there are no police visibility in this settlement.

Recommendations: Having access to housing, water and sanitation is a fundamental human right and is stated in the constitution. People who are living in the informal settlement are affected by water-borne disease all the time; providing proper houses may solve the problem. Critical to this is the reason why the people migrate, if the conditions in the rural lands were ideal (jobs, clinics, schools and electricity), the movement for better living conditions would be unnecessary. Therefore, the government should develop strategies and proper policies and programmes that will assist communities in improving their quality of life. Much of the work

required is already in the National Development Plan (NDP), but implementations are extremely slow and in other instances, none existent.

Question 2: Please indicate 5 things you would do for the people if you were in government yourself.

Table 7.2: list 5 things you would do for the people if you were in government yourself

	Proportion
Build houses	90%
Creating jobs	74%
Projects for the community	35%
Eliminate corruption	32%
Increase grants	20%

The table has listed responses of the respondents and the percentage per response.

Findings: The research shows that the figures are answered almost the same question as previous, where 90% of the respondents believed that if they were in government, they would build houses for people. 74% of the respondents will create jobs for the people. The 35% of the respondents will do projects, teaching skills to the community, and partnership between government and people to learn to be independent. The 32% of respondents mentioned eliminating corruption from government officials and institutions and ensured that those who do corruption are held responsible for their actions, while 20% will increase social grants. The study shows that informal settlements are different but experiencing the same difficulties and asking for the same solutions.

Conclusion: Based on the figures above, respondents in this informal settlement need housing and jobs. An interesting percentage of 35% of respondents mentioned that government can provide projects with teaching skills to assist the community. 32% of respondents mentioned corruption within the government. It can be concluded that there is political manipulation involved and a lack of transparency in the government.

Recommendations: Government should ensure the effective activities that will empower residents in this community, particularly the young people involved is a advantage. The community should be involved in decision-making and implementation of development activities that affect them. Increasing community development and partnership in community and local authority projects may enable the growth of economy and fight poverty.

Question 3: Please inform us of any five [5] things where you think that the government is doing things wrongly.

Table 7.3 Five things government is doing wrong for the people in community

	Proportion
Government is not doing anything to provide houses.	90%

Lack of employment	70%
No police patrol in the area, day or night.	70%
Councillors make promises but no way forward	60%
No projects in the area, between government and community	40%

The table listed responses from the respondents of all the things that the government is doing wrong and the proportion of the responses.

Findings: The interesting figures from the preceding shows the same level of answers in all the statements. 90% of respondents complained that the government is not doing anything to provide houses for people. Some residents have been living in these informal settlements for more than fifteen years (15yrs). The 70% of respondents are complaining about jobs, they feel that the government is not doing enough to create jobs for people. While 70% of the respondents spoke about no safety in this area and crime level is high because there are no police visibility during the day or night. The 60% of the respondents feels that councillors in this informal settlement are only making empty promises, they are not doing enough to assist the people with basic services, while the 40% of respondents feels that governments should assist people by creating projects, skills that will assist people living in informal settlements to be independent.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the respondents of this settlement have the same frustration, they need basic services, such as house; jobs; sanitation; water and electricity. The 60% of respondents mentioned that every time a new councillor is voted in, they make lots of promises with no delivery. It can be concluded that government officials are not doing enough to assist people with services. There is a lack of accountability and transparency, corruption, poor monitoring and evaluation from the government side; they fail to manage those who are voted to offer services to people.

Recommendations: The reality is that jobs are very scarce; it is ideal for the government to provide skills for the community. This is the community the study has showed that out of the respondents that participated in the study, 42% have matric, and very few are self-employed. It is recommended that this community joins partnership with government to acquire skills to be independent, self-employed so that dependency syndrome can end to bring positive change.

7.4 Recommendations

Logically, times have changed, people are living in a fast paced environment, where culture is of no value. People are involved in uncultural behaviours for many reasons; unemployment is the main issue that causes people to misbehave and do not value the culture. The absence of innovation, because of apartheid, the current system that has not enforce values or even the political structure itself is the problem. It is recommended that strong community leaders that should be intertwine to improve service delivery are needed. Municipalities need to prepare for

adequate standard accommodation that removes causal factors of all this. There should be clear separation of duties between councillors and management of the local authorities, so that it can be easy to deal with corruption and accountability. Encouraging partnership with other players and outsourcing services to improve service delivery.

The government of South Africa should introduce unitary state with all provinces. Central government should give instruction directives in all the corners and create uniform standards throughout. For an example this will curb death of children who falls in pitlatrins in the rural areas. If all schools in the Eastern Cape are built properly, have flush toilets, and all roads be tarred. When looking at different provinces then you see incompetency around the municipality in the particular province, it brings about lack of uniformity in the development of the country. The causal factors that make people want to move are when people do not hear about starvation in the Western Cape and Johannesburg.

They heard that jobs are available so they start moving, it creates some cognitive dissonance in the sense that instead of them creating, jobs where they are they will go to look for jobs that other people create. Part of the migration is to do with the fact that the provincial government has been weak, has not developed hence people moved from Eastern Cape with big land, to Cities whereas Eastern Cape is an agricultural area. When it comes to housing backlog, government should rather renovate informal settlements structures for people who have been living there, provide legal electricity, water and sanitation, build tar roads, have mobile clinics, libraries, and have street lights. Make the informal settlements comfortable at least provide essential services for the inhabitants whilst they await movement to a fixed accommodation. The government is not doing anything to minimise the growth of informal settlements in South Africa. The tendency is that every time when local government move people from informal to formal settlements, programmes should be put in place to limit the re-inhabitation of that land. Some residents rent out the new RDP houses they are given and go back to the informal settlement thereby creating cyclic problems. There is also a need to have collaboration between provinces and enable the other provinces to create development programmes that will reduce overcrowding in affluent urban centres.

The researcher therefore recommends that;

1. This should be understood in the national context that the migration is due to the need for better opportunities by the citizens in a situation of scarcity.
2. Development of new economic centres outside of the existing urban centres will assist in diffusing the over concentration of local migration.
3. Local government need to be empowered to develop and manage technical skills to help with reduction of unemployment and poverty.
4. Construction of residence should consider the sizes of the family amongst the citizens and provide appropriate accommodation.

5. The local government may build rent-to-buy houses for some of the migrants and reduce financial pressures on the resources.
6. The local government should build numerous industrial parks let out as government property to small business operators
7. The processes should be transparent and consequent management to enable effective management of the facilities rented out.

7.5 Limitations of the study

The research focused exclusively on Barcelona Informal settlements. It was convenient to conduct a study in Barcelona informal settlements because of budget constraints.

7.6 Further research

The researcher recommended that further studies be undertaken on a larger scale, on other informal settlements in other parts of the country, and even the world, particularly in developing countries.

7.7 CONCLUSION TO THE STUDY

Conclusions from the findings of the study are presented associated to the main objectives in this chapter. The recommendations were tabled to improve the quality of living of people who are living in the informal settlement. The study has proven that people from informal settlements come from different backgrounds, living in harmony with one another even though they face the same situation, coming from different backgrounds, practising different cultures, and their values are different. The research indicates that much of the cultural values are lost when people relocate from one place to another. If you go back thirty years ago there was no crime like it is today in South Africa, this is erosion on social citizenship. People are becoming too many, fighting for more or the same jobs, and it also impacts the way people do things. The research has shown that people who are living in this informal settlement are experiencing challenges such as poverty and unemployment, prompt influx of societies from rural and other residential areas moved to Cape Town in search for a better life, employment opportunities and well-being. Limited employment opportunities and low income constrain peoples' budget, often unable to afford housing, which have forced the majority to resort to informal dwellings that are affordable with their income.

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CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

MANENBERG (West of Duinefontein Road, South of The Downs Road,
East of Vygekraal Road and North of Govan Mbeki Road)

Councillor Bongani Ngcombolo

Ward 40

T: 021 400 1753 M: 060 790 8836

E: Bongani.Ngcombolo@capetown.gov.za

Fezeka Admin Building, Cnr of NY 1 & Lansdowne Road, Gugulethu, 7750

30 April 2019

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN

RE: LETTER OF CONSENT

Dear Dr. Larry Jowah,

This letter serves to confirm that Nosiphosethu Brandau who is currently studying for MTech: Public Management at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) has been granted consent to conduct her research titled "**The influence of informal settlement housing on the social citizenship of informal settlement residents in the Cape Metropolitan.**"

The ward councillor, the community and the City of Cape Town have working relations with the institution of higher learning and we hope that this will serve as another initiative in the near future.

Public Management is one of the important aspects in governance and to our society at large. And our constitution states clearly the fundamentals of this particular subject.

Hope this is in order and if there are any queries, please do not hesitate to contact my office and my ward assistant will also be more than willing to assist.

Kindly send any enquires to Bongani.Ngcombolo@capetown.gov.za and also copy Pumeza.Gxasheka@capetown.gov.za.

For any other assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

Bongani Ngcombolo

Ward 40 Councillor

QUESTIONNAIRE

The influence of informal settlement housing on the social citizenship of informal settlement residents in the Cape Metropolitan.

ETHICS; This research is an academic exercise, participation is voluntary and you free to withdraw at any stage, or skip questions you may not be comfortable with. It is expected that you fill in this questionnaire because you live in the informal settlement where the study is taking place. **Thank you for participating.**

SECTION A Biography

1. Please indicate your age range in the boxes below

18-27	28-37	38-47	48-57	58>
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2. How long have you been living in this informal settlement?

0-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16 years>
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3. Why did you relocate from the Eastern Cape to Cape Town?

Got married	Needed work	Followed family	Other
-------------	-------------	-----------------	-------

If other, please specify

4. Do you regret having moved from where you lived to this informal settlement?

No, I don't regret	Yes I regret	Sometimes
--------------------	--------------	-----------

5. What place would you rather be or live at given your current situation?

Here in Cape Town	Eastern Cape	No difference	Not sure
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6. How many rooms do you live in?

1	2	3	4	More than 4
---	---	---	---	-------------

7. How many people live in these rooms at any one time?

alone	2-4	5-7	8 or more
-------	-----	-----	-----------

8. How many children do you live with?

1	2-4	5-7	8 or more
---	-----	-----	-----------

9. Are you employed?

Yes I am	No, I'm not	Sometimes contracts	Self-employed
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10. What is your highest level of education?

No matric	Matric	Matric + certificate	Diploma(TVET/FET/University)	Other
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If other please specify

11. Indicate your gender below.

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

SECTION B Likert scale

		Stro	Disa	Indiff	Agre	Stro
	REASONS WHY PEOPLE LIVE IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS					
1	I do not have a place to stay in except to stay in this "tyotyombe"	1	2	3	4	5
2	It is cheaper to stay in the tyotyombe so I can save money to send home	1	2	3	4	5
3	I came to live with a friend and do not have a place of my own	1	2	3	4	5
4	I chose to stay here because I like the environment around here	1	2	3	4	5
5	If I had a choice I would not stay in a tyotyombe at all	1	2	3	4	5
	WHY WOULD PEOPLE PREFER TO LIVE IN TYOTYOMBES					
6	I do not work and cannot afford any accommodation	1	2	3	4	5
7	I have extended family around and feel safe with them around	1	2	3	4	5
8	I work but prefer the life in a tyotyombe to that of a house	1	2	3	4	5
9	It is cheaper and good for people who are poor like me	1	2	3	4	5
10	I have easy access to the shopping facilities	1	2	3	4	5
11	It is easy to get transport when I want to go anywhere	1	2	3	4	5
12	It is better here in town in a tyotyombe than to live in rural areas	1	2	3	4	5
13	Improved rural quality life reduces the volumes of people relocating	1	2	3	4	5
	THE PERCEIVED MERITS OF URBAN DWELLING	0	0	0	0	0
14	I prefer these <i>tyotyombes</i> because I have access to tap water	1	2	3	4	5
15	I prefer these <i>tyotyombes</i> because I have access to flush toilets	1	2	3	4	5
16	I prefer these <i>tyotyombes</i> because I have access to electricity	1	2	3	4	5
17	I prefer living here because I can go to look for a job in town	1	2	3	4	5
18	This is better for me because schools are near for my children	1	2	3	4	5
	THE IMPACT OF RELOCATION ON CULTURAL / MORAL VALUES	0	0	0	0	0
19	Shacks too close and impinge on privacy on my personal intimacy	1	2	3	4	5
20	High house-break-in incidents are because of poverty and no jobs	1	2	3	4	5
21	The normal cultural respect values are not practiced here	1	2	3	4	5
22	Immorality has corrupted the acceptable behavioural patterns	1	2	3	4	5
23	Poverty has allowed increased <i>uncultural</i> sexual behaviours	1	2	3	4	5
24	Poverty has caused increased robbery and thievery activities	1	2	3	4	5
	IMPACT OF INFORMAL HOUSING ENVIRONMENT ON CHILD FUTURE	0	0	0	0	0
25	There are no play grounds accessible for children to develop	1	2	3	4	5
26	It is not safe for children to play in the street, crime level is high	1	2	3	4	5
27	There are blocked drains and a lot of sewage causes a stench here	1	2	3	4	5
28	There are no libraries near the informal areas for us to go and study	1	2	3	4	5
29	Children are exposed to adult sexual behaviours improperly	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION C

1. Please state five [5] most important things you want the government to do for you.

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

2. Please indicate 5 things you would do for the people if you were in government yourself.

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

3. Please inform us of any five [5] things you think the government is doing wrong for people in your community.

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

YOUR PARTICPATION IS MUCH APPRECIATED

GRAMMARIAN CERTIFICATE

22nd July 2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This certificate serves to confirm that I edited the language / grammar for the student **Nosiphosethu Brandau [Student No; 210203749]** of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, MTech; Public Administration and Governance.

The title of the dissertation is; “The influence of informal settlement housing on the social citizenship of informal settlement residents in the Cape Metropolitan.”

Recommendations for corrections were made and the student duly corrected as per the language editor’s recommendations. I am satisfied with the corrections made and hereby award a language / grammarian certificate.

Sincerely yours,



Yonela Mabhuro

M. A. Linguistics chimotov8@gmail.com;

IMPACT OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT HOUSING ON SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT RESIDENTS IN THE CAPE METROPOLITAN

ORIGINALITY REPORT

10%	6%	2%	7%
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