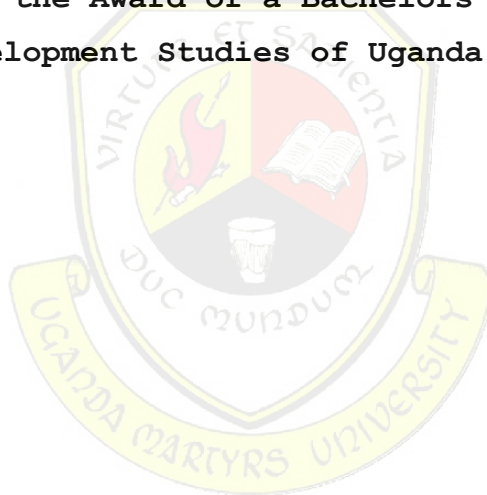


**ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN CENTERS; A CASE STUDY OF NYAMITANGA  
DIVISION, MBARARA MUNICIPALITY**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Institute of Ethics and  
Development Studies Sciences in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Award of a Bachelors of Arts Degree in  
Democracy and Development Studies of Uganda Martyrs University**



**ARINAITWE PHOEBE  
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## **Dedication**

I dedicate this research report to my parents for their financial support, love and inspiration.

God bless them

## **Acknowledgement**

I would like to appreciate the efforts of my supervisor Mr. Mubangizi L. Denis who has guided me during this research. His efforts were inspirational.

I would also wish to thank my sisters and brothers for their encouragement that has enabled me to successfully complete the course. God bless them

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## **Abstract**

The study was about the Assessment of the Effects of Rural Urban Migration on Sustainable Development a case study of Nyamitanga division, Mbarara district. It was guided by three objectives and which were to; find out the effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality, identify the causes of rural-urban migration and suggest the possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality.

The researcher used a case study research design. The study was carried out in Nyamitanga Division in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara district in western Uganda. The population from which the sample was drawn" consisted of local community members and local council leaders.

Both simple random and purposive sampling were used to select respondents and Questionnaires and interviews were used to collect data.

The study found out the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development as; introduction of new technological in trade, industry, agriculture, high housing costs and regulations, change of culture, without forgetting excessive urbanization which leads to high rates of city congestion, and affects service delivery.

The study identified the causes of rural-urban migration in Nyamitanga Division, Mbarara Municipality. These were relatively better employment opportunities and administrative management in cities, better economic opportunities in urban centers, a desire for educational opportunities, unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities and seasonality of



agricultural work and existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector

The study found out the possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality. These included; regulation of migration and development through different policies and laws, urban service centers for rural areas and improvement of the rural subsistence sector, establishment of basic social and economic Infrastructure, and poverty reduction strategies in urban areas

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Chapter one consists of the Background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope and the significance of the study.

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

Rural-urban migration was formerly regarded as favorable factor in economic development. Today, it has become one of the most distressing problems in the world's development experience. Rural-urban migration is ``the phenomenon of a historically unprecedented movement of people from the rural countryside to the burgeoning Towns, Urban centres and cities of Africa, Asia, Europe, USA and Latin America (Richard & Sunwoong Kim, 2011). ``It is the movement of people from rural areas into cities. Sometimes ago, migration existed internally to enable excess labour to be taken slowly from the rural areas to provide workforce for industries in the urban areas and therefore aid industrial growth. However, experience in developing and underdeveloped countries has shown that the rate of rural-urban migration has ceaselessly outweighed the rate of job creation and having an overweight on the social and infrastructural amenities available in the urban areas. (Todaro and Smith,

2007) opined that this adds to worsen the already severe urban unemployment problems triggered by economic and physical inequality between urban and rural areas.

Globally, the nexus between migration and development has remained an issue under vigorous academic debate. Therefore, the process of people migrating to other areas in search of a better life is not a novel one. What has however gained currency is the increasing voluntary movement in quest of better quality of life by low-skill and low-wage workers as well as high-skill and high-wage workers from less developed rural areas to more developed urban areas, especially among the poor in the developing countries (Andersen, Lykke & Nina, 2010).

In this regard, rural-urban migration results from the search for perceived or real opportunities as a consequence of rural-urban inequality in wealth. This inequality and/or urban bias in development according to research findings over the years results from the overwhelming concentration of wealth, assets, purchasing capacity, economic activities, and variety of services in the urban centers as well as the continued neglect and degradation of rural environments or areas (Andersen & Lykke, 2009).

In Africa especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, many countries have a recent colonial past, which has tremendously altered their structure and governance. Their cities, many of which were port cities, were originally created for resource extraction, and most of the urban jobs that were created were established in these original cities. The pace of urbanization in less

developed countries before 1950 was very slow. However, after 1950s the rate increased substantially leading to larger cities in developing countries experiencing rapid growth, often doubling in size every fifteen years. One of the main assumptions underpinning antipathy towards rural migrants is the perception that they increase urban poverty. This neglects the fact that rural-urban migrants are not a homogenous group which makes the production and consumption partners variant. From the rural perspective, especially the diversity of migrants as well as their destinations and the duration of their movements have advance effects which are obvious. Effectively, not all rural-urban migrants are poor but they often account for a disproportionate proportion of the urban poor, and face specific disadvantages (Gilbert & Josef, 2009).

Since 1950 rural urban migration has had a tremendous effect on developing countries all over the world, at varying rates of change, some more rapid than others. While most regions have been experiencing an increase in rural-urban migration, some have experienced excessive rates, with the attendant problems. According to Gilbert and Gugler, (2010), in some countries where rural-urban migration had earlier been intense, migration no longer was the main driving force of growth in urban populations. For example, after a decade or two of rapid urban growth, the population growth in many African cities is now dominated by natural increases; migrants that had moved to the cities were now giving birth, therefore increasing the population (Goldscheider & Calvin, 2010).

Urbanization is a global phenomenon and thereby occurs in Uganda as well. Between 1980 and 2002 the Kampala city population in Uganda increased threefold from 1 million to 3 million (NPA 2010) currently Kampala city is boasting of almost 4.6 million and an expected increase of 5.7 percent on a yearly basis is expected until 2015. According to Gugler & Josef (2006), the inflow to Kampala in 2002 was equal to 2.9 percent of the total labor force in the city of which 85 percent emerged from different rural areas.

From a human-geographical perspective rural-urban migration can be understood as a pairing of two spatial units - the city/town and the rural. The spatial interaction between those two can in turn affect the social society at different scales in terms of design, capacity and development in both the urban and the rural areas. A city's capacity is often limited in an economic, social and spatial sense where the living areas, labor market and financial resources often are the limiting factors. Therefore a rapid urbanization can have both social and environmental consequences in the cities such as overcrowding, traffic congestion, growth of slums and poor sanitation (Jones & Donald, 2009).

In Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality, like in many other areas in Uganda and other areas in the world, rural-urban migration is a major problem. The number of people has tremendously increased. According to the population Census of 2009, the area had 1342 people but according to the Mbarara District Statistical Abstract Report 2014, the area now has 20456 people and the number is projected to increase by 48% by 2015. Among the major causes of such surge in the number of people is rural-urban migration that has not only put pressure

on the environment but many other resources in the area which has negatively affected the sustainable development in the area.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Rural urban Migration is an issue of concern in many parts of the world. Many scholars like Annest & Tamson (2013) have cited a range of causes of rural urban Migration including unemployment, living a good life, security and jobs, need for better infrastructure, Poor living conditions - housing, education and health care in rural areas among others. According to Gherhom (2011), when families move into urban areas, they automatically place themselves in closer proximity to basic services such as hospitals and schools urbanization often brings health care and educational opportunities to those who might not have had access to them in rural areas. Cities also offer public transportation, government run sanitation services and social programs such as libraries, health clinics and children's programs. However, rural-urban migration has had a lot of effects on sustainable development as it exerts a lot of pressure on existing resources especially the environment. In Nyamitanga Division, Mbarara Municipality, though rural urban migration is a common phenomenon, there is limited data on how rural urban migration has affected sustainable development thus the need for the researcher to conduct a study on rural-urban migration and its pressure on sustainable development in urban centers using Nyamitanga division in Mbarara Municipality as a case study.

### **1.3 The general objective of the study**

The general objective of the study was to identify the Effects of Rural Urban Migration on Sustainable Development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

- 1 To establish the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality
- 2 To find out the extent rural-urban migration has affected sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality
- 3 To suggest possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration for sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality

### **1.5 Research questions**

- 1 What is the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?
- 2 What are the causes of rural-urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

3 What are the possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

## **1.7 Scope of the study**

### **1.7.1 Content scope**

The study found out the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development, identified the causes of rural-urban migration and suggested the possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality.

### **1.7.2 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in Nyamitanga Division in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara district in western Uganda. Nyamitanga Division is one of the six administrative divisions that make up Mbarara Municipality. The six divisions that make Mbarara Municipality include, Kamukuzi Division Nyamitanga Division, Kakoba Division, Biharwe Division, Kakiika Division and Nyakayojo Division. Nyamitanga Division is located west and south of the central business district. It is situated along River Rwizi which separates the Division from the Eastern divisions of the city. It borders with Kamukuzi Division and Kakoba Division in the north, Masha and Birere sub-counties of Isingiro District in the south, and Nyakayojo Division in the west. In 2002 census Nyamitanga Division was



found with 11,622 people, In 2011, estimates showed that the Division had 17,272 people. The 2014 census found Nyamitanga with the population of 23,314.

### 1.7.3 Time scope

The study was based on views that covered a period of ten years. This was from 2011 to 2014. The researcher collected data while making observation of this period from where she based to draw meaningful and valid conclusions.

## **1.8 Significance of the study**

The study is expected to be helpful in tackling the problems that force people to leave their rural origin thus narrowing the development gap between urban and rural areas through the introduction of sound rural development strategies and effective urban management.

The study will provide information for planners and policy makers in their overall effort to formulate and implement population redistribution or migration policy.

The findings of the study will expose the causes of rural urban migration. This will be a step for policy makers to formulate the appropriate policies that can help to manage the increasing number of people in urban centers due to rural urban migration. This will be important in improving sustainable development.

The study will be important in bringing out the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration. Resources that would be incurred on this issue in terms of research may be covered.

The study will avail the students and academicians of Uganda Martyrs University with information concerning Rural-Urban Migration. This information will be used for academic purposes and future research.

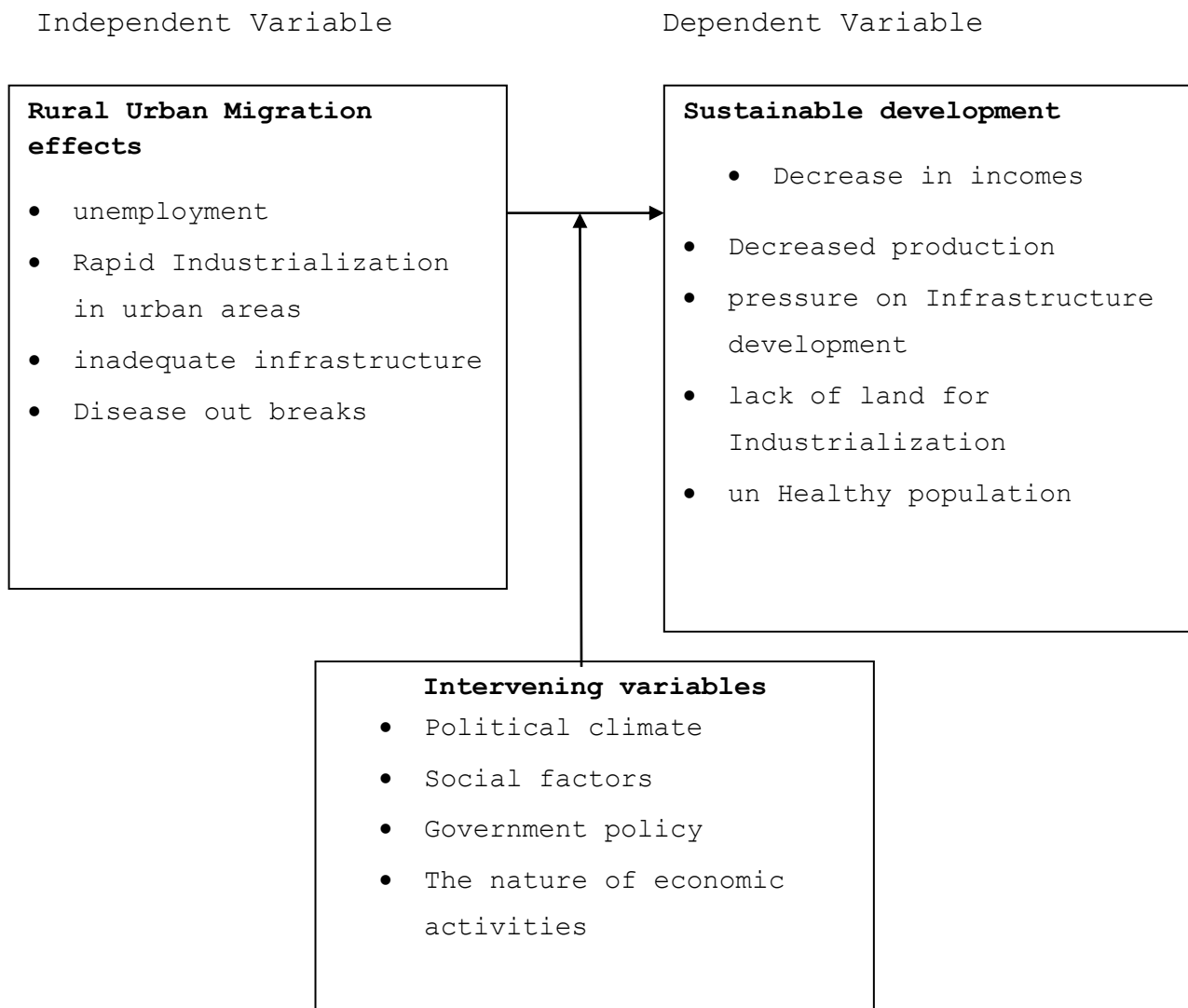
### **Justification**

Despite the fact that the government of Uganda has put a lot of effort in addressing the effects of rural-urban migration, a lot is still desired in planning for urban growth while ensuring sustainable development. This research is exposing the capacity needed to urbanize and stay on course of sustainable development in urban centres

The study is expected to bring out a clear relationship between rural urban migration and sustainable development. Though rural urban migration may be a liability, its role towards economic development needs to be clearly brought out. By doing this study therefore, a clear stand on the effect of rural urban migration will be clearly established.

## 1.9 Conceptual frame work

Conceptual frame work showing the relationship between rural urban migration and sustainable development



Source: Field Data, 2016

From the conceptual frame work above, it can be clearly seen that Rural Urban migration may have a great impact on sustainable development for example it may put pressure on available resources which may greatly affect the standard of living, infrastructure and many other development indicators. However, the conceptual framework also brings out the role played by other factors.

### **1.11 Operational definitions**

**Rural urban migration.** This refers to movement of people from the countryside to cities or towns for various reasons, such as looking for jobs, education and comfort.

**Migration.** This refers to change of residence over national boundaries or within the same country. A migrant is someone who moves to a different place. Internal migrants are further classified as legal immigrants and illegal immigrants.

**Urban area.** Is a large settlement with a large number of population and with many tall buildings hence with no forms of agriculture and farming.

**Rural area.** An area that is less populated and with forms of practices of agriculture and farming hence less developed compared to urban areas.

**Urbanization.** Is a population shift from rural to urban areas due to industrialization. It can also be defined as the gradual increase in the population of people in urban areas. In the mid 20th, and delhi in the 21st century can be attributed largely to rural urban migration.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Chapter two consists of the review of related literature where by an analysis of the scholarly work or secondary data will be done basing on the research objectives. The researcher will therefore develop literature from the following themes; the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development, the major causes of rural-urban migration and the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration.

#### **2.2 Rural-Urban Migration**

Todaro accepts the logistics of Lewis-Fei-Ranis model of rural-urban migration but only with reservations. According to him, this theory may correspond to the historical scenario of migration in the western socio-economic milieu but does not explain the trends of rural-urban migration in less developed countries (Arensberg, 1960).

The Lewis model assumes that there would be faster capital accumulation, which will be invested in modern industry causing new jobs in abundance. It implies that there would be labour transfer at the rate proportional to capital accumulation. But Lewis and his followers could not foresee that it could be possible only when technology would remain the same. But capital accumulation leads to capital-intensive industrial expansion based on advanced technologies, which yield high economic growth

but there would be lesser labor absorption. The modern industry has limited labor absorption capacity (Ashton, 1966).

Besides, Lewis' assertion that rural sector has surplus labor and urban areas have full employment, does not hold true necessarily. Urban areas in less developed countries in particular do not provide full employment. According to the Planning Commission, in 1978, India had 5 per cent of the labor force in the urban areas unemployed whereas it was less than one per cent in rural areas. Similarly, another report by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) and World Food Programme (WFP) reveals that in 2002, unemployment was on the rise in urban India and current daily status unemployment is as high as 9.5 per cent for the lower expenditure classes (Bouldino, 1956).

Lastly, Todaro rejects Lewis-Fei-Ranis model for its assumption that there would exist constant real urban wages until the rural surplus labor exhausts. Todaro finds that in almost all less developed countries the urban wages have been on the rise. Todaro's model does not advocate simply the rural-urban wage differentials as the basis of migration as is claimed in all migration theories. According to him, the migrant is much rational and calculative in his decision to shift to a particular city. He also takes into consideration not only the wage differentials but also the probability of getting a job in the urban area. Migration, thus, is determined more by rural-urban differences in expected earnings, rather than in actual earnings (Gulliver (1957)).

## **2.2.2 Effects of rural urban migration as explained by systems Approach to Rural-Urban Migration**

In the growing literature on the study of migration, two theoretical issues have attracted the greatest attention, namely, why people migrate and how far they move. A simple model for explaining the reasons why people move has been formulated in terms of the "pullpush" hypothesis [Id, 191. This has been elaborated variously to take account of internal migration movements of the rural-rural, rural urban or urban-urban types and international migrations. The issue of how far people move has, in turn, given rise to the formulation of a surprisingly large number of models of varying degrees of statistical or mathematical sophistication. In most of these models the distance covered is treated as either the sole independent variable or as one of many independent variables explaining the number of migrants moving to particular destinations. Morrill [dl] has provided a valuable summary of these models and suggests that they can be classified broadly into deterministic and probabilistic models (Hall and Fagen, 1956).

Most of these theoretical formulations have been applied to conditions in the developed countries of the world and especially to urban to-urban migrations. Their relevance for handling migratory movements from rural to urban areas and particularly in the circumstances of underdeveloped countries has hardly been considered. Yet, it is these areas of the world where rural-urban migrations are presently taking place that afford the best opportunity for testing theoretical notions about this class of movements (Hagerstrand, 1957).



It is suggested that Africa, in particular, is a unique area from which to draw important empirical evidence about this type of movements. Similarly valuable data, however, can also be derived from examining the history of some of the advanced countries of the world. It is, of course, true that in Africa attention to date has been focused to a disproportionate extent on seasonal and other non-permanent transfers of population from rural to urban areas, that is, on what has been referred to as a "constant circulatory movement" between the two areas (Lewis, 1955).

But, it will be shown that this type of movement represents a very special case of rural-urban migration. To make the point clear, it is necessary to offer a definition of the latter. Essentially, rural urban migration represents a basic transformation of the nodal structure of a society in which people move from generally smaller, mainly agricultural communities to larger, mainly non-agricultural communities. Apart from this spatial (or horizontal) dimension of the movement, there is also a socioeconomic (or vertical) dimension involving a permanent transformation of skills, attitudes, motivations, and behavioral patterns such that a migrant is enabled to break completely with his rural background and become entirely committed to urban existence. A permanence of transfer is thus the essence of the movement (Mulworf, 1955).

Rural-urban migration also represents an essentially spatial concomitant of the economic development of a region. Indeed, it has been suggested that one of the basic goals of economic development is to reverse the situation wherein 85 per cent of the population is in agriculture and lives in rural areas while only about 15 per cent is in non-agricultural activities and

lives in the cities. Rural-urban migration represents the spatial flow component of such a reversal. It is a complex phenomenon which involves not only the migrants but also a number of institutional agencies, and it gives rise to significant and highly varied adjustments everywhere in a region (Banton, 1956).

### **2.3 The causes of rural-urban migration**

According to Cornwell & Inder (2009), people migrate themselves from rural areas to the town, industrial areas because of the relatively better employment opportunities available there. In India, the migration has four patterns, such as rural to-rural to urban to urban and urban to rural. Though rural to rural migration is by far the most prevalent form of movement but rural to urban and urban to urban migration is equally crucial.

Kojima (2006) stated that the administrative management in our cities is also responsible for the mess in which city dwellers find themselves. Municipal Governments have not kept pace with city growth either spatial or in terms' of management infrastructure. There is neither the will nor the capacity to plan for the future. There is also no skill and capacity to manage what exists. Until we improve the capacity of our cities to attain self-governance, we cannot emerge from the urban mess.

As far as the push factors concerned, different studies have specified that unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities, seasonality of agricultural work, inadequacy or lack of social and economic services, and natural disasters such as drought caused frequent crop damages and

failure, ecological degradation and poverty in rural areas are among the main forces for rural out migration (Lyons, 2009).

Nwanna (2004) believed that workers move to urban centres to find better economic opportunities. The Industrial Revolution and the subsequent shift from agricultural jobs to factory jobs made it profitable for companies to locate their factories in large cities with plenty of local workers. There often is a severe lack of resources in rural areas, such as medical technology, which further drives people to the cities. In developing countries, such as those in Africa, natural population increases and migration have been big factors in urbanization. People are driven out of rural poverty and into urban areas as they are less able to care for their growing families; cities offer employment, food, shelter and education.

According to Rhoda (2012), as a country industrializes; the number of people living in urban areas tends to increase. The UK and many other MEDCs urbanized during the 18th and 19th centuries. People migrated from rural areas (due to the mechanization in farming) to urban areas where there was employment in the new factories. The area of cities known as the inner city developed during this time as rows of terraced housing were built for workers. Today the UK is a mostly urban society, with 90 per cent of the population living in towns or cities. On a global scale, urbanization is taking place rapidly, particularly in LEDCs. Although the UK is an urban society, more and more people are choosing to live on the edge of urban areas - with many relocating to the countryside. This is called counter-urbanization

Some rural-urban migrations are motivated by a desire for educational opportunities offered in urban areas. In Ghana and perhaps in tropical Africa, education is a powerful determinant of rural-urban migrations. Rhoda (2009) in the case of rural Nigerians, states that schooling increases expectations of new and modern urban life so that educated rural people are more prone to migration. However, according to Caldwell, the role of education is not absolute as long as some unschooled rural Ghanaians move to the towns with their ill qualification to secure urban employment.

Sileshi (2008) advanced a theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in "psychological benefits" as a result of location preferences. Similarly, costs include both monetary and non-monetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been limited to the income and other quantifiable variables.

Lewis Dual Sector model basically states that there is the existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector; therefore people migrate to the industrial sector to obtain employment (Sileshi, 2008). Besides, the urban manufacturing sector demands labor transfer so as to increase its productivity. In the modern sectors the migrants are thought to be attracted due to better wage. According to Todaro, high

levels of rural-urban migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and are known to potential migrants. Migrant will move even if that migrant ends up by being unemployed or receives a lower urban wages than the rural wages. Similarly, the probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate (Sjaastad, 2002).

Similarly, people migrate to improve their economic well-being and when they are unable to satisfy their aspiration within the existing opportunity structure in their locality. Byerlee, (2004) states that, the rural-urban income differences is a relevant factor for peoples' migrations. Although high cost of living in cities leads to reduced real rural-urban income differential (Caldwell, 1999), yet it is attractive because, as Fapohunda and Lubell, (2008) found out in the case of Jakarta, the opportunities for year-round employment in urban areas as against seasonal unemployment in rural areas is highly important (Solomon, 2005).

#### **2.4 The extent rural urban migration affects sustainable development**

Studies of consequences of migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress population mal-distribution whereas on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the

human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit. In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, mental and demographic impacts to both receiving and sending areas (Richard & Sunwoong Kim, 2011).

Change of Culture: When people migrate to one of the main urban centers they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if not immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits, (Gilbert & Josef, 2009).

The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to suburban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive (Goldscheider & Calvin, 2010).

Impacts on urban basic facilities: Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important (Aina et al, 2004).

Economic impact: In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities could be an important asset to be transfer to the rural areas home area or village) in form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc. The survey for Jakarta shows that almost two-

thirds of the male and female migrants reported to be better off after migration than before; and their success increased with the duration of their stay (Bahns, 2005). Bilsborrow (2008) describes the positive value of migration as any work outside the district brings in capital and information as well as investment in transport or shops which in turn can facilitate agricultural profitability.

A major consequence of rural-urban migration is excessive urbanization. There is a very strong link between excessive urbanization and rural-urban migration. Migration has increased urban populations significantly over the years. A common view held by policymakers and economists in developing countries is that urban growth rates are excessive. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or underemployed young people in many Asian, African, and Latin American cities. Most economists however, believe that urbanization is an inevitable consequence of rural stagnation and successful economic development, not an undesirable force that must be suppressed. Migration instead should be recognized as an equilibrating response to disequilibrium elsewhere in the economy (Caldwell, 2009).

Excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion, crime and poor infrastructure such as proper sewage systems, clean drinking water and other amenities. There is also the problem of chronic unemployment which is also a key cause of crime, as people need to find ways of putting food on their tables. Excessive urbanization has brought with it the creation of large slums and shanty towns, as new migrants find it difficult to get proper housing. In developing countries, slum settlements represent over one-third of the urban population; in

many cases they account for more than 60% of the urban total population (Chaeles, 2006).

The cost of travel associated with large cities begins to rise as urbanization becomes excessive, because congestion takes place which wastes resources such as time and fuel. The expansion of cities causes the cost of providing basic services to increase; as a result the quality and availability of existing services deteriorate rapidly. Excessive urbanization and the problems associated with it are all examples of negative externalities. Negative externalities lead to market inefficiency, which would cause market failure to occur. In the case of urbanization, market failure can come in the form of excessive urbanization, or city sizes that are above the socially desirable level. As the Economic Review states, this occurs because there is a divergence between social costs and private costs (Collier et al, 2005).

### **2.3 The possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration for sustainable development**

Richard & Sunwoong Kim, (2011) note that Uganda has taken initiatives in line with ICPD objectives, to regulate migration and development through different policies and laws. All the policies and laws are implemented within the framework of the Constitution of Uganda and the National Development Plans. These include: the Amnesty Act 2000 that is intended to encourage Ugandans who left the country involuntarily to return. The government of Uganda should make sure that there is equal balance in terms of service delivery. For example rural areas should also have good health centres that look after the sick



population in the villages, there should be good government schools that compete with those that are urban situated, there should be well constructed water facilities among others.

Improvement of the rural subsistence sector: African governments should take measures to improve the subsistence sector, so as to raise rural incomes and reduce the rural to urban gap. The first step to improve the economic performance of this sector is the introduction of new forms of village organization. At the moment villages in some African countries are widely scattered vast areas and in most cases too small to form viable economic units. They should regroup into larger units to facilitate easy delivery of infrastructure, agricultural inputs, and other services. This form of organization should be based on cooperative effort and self-management. The new units should be established in areas with high agricultural potential (Jones & Donald, 2009).

Establishment of basic social and economic Infrastructure: This involves the construction of feeder roads to ease the transport of agricultural raw materials to processing industries, construction of schools and medical services in rural areas. In addition to this, agricultural extension services should be developed and provided in rural areas (Gugler & Josef, 2006).

Urban service centers for rural areas: One of the main aspects of rural poverty is the lack of access to basic infrastructure and services, such as roads, communication infrastructure, health care, credit, education, and market information. Governments tend to develop infrastructure and provide services initially in the urban areas only, because of their economies of scale. The scattered settlement pattern of the rural areas

renders the provision of infrastructure and services too expensive. Urban centers are expected to play a role as service centers for the rural areas. Towns and secondary cities, therefore, require more investments in infrastructure and services for both the growing urban population and the population in the surrounding rural areas. However, small towns are also actual or potential destinations for rural-urban migration. If they are destinations for rural-urban migration, they need improved urban infrastructure and services in order to reduce urban poverty. If they do not serve as destinations for rural-urban migration and are by-passed by migrants who move directly to the city, the development of urban infrastructure and services could help to redirect migration flows to smaller towns in rural areas rather than larger urban areas (Gilbert & Josef, 2009).

Poverty reduction strategies: Policies that target poverty alleviation influence rural-urban migration. According to recent research, the South African government has taken significant measures in order to improve education, access to basic services and sanitation, and access to health services for the poor in rural areas. This strategy has some components namely: (Gilbert & Josef, 2009). Expand employment and income earning opportunities; the majority of the poor in South Africa are found in the rural areas. Policies promoting rural development, establishing micro-enterprises, developing microfinance, and improving road infrastructure, are expected to decrease rural-urban migration by improving the standard of living of people living in the rural areas and developing productive capacity; developing productive capacity is synonymous to developing

people's capacity by addressing health, education, sanitation and housing (Andersen & Lykke, 2009).

Promotion of non-farm income sectors in rural areas: Recent research points out that the non-farm sector is already an important source of income to rural households, and that different types of activities appear to be of differing relevance to the poor. Agricultural wage labor and non-agricultural casual wage labor comprise an important source of income to the poorest quintiles, while nonagricultural regular employment is associated with the richest quintiles. Self-employment appears particularly important to the middle quintiles. This pattern suggests that the non-farm sector can potentially function as both a route out of poverty and as a safety net, preventing the poor from falling deeper into poverty and in the long term engaging in rural to urban migration. (Gugler & Josef, 2006)

Increase security and participation: Protection of the elderly and vulnerability of young people is greatly considered. Property rights and land tenure are also considered. Securing property rights, especially in rural areas, would reduce rural-urban migration. In South Africa many rural people still do not have titles to their land. People would feel secure if they knew that their land legally belonged to them. They would be more productive which would lead to creation of rural employment opportunities. The more opportunities that are available in the rural areas, the less migration there would be to the cities (Goldscheider & Calvin, 2010).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an account on how this study was approached, executed and conducted .It consists of the area of study, research design, study population, sample size, sampling technique, sources of data, data collection methods, research procedure, validity and reliability, ethical considerations, and confidentiality, data processing and analysis.

#### **3.2 Research design**

A research design refers to the process of describing the study variables at full length (Dondey, 2002). The researcher will use a case study design. Hedrick et al, (1993) describes "a case study as a design which provides a picture of the phenomenon as it occurs in-depth naturally". Case studies can also include a "normative study, concentrating on one case to represent a bigger picture. The researcher used a descriptive research design as respondents fully elucidated their views about the study variables. The researcher used a descriptive research design because it would help her to get a clear description of the study variables as respondents fully gave their views about the research problem. Simple random sampling and purposive

sampling were used to select the respondents. Both an interview guide and structured questionnaire were used to collect data.

### **3.3 Area of study**

The area of study is where the study will particularly take place and serves the interest of the researcher in relation to the study variables. The study will be carried out in Nyamitanga Division in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara district in western Uganda. Nyamitanga Division is one of the six administrative divisions that make up Mbarara Municipality. Nyamitanga Division is located west and south of the central business district. It is situated along River Rwizi which separates the Division from the Eastern divisions of the town council. In 2002 census Nyamitanga Division was found with 11,622 people, in 2011, estimates showed that the Division had 17,272 people. The 2014 census found Nyamitanga with the population of 23,314.

### **3.4 Study population**

Parahoo (2006) explains "the target population as units within the study population that provide the frame from which the target population is selected". The population was made up of local community members and local council leaders since they were believed to be having knowledge about the study variables.

### **3.5 Sample size**

Rasmussen, Ostergaard and Beckmann (2006) describe a "sample as studying a smaller group within larger groups", Maylor and

Blackmon (2005) indicate that a "sample represents part of the study population that was studied, in order to understand the population from which the sample was drawn" The sample size for the study was 100 respondents. The categories were 80 local community members and 20 local council leaders. These provided the necessary data.

### **3.6 Sampling techniques**

#### **3.6.1 Simple random Sampling**

According to (Henn, Weinstein & Foard, 2006) simple random sampling involves choosing the respondents haphazardly without following any specific procedure. Simple random sampling is meant that "all members of the population from which the sample is drawn have an equal chance or equal probability to be included" The researcher used simple random sampling to select local community members. With this method, the researcher defined the population, chose the sample size, listed the population, assigned numbers to the units, found random numbers and selected the sample. The aim of the simple random sample was to reduce the potential for human bias in the selection of cases to be included in the sample.

#### **3.6.2 Purposive sampling**

Asley Crossman (2002) defines a purposive sample, also commonly called a judgmental sample, as one that is selected based on the knowledge of a population and the purpose of the study. The

subjects are selected because of some characteristic. The researcher used purposive sampling to local leaders.

### **3.7 Sources of data**

#### 3.7.1 Primary sources

Doel & Chris (2002) defined primary sources of data as sources of original information that has never been used before. The primary data was collected from the area of study using questionnaires and interview guides.

#### 3.7.2 Secondary sources

Doel & Chris (2002) defines secondary sources of data as those ones from the published and documented sources that may aid in providing answers to the research problem and they included books, internet, and newspapers among others.

### **3.8 Data collection instruments**

#### 3.8.1 Questionnaires guide

A questionnaire is a written form of questions that are systematically arranged to enable the researcher come up with clear findings that can answer the research questions. Questionnaires are the most generally used instrument of all" according to Langford (2001) because they are "easy to

administer, inexpensive and offer anonymity". The researcher used questionnaires to collect descriptive data from local council leaders and local community members. A questionnaire is the best instrument because it gives the respondents time to fill them without being intimidated by the researcher's presence.

### 3.8.2 Interview guide

Brandon et al (2000) defines interviews as a method where the researcher asks questions directly to the respondents. With this method, the researcher asked questions to community members since some of them were illiterate with no capability to fill a research questionnaire. The researcher used this method because it generated quick response as respondents gave immediate feedback. The researcher conducted interviews with the help of an interview guide which a tool containing questions that helped the researcher to collect data that was in line with the objectives of the study. It assisted the researcher to keep in truck with the research problem.

### 3.8.3 Observation Checklist

This consisted of major areas of concern. Participant observation checklist was used to observe some of the necessary required information for this study. This helped the research to get more information about the study.



### **3.9 Quality control**

The term quality control refers to the efforts and procedures that survey researchers put in place to ensure the quality and accuracy of data being collected using the methodologies chosen for a particular study (Bryn, 2009). During the study, the researcher endeavored to apply the best procedures that enabled her to collect the most reliable and detailed data.

#### 3.10 Validity

Validity is described as the degree to which a research study measures what it intends to measure. (Collin & Evans, 2002) The researcher measured the validity of the study by ensuring that the data collected related to the objectives of the study.

#### 3.11 Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results (Douglas, 2012). The researcher ensured that data collection tools were most viable for the study

### **3.12 Research procedure**

The researcher was given an introductory letter from the department of development studies. The letter of introduction assisted the researcher to get authorization from the authority of Nyamitanga division. After the permission, the researcher

moved on to collect data from the respondents on an agreed time schedule.

### **3.13 Data Analysis**

Data from the field was carefully classified, edited basing on clarity, completeness, accuracy and consistence to ensure dependability. This was to remove errors and to ensure that a better quality report was done.

The qualitative data was collected through the use of questionnaires, interviewing, and observation and recording was done and some conclusions made in the field. Data was analyzed after responses were coded. After the field, responses were arranged under themes. This was basically to search for the relationship between various codes. To avoid value judgment and or bias, the researcher carefully analyzed the information by consciously cross checking and was in position to interpret objectively.

### **3.14 Ethical considerations**

For Punch (2005) "all social research involves ethical issues, as social research involves the collecting of data from people as the subjects under study". The main ethical principles in research included issues such as no harm to respondents, informed consent, politeness, privacy and confidentiality, cooperation, competence of researchers and publication of findings. The researcher applied all the ethical principles.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.0 Introduction

Chapter four presents data which was collected from the field in line with the assessment of the effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development of Nyamitanga division. The chapter is comprised of two sections; the first section includes Biographic information of the respondents like age, sex, marital status, level of education which forms key variables under the study. The second section represents research findings from the field regarding the rural urban migration on sustainable development.

#### 4.1. Biographic data of Respondents

Table 1: Showing the Gender of the respondents

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Male	40	40
Female	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Data, 2016*

According to the findings in table above, females totaled 60% and males totaled up 40% of the respondents. The projection of such findings indicates that women were more available and participated more in the study than male.

Table 2: Showing the Age of respondents

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
28-39	30	30
40-49	40	40
50 and above	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source of data: Field Data, 2016*

According to statistics shown in the table above, findings show that most respondents at 30% were between 28-39 years, 40% were between 40-49 years, and 30% were aged 50 and above. This implies that the study had a mixed age representation that provided rich experiences of effects of rural urban migrations.

Table 3: showing marital status of the respondents

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Single	40	40
Married	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Data, 2016*

According to the table 3, 40% were single some studying and others not studying, most respondents at 60% were married. The projections of such findings imply that respondents irrespective of their different marital status had knowledge about the effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development.

Table 4: Showing the Level of education of the respondents

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Certificate	30	30
Diploma	40	40
Degree	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Data, 2016*

According to the study findings in the table above, 30% had certificates, 40% had diplomas, and 30% had Bachelors degrees. The findings imply that respondents irrespective of their educational level believed to have information about the study. It was easy to collect data from them since it was easy for them to interpret the questionnaires and give the necessary answers.

## 4.2 The effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development

Table 5: Whether there are the effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Introducing technological change in agriculture	40	40
High housing costs and standard of living	15	15
Impacts on urban basic facilities	05	05
Change of culture	15	15
Excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion	20	20
Leads to slum development	05	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Data, August, 2016*

The table above brings out the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development.

According to research findings, 40% of the respondents revealed that RUM leads to technological change in agriculture as, 20% of the respondents mentioned that excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion, 15% revealed that there are high housing costs and regulations, 15% mentioned that there is change of culture, 05% mentioned that it impacts on urban basic

facilities while 10% mentioned that rural urban migration leads to slum development.

### 4.3 The causes of rural-urban migration

Table 6: showing the causes of rural-urban migration

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Relatively better employment opportunities and administrative management in cities	20	20
Better economic opportunities in urban centers	15	15
A desire for educational opportunities	15	15
Unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities and seasonality of agricultural work.	30	30
Existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Data, August, 2016

The table above brings out the major causes of rural-urban migration

Majority of the respondents at 30% mentioned unfavorable land tenure systems, lack of rural employment opportunities and seasonality of agricultural work, 20% revealed that there is relatively better employment opportunities and administrative

management in cities, 20% mentioned existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector, 15% mentioned better economic opportunities in urban areas and 15% mentioned desire for educational opportunities. Such findings imply that RUM is not a result of a single factor but by a combination of several factors.

Table 7: The possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Regulate migration and development through different policies and laws	25	25
Increase security and participation	20	20
Establishment of basic social and economic infrastructure in rural areas	15	15
Poverty reduction strategies in rural areas	15	15
Promotion of non-farm income sectors in rural areas	20	20
Urban service centers for rural areas and improvement of the rural subsistence sector	05	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Data, 2016



The table above highlights the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration

Majority of the respondents at 25% mentioned regulating migration and development through different policies and laws, 20% revealed that there is a need to increase security and participation to overcome rural urban migration, 20% mentioned that there is a need to promote non-farm income sectors in rural areas, 15% revealed that there is a need to establish basic social and economic infrastructure like rural electrification and road construction and 15% mentioned poverty reduction strategies as one of the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration and 05% revealed that urban service centers for rural areas and improvement of the rural subsistence sector can also overcome rural urban migration.

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.0. Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations to the findings regarding rural-urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara district.

**5.1. Summary of the study**

The study found out the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development. Respondents mentioned introducing technological change in agriculture. This can be compared with Richard & Sunwoong Kim, (2011) who generalized that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit. In general, rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, mental and demographic impacts to both receiving and sending areas.

It was established by the respondents totaling to 15% that there are high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities. This concurs with Goldscheider & Calvin, (2010) who stated that the most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations ends up pushing them to suburban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive.

Further still, respondents revealed change of culture as another effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development. This

is in line with Gilbert & Josef (2009) who affirmed that when people migrate to one of the main urban centers they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if not immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, and sexual habits.

Respondents further revealed that excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion, crime and poor infrastructure such as proper sewage systems, clean drinking water and other amenities. This is in agreement with Chaeles (2006) who noted that there is also the problem of chronic unemployment which is also a key cause of crime, as people need to find ways of putting food on their tables. Excessive urbanization has brought with it the creation of large slums and shanty towns, as new migrants find it difficult to get proper housing. In developing countries, slum settlements represent over one-third of the urban population; in many cases they account for more than 60% of the urban total.

Respondents mentioned excessive urbanization that has very strong link with rural-urban migration and this has increased urban populations significantly over the years. This can agree with Caldwell, (2009) who noted that common view held by policymakers and economists in developing countries is that urban growth rates are excessive. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or underemployed young people in many Asian, African, and Latin American cities. Most economists however, believe that urbanization is an inevitable consequence of rural stagnation and successful economic development, not an undesirable force that must be suppressed. Migration instead should be recognized as an equilibrating response to disequilibrium elsewhere in the economy.

Finally, respondents revealed impacts on urban basic facilities like strain on urban social services and rising food costs as an effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development. This concurs with Aina et al, (2004) who noted that migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important

### **5.1.2 The causes of rural-urban migration**

The study found out the major causes of rural-urban migration. It was established by respondents that existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector has increased the rate of rural urban migration. This is in line with Sileshi (2008) and Lewis Dual Sector model which basically states that people migrate to the industrial sector to obtain employment .Besides, the urban manufacturing sector demands labor transfer so as to increase its productivity. In the modern sectors the migrants are thought to be attracted due to better wage. According to Todaro, high levels of rural-urban migration can continue even when urban unemployment rates are high and are known to potential migrants. The study finding indicates that respondents totaling to 15% said that search for better economic opportunities lead to rural urban migration. This concurs with Nwanna (2004) who believed that workers move to urban centres to find better economic opportunities. The Industrial Revolution and the subsequent shift from agricultural jobs to factory jobs made it profitable for companies to locate their factories in large cities with plenty of local workers. There often is a severe lack of resources in rural areas, such as medical technology, which

further drives people to the cities. In developing countries, such as those in Africa, natural population increases and migration have been big factors in urbanization. People are driven out of rural poverty and into urban areas as they are less able to care for their growing families; cities offer employment, food, shelter and education.

More still, desire for educational opportunities offered in urban areas has also increased the rate of rural urban migration. This can be compared with Rhoda (2009) who noted that in case of rural Nigerians states that schooling increases expectations of new and modern urban life so that educated rural people are more prone to migration. However, according to Caldwell, the role of education is not absolute as long as some unschooled rural Ghanaians move to the towns with their ill qualification to secure.

Respondents revealed that unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities and seasonality of agricultural work has also accelerated the rate of rural urban migration. This is in agreement with (Lyons, 2009) who stated that as far as the push factors are concerned, different studies have specified that unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities, seasonality of agricultural work, inadequacy or lack of social and economic services, and natural disasters such as drought caused frequent crop damages and failure, ecological degradation and poverty in rural areas are among the main forces for rural out migration.

Finally, respondents mentioned that administrative management in our cities leads to rural urban migration. This concurs with Kojima (2006) stated that the administrative management in our

cities is also responsible for the mess in which city dwellers find themselves. Municipal Governments have not kept pace with city growth either spatial or in terms' of management infrastructure. There is neither the will nor the capacity to plan for the future. There is also no skill and capacity to manage what exists. Until we improve the capacity of our cities to govern themselves, we cannot emerge from the urban mess

### **5.1.3 The possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration**

The study found out the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration. Respondents said that there is a need to regulate migration and development through different policies and laws. This can be compared with Richard & Sunwoong Kim (2011) who noted that Uganda has taken initiatives in line with ICPD objective to emphasize on policies and laws regulation. All the policies and laws are implemented within the framework of the Constitution of Uganda and the National Development Plans. These include: the Amnesty Act 2000 that is intended to encourage Ugandans who left the country involuntarily to return. The government of Uganda should make sure that there is equal balance in terms of service delivery. For example rural areas should also have good health centres that look after the sick population in the villages, there should be good government schools that compete with those that are urban situated, there should be well constructed water facilities among others.

Among the study findings, respondents also revealed that urban service centers for rural areas and improvement of the rural subsistence sector so as to raise rural incomes and reduce the rural to urban gap as another possible way of overcoming rural

urban migration. This is in line with Jones & Donald, (2009) who stated that the first step to improve the economic performance of this sector is the introduction of new forms of village organization. At the moment villages in some African countries are widely scattered vast areas and in most cases too small to form viable economic units. They should regroup into larger units to facilitate easy delivery of infrastructure, agricultural inputs, and other services. This form of organization should be based on cooperative effort and self-management. The new units should be established in areas with high agriculture potential.

Furthermore, respondents also mentioned establishment of basic social and economic infrastructure to ease the transportation of agricultural raw materials to processing industries as another way of overcoming rural urban migration. This can be compared with Gugler & Josef, (2006) who emphasized that this involves the construction of feeder roads, construction of schools and medical services in rural areas. In addition to this, agricultural extension services should be developed and provided in rural areas.

It was also established by respondents that there is a need to put up some poverty reduction strategies like expanding employment and income earning opportunities to overcome rural urban migration. This is in line with Gilbert & Josef (2009) who stated that this strategy has some components namely: the majority of the poor in South Africa are found in the rural areas. Policies promoting rural development, establishing micro-enterprises, developing microfinance, and improving road infrastructure, are expected to decrease rural-urban migration by improving the standard of living of people living in the

rural areas and developing productive capacity; developing productive capacity is synonymous to developing people's capacity by addressing health, education, sanitation and housing.

Respondents said that there is a need to promote non-farm income sectors as an important source of income to rural households in rural areas. This can also be compared with Gugler & Josef (2006) who stated that recent research points out that the non-farm sector and different types of activities appear to be of differing relevance to the poor. Agricultural wage labor and non-agricultural casual wage labor comprise an important source of income to the poorest quintiles, while nonagricultural regular employment is associated with the richest quintiles. Self-employment appears particularly important to the middle quintiles. This pattern suggests that the non-farm sector can potentially function as both a route out of poverty and as a safety net, preventing the poor from falling deeper into poverty and in the long term engaging in rural to urban migration.

Respondents further revealed that there should be increased security and participation that would reduce rural-urban migration. This can be compared with Goldscheider & Calvin, (2010) who noted that protection of the elderly and vulnerability of young people is greatly considered. Property rights and land tenure are also considered. Securing property rights, especially in rural areas, would reduce rural-urban migration. In South Africa many rural people still do not have titles to their land. People would feel secure if they knew that their land legally belonged to them. They would be more productive which would lead to creation of rural employment



opportunities. The more opportunities that are available in the rural areas, the less migration there would be to the cities.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The study was about rural urban migration and sustainable development a case study of Nyamitanga division, Mbarara district. It was guided by three objectives and which were to; find out the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality, identify the major causes of rural-urban migration and suggest the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality.

The study found out the effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality. These included; introducing technological change in agriculture, high housing costs and regulations, change of culture, excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion, and impacts on urban basic facilities.

The study identified the causes of rural-urban migration in Nyamitanga Division, Mbarara Municipality. These were relatively better employment opportunities and administrative management in cities, better economic opportunities in urban centers, a desire for educational opportunities, unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities and seasonality of agricultural work and existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector

The study found out the possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality. These included; regulation of migration and

development through different policies and laws, urban service centers for rural areas and improvement of the rural subsistence sector, establishment of basic social and economic Infrastructure, poverty reduction strategies, promotion of non-farm income sectors in rural areas, and increase security and participation.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

There is a need to establish strict laws about Rural Urban Migration. The laws should include limitation of the people migrating to urban centers.

There is a need for development of rural infrastructure since poor infrastructure was cited as a major cause of RUM in the area.

Rural electrification can be more important especially in development of small scale industries thus provision of employment that was established to be a major cause of RUM in the area.

### **5.4 Areas for further research**

(i) The effect of Population Growth on the Environment

(ii) The effect of Industrialization on Social economic development of the people.

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**APPENDIX 1: A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS**

**Dear Respondent,**

My name is Arinaitwe Phoebe, a student of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a degree in Democracy and Development studies. This questionnaire is designed for obtaining data required for my research topic **"rural-urban migration and sustainable development in urban centers; a case study of Nyamitanga division, Mbarara municipality"** which is an essential for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's degree in Democracy and Development studies. I therefore promise that your responses/ views shall be given high level of confidentiality.

**Section A: Biographic-data**

**1. Sex:**

- (a) Male
- (b) Female

**3. Age:**

- (a) 28-39 yrs
- (b) 40-49 yrs
- (c) 50 and above

**4. Marital status**

- (a) Single
- (b) Married

**5. Educational level**

- (a) Certificate
-

- (b) Diploma
- (c) Degree
- (d) Masters
- (e) Others (spec<sup>ify</sup>)

**SECTION B: The effect of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality**

Rural Urban Migration is the movement of people from rural areas into cities whereas Sustainable development is the improvement of the people's welfare and livelihood in social, political and economic aspects.

6. Is there rural Urban Migration in your area?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

7. Are there effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

8. If yes, do you think the effects are positive or negative?

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative

9. Basing on your choice in number 7 above, what are effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

- (a) Introducing technological change in griculture
- (b) High housing costs and standard of ving



- (c) Impacts on urban basic facilities
- (d) Change of culture
- (e) Excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion
- (f) Leads to slum development

To what extent does rural Urban Migration affect sustainable development?

- Less serious
- Serious
- Fairly serious
- Very serious
- Most serious

**SECTION C: The causes of rural-urban migration**

9. Could there be the causes of rural-urban migration?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

10. If yes, what could be the causes of rural-urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

- (a) Relatively better employment opportunities and administrative management in cities  
Better economic opportunities in urban centers
- (b) A desire for educational opportunities
- (c) Unfavorable land tenure system, lack of rural employment opportunities and seasonality of agricultural work.
- (d) Existence of excess labor in the rural agricultural sector

**SECTION D: The possible ways of overcoming the effects of rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality**

11. Are there possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

(a) Yes

(b) No

12. If yes, what are the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

(a) Regulate migration and development through  different policies and laws

(b) Increase security and particition

(d) Establishment of basic social and economic infraructure in rural areas

(d) Poverty reduction strategies in ruraareas

(e) Promotion of non-farm income sectors in rural areas

(f) Urban service centers for rural areas and improvement of the rural subsistence sector

**END**

## **APPENDIX 2: AN INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE RESPONDENTS**

1. Are there effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

2. If yes, do you think the effects are positive or negative?

3. What are effects of rural urban migration on sustainable development in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

4. Could there be the major causes of rural-urban migration?

5. What could be the causes of rural-urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?

6. Are there possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?
7. What are the possible ways of overcoming rural urban migration in Nyamitanga division, Mbarara Municipality?
8. What else do you want to talk about the study?