

MIGRATION INTO MARGATE: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

By

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(ii)

ABSTRACT

During the pre-and post election periods large number of African families from the townships and (to a large extent) rural areas migrated to multi-racial suburbs. Usually, this tends to create tension and stress in the society of their places of destination.

This study concentrates on the place of origin and why they chose this destination (Margate) The research as such will serve as a guide to Margate Town Board for future development.

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The project is dedicated to my brothers and sisters, especially my late brother Sipho (may his soul rest in peace) for whose love I shall cherish to eternity.

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY OF MIGRATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Typically, migration can be defined as a relatively permanent change of usual residence (Kevin et al, 1995). This definition seeks to differentiate migration from other forms of less permanent mobility that do not involve a change in usual residence, such as commuting and local trips, business trips, temporal employment elsewhere, visits with relative, vacation and leisure travels. Simply residence is taken to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This migration has a special purpose of the fixed place of residence. This is the movement (migration) of people from one residential area to another permanent residence.

Migration can also be defined solely as a change in the usual place of residence between two points in time. There is a point of departure and point of destination.

Migration implies movement of individuals and groups between two societies; that which they have left and that to which they have come. The process is usually achieved by physical movement consequent change of residence and other circumstances (Jackson, 1986).

This paper is intending to investigate migration which is permanent (viz the people move to a particular place and settle permanently). For the purpose of this study, urban settlement has been investigated to ascertain how and why migration comes about (Kevin et al, 1995).

1.1 CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Early migration were caused by invasions, discoveries, colonisation, religions percution, political pressures, economic pressures, refugee problems, effects of slavery and legislative effects (Hurry, 1974).

Originally, the rural life was doment compared to town or city life. This was due to a lack of rural development. In towns, there are great number of recreational facilities, like theatres and music halls, the bright lighted streets and busy roads. This is the Bright Lights Phenomenon. In rural areas on Saturdays and everyday, nights and streets are dark and there are also dark and muddy country lanes with no glimmer of gas and with nothing to do with better life (Robson, 1973). The above facilities has the pulling effect on the establishment of a city or town. Much movement of people depend upon local employment conditions for men, women and children. People tend to migrate from rural to urban areas to get working opportunities or rather open their informal business. Most immigrants are less skilled workers.

The skilled workers are usually absorbed in one place and they do not move about (Pahl, 1970). Movement of unskilled people brings about problems in urban areas (e.g informal settlement around big cities like Durban, Pretoria Cape Town and Johannesburg (cullingrowth, 1974).

In South Africa, as from 1990 all apartheid laws were relaxed and after 1994 General Election, all discriminatory laws were finally repealed. These national activities were coupled with violence, especially in the rural areas and Black townships. It is actually a general phenomenon that violence indeed persuade people to migrate into the areas which are calm and peaceful like the so called White residential areas or suburbs. In Margate it was not only those who can afford buying their own houses, but also, even those who cannot afford (e.g Margate refugee camp).

In Britain, laissez-faire policy created problems which led to immigration (Cullingrowth, 1974). Margate which has been very peaceful is now not that peaceful place, especially near the refugees camp where case of theft are very common.

Britain, by the eighteenth century and early twentieth century, there were rural immigration and villages and small towns often lost population, not just because of

changes in agriculture but many commodities in daily use, combined with efficient transport through the railway system, those displaced many craftsmen (Pahl et al, 1975). Most of the rural areas around cities and towns experienced population explosion (e.g. Umbumbulu and Ndwedwe).

Migration occurs when there is economic development. This refers to the movement of the people from rural areas with a primary production base (agriculture) to urban areas displaying a non-agricultural base where primary mining, secondary and tertiary economic activities dominate. There is correlation and economic development and urbanization and to a large extent with migration and settlement. It is evident that employment opportunities are the primary attraction of cities and towns.

Migration is caused by agglomeration economics. After a city has been established, the advantages posed by existing services, labour, capital and a development infrastructure, with a facilitated economic growth.

Migration can be caused by some social factors. People are attracted to cities not only on account of employment opportunities and other economic considerations but also because of social considerations (e.g. contact with other people medical and entertainment services (Steyn et al, 1991)).

1.2 THE AGE FACTOR OR LIFE COURSE FRAMEWORK

The concept age factor means life course framework or rather life stages. The age factor outline the set of stages through which all individuals pass: leaving the parental home, marriage, child-rearing, child launching, retirement and widowhood. The age factor as a concept is potent in migration research because residential decisions are often linked with events and transitions (Kevin, 1995). Recurrent mobility between multiple residence is more prevalent today than in the past due to the past diversification of life course paths. Recurrent mobility may be initiated by the abrupt events, for instance loss of job, marital dissolution, death of the spouse or reflect more gradual transition (e.g Completion of education, establishment of career and reduced labour force participation.

1.2.1 CHILDHOOD OR ADOLESCENCE

Children are introduced to places through their parents and families. Adolescence pay visits with their parents. Recreation and travel may serve as a pull factor in migration decision in later life. Children visit their grandparents together with their families. Divorced or separated parents disturb children's life whereby the parents' life is apart (Kevin, 1995).

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1.2.2 YOUNG ADULTHOOD

During young adulthood persons are attending universities or colleges. They enter labour force and getting married. Persons start to break away from the parental care. Careers may necessitate geographic separation of young couples, resulting in commuting between dual residences on a weekly or less frequent basis. Young adults are likely to be prevalent among groups of itinerant workers whose jobs take them from place to place, such as agricultural labourers, construction workers, runners, oil field workers and travelling salespersons. This is characterized by high rate of migration which may be either temporal or permanent.

1.2.3 MIDDLE AGE

During the middle age stage, persons have the houses and families of themselves. Second homes are likely to be prevalent among middle aged adults. This is brought about by increased residential and job stability and great financial resources. Most middle aged adults are dual couples, temporal jobs away from the usual residence, itinerant worker and long distance commuting between two residences. Middle aged are usually among people in the professional ranks (e.g. administrators, managers, engineers, research scientists, financial accountants and university professors).

Some professionals rent an apartment or condominium near their workplace in the city and commute to home in exurban setting.

1.2.4 YOUNG ADULT

People who are 60's and 70's spend more time in multi-places. Some have second home or seasonal residences are established prior to their retirements. The elderly may spend more time at an established second home after reducing their work hours. Seasonal migration of the snowbird has received some attention because of its large magnitude and geographic concentration in the sunbird locales, yet the reverse phenomenon, sunbirding is less conspicuous (Kevin et al, 1995). Sunbirds are older residents of Sunbelt who leave for part of the year, typically during summer months. Snowbird and sunbirds maintained what could be considered a usual residence or home base.

1.2.5 ELDERLY

Some elderly continue cyclivaleal mobility between multiple residence well into advanced age. At this time health is declining. Declining health or death of the spouse is likely to lead to cessation of seasonal migration. Here the persons' migrations are not frequently as it has been the case with other life course stages. People may decide at this stage on leaving for the old age home depending on health and saved financial support.

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1.3 AGE AND EDUCATION

The above life course stages have demonstrated that migration is active during young adults, middle aged and young old. During the fore mentioned stages, the people are working and they have some financial abilities to make life. Most of these people have the second homes and they are characterized by migration from one home to another, seasonally or occasionally for climatic conditions. Among the Blacks, migration is something that is very unusual, for instance recreational purpose or other. It is alleged that oppressive apartheid laws were responsible for discouraging migration (e.g. Group Areas Act of 1950, Land Act of 1913, Native Trust and Land Act of 193).

One can conclude that even now, it is mostly the educated and affluent people who migrate to the multi-racial areas in the urban areas. However, age and education among the Blacks are related to migration. People who leave rural areas or township to urban areas are the people of 30's to 50's and most of them are educated and some are wealthy business persons. They do not create problems in the urban areas like the less and unskilled people. They do not bring about acute shortages in supply of food and services (Rotter and Union, 1989). The educated people migrate to different places of residence, nationally or

internationally, (a rural-urban migration). International migration takes place, especially in the Third World Countries, for instance in Africa states where migrants leave for countries where there is employment opportunities (e.g. South Africa afford the most African Frontline States with jobs in mines and plantations). Unrest and wars also displaced Africans in Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

The educated tend to migrate to the areas where there are educational facilities, like libraries. The well-equipped educational facilities are located in the urban areas.

These urban areas are towns and cities and to a lesser extent villages and missions. The educational facilities are schools, colleges, technikons and universities. Consequently people move from rural into the multi-racial urban areas, especially during the early 1990's (Shandu, 1994). The educated are generally migrants and they age from 30 to 45 years and are the working age group.

The purpose and function of migration and settlement is to satisfy the needs of the people. Shelter and defence are the two purposes of migration in the early times. Today people have different needs which are very close to luxuries, therefore migration-settlement phenomenon have

many different functions. They may include manufacturing, marketing, recreation, education, commerce and administration. Some of these needs are obtainable or rather met in the rural settlement, but most of them can be found in the urban settlement. The appearance of settlement reflects mens' needs (Hurry and Craig, 1995).

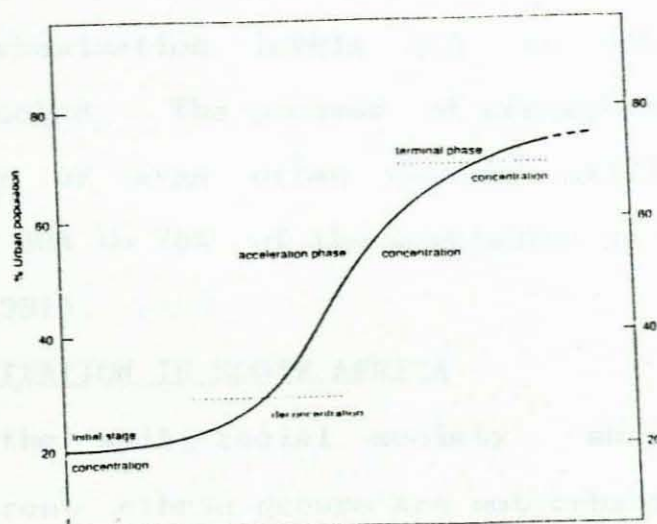
South African migration has been following the trend (viz rural-urban or township) and the Whites live on their farms and when they retire as farmers they migrate into the towns or cities where they buy flats or houses for themselves. In 1994 there was a complete change in the spatial migration when land allocation was not categories in terms of racial discrimination but in terms of South african citizenship.

1.4 URBANIZATION IN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

Urbanisation in the developed countries displayed certain general trends. The outstanding characteristic is that urban growth does not take place at the same rate in all areas and that it does not progress to the same level. The result is the differentiated patterns of disproportional urbanization, with the result that spatial concentration of urban population occur in a particular growth poles, cities and countries at the expense of other relative backward areas.

The rate of urbanisation is represented graphically in figure 1.1 and in context of time and the final product is the S-shaped urbanisation in a region or a countries.

FIGURE 1.1



URBANIZATION CURVE FOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

According to figure 1.1 there are three clearly differentiated stages in which urbanization process can take place. The initial stage which represents the traditional community based on agricultural economy. The shape of the curve, which indicates the rate of urbanization is very gentle. The settlement pattern is very dispersed rural type with only about 25% of the population residing in the cities.

The acceleration phase is accompanied by the development of manufacturing industries and tertiary activities. In association with sudden steepening of the curve, there is

a regrouping of urban population in a few large metropolises so that between 50 and 70 of the population is urbanised.

During the terminal phase of urbanization curve, the rate of urbanization levels off as saturation point is approached. The process of concentration in a limited number of large urban centres still continues and at least 60% to 70% of the population is urbanized (Steyn et al, 1991).

1.5 URBANIZATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

In the multi-racial society -as in South Africa, different ethnic groups are not urbanized simultaneously. Whites, Coloureds and Asiatic urbanization was able to take place in a natural and voluntary way. As a result of two recognised forces, namely that of economic development and agglomeration of economics, whilst Black urbanization took place against the background of conflicting economic and political forces.

FIGURE 1.2 SOUTH AFRICAN POPULATION (1980)

Total Population 24886000	
(Number 3,0% (Growth	

Urban	Rural
13228000 (Number)	11658000 (Number)
53% (Level)	47% (Level)
3,1% (Growth)	2,6 % (Growth)

As policy strategy changed gradually, Black urbanization changed from being temporal migrant labourers in the urban areas to permanent urban dwellers with the same form property ownership rights in Black residential areas. According to the table above, the total population of South Africa was approximately 24,9 million in 1980, 53% of the total being the residents in the urban areas. The proportion between urban population and the level of urbanization for different national groups was as follows:-

* Blacks - 6 480 000 (37%)

* Whites - 40002000 (89%)

* Coloured- 200200 (78%)

* Asiatic - 744 000 (91%)

The rate of urbanization has increased enormously as from 1994, when all residential areas were transformed into multi-racial areas. This encouraged migration into the so called White residential areas.

1.6 CONCLUSION

Migration as a permanent and purposeful change of place of residence, is caused by a number of factors, like violence, crime and natural hazards in that part of land. Migration process goes hand in hand with the age factor of a people. Middle age people are migrants because they have income which enable them to finance their houses of their own choice. Urbanisation encourages migration. In the developed countries like Britain and United States of America, migration follows a normal trend. In South Africa, migration for Blacks was discouraged. Consequently different laws were promulgated by the apartheid government to prevent the Blacks from settling in the White areas (e.g. Land Act of 1913, Native Trust and Land Act of 1936, Location Act of

1946 and Group Areas Act of 1950). The laws forced the people (Blacks) to live on the reserved land and to wash which constituted only 13% of the South African land. The Black land was very poor and very remote from the towns. The barren land led to crop failures and ultimately migration into the towns and cause several problems to town plans.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

2 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is intending to show why the researcher has decided to undertake a study of this nature. The full explanation of the study area will be outlined. Method of study that would be used will be identified. The hypothesis of the researcher will also be put forward.

2.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Margate has been the place of interest since the town was initially established as holiday resort. Consequently numerous hotels and lodges were erected. Recreation facilities were provided to draw the visitors. Over and above the tourists were so attracted by the good natural beaches (e.g. Manaba, Ramsgate, Uvongo and St Michaels On Sea Beaches). Oceanic climate of the Lower South Coast is suitable, especially in winter and summer. Margate is mostly visited by the land locked provinces of South Africa which experience continental type of a climate which is characterized by extreme hot and cold daily temperatures. The provinces are Gauteng, Orange Free State, Empumalanga, and North West. Since its establishment, Margate has been the White settlement, due to apartheid laws.

In 1990 the banned political organizations (e.g. ANC, PAC, and SACP) were unbanned. Political prisoners were also released. (e.g. Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and many others). Discriminatory laws were relaxed and ultimately repealed. The people of all races were then allowed to migrate and settle in the so called White residential areas, like Margate especially Margate Extension III. In April 27, 1994 it was the time in which almost all apartheid laws were repealed in South Africa as a whole (including the so called TBVC States, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei Republics).

Since April 27, 1994, South African dispensation brought about great number of people (migrants) from different surrounding areas to settle at Margate, especially Margate Extension III where most residents are Blacks. The migrants come from the rural areas as well as from the neighbouring Black Township, for instance Nzimakwe, Mvutshini, Izingolweni, Murchison, Nositha and Gamalakhe.

The residents are attracted by the following factors to settle in any place like:-

- (a) Economic development
- (b) Agglomeration economics and
- (c) Social Factors

According to the researcher's point of view, the above

factors had facilitated the migration into Margate. Violence in Port Shepstone district had displaced the communities. Rural areas, like Murchison and Bhobhoyi were most and firstly affected by political violence. In 1988 violence started. It defused into all zones and tribal lands. By 1990, the whole of Port Shepstone district was already involved in violence. Many people migrated into Gamalakhe Township. Some immigrated to Nzimakwe Tribal Authority which remain calm. When residential areas were open to all racial groups, immigrants moved from different surrounding places into Margate. Mass migration might perhaps be caused by peaceful nature and very good services.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The researcher collected data by means of questionnaires. The questionnaire was structured in such a way that all required information for the research project was acquired. The sample size of thirty questionnaires were handed out to thirty respondents of Margate Extension III, without any people's stratification.

The researcher held person to person interviews to get first hand information before the research project was launched for the study area.

The informal discussions were held with the residence of Margate prior to the research. The researcher also observed during weekdays as well as weekends. This was done to get first hand information where it was possible. All important information collected by these methods were carefully recorded for later analysis.

All questionnaires which were the main instruments for data collection were distributed and those who need help in the answering of question were also assisted. The methodology use has proven to be successful because all the respondents could easily answer the questions. Everybody felt free to write their feelings without fear about their place of residence.

2.3 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Margate was studied with special reference to migration into the place. Much attention was paid to Extension III which is mostly inhabited by the Blacks and Whites to a less extent. Margate is located in the Lower South Coast (i.e. from Hibberden to Port Edward). Margate is found between Port Shepstone and Port Edward along the coast and Izingolweni in the west.

The researcher had decided to study migration into Margate because large numbers of people had chosen this place for dwelling and it was hoped that many more

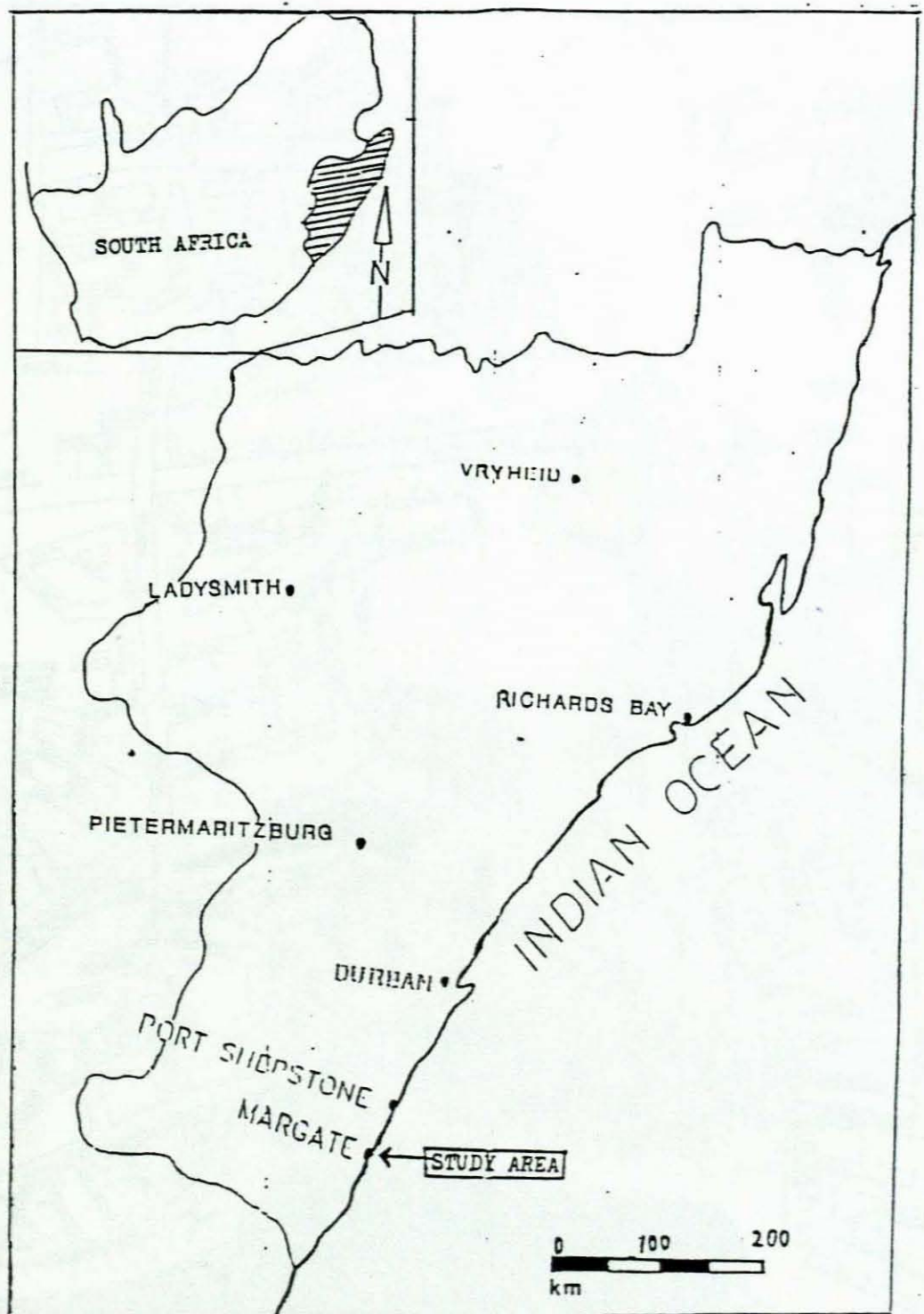
people would be moving into Margate. The researcher paid intensive attention to the factors which bring about rapid migration before and after the general Election of 27 April 1994.

2.4 HYPOTHESIS

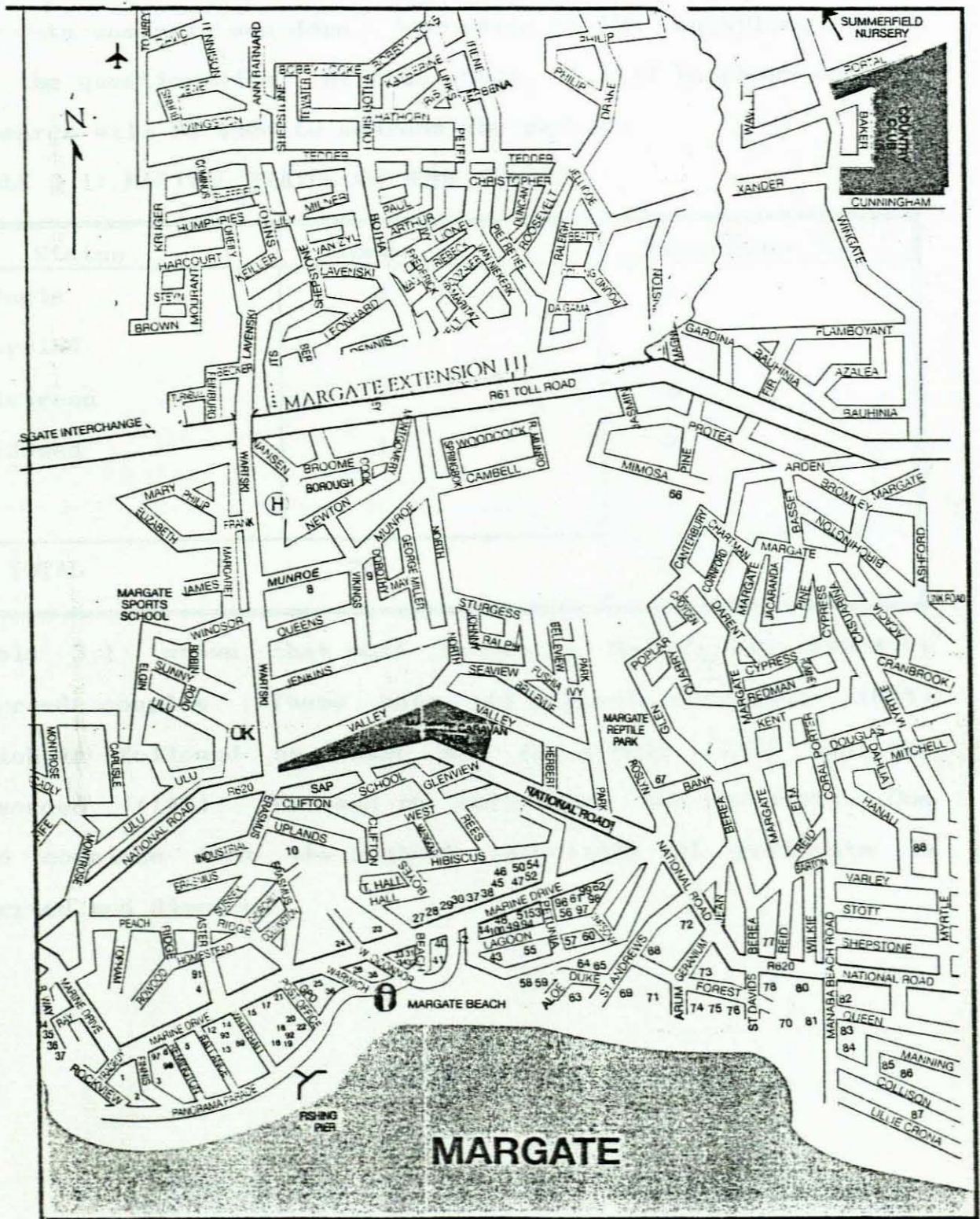
It is hypothesized that the reason for migration of Africans (Blacks) from rural to townships or from townships to the previously White suburbs of Margate results from 'Push' and 'pull' factors.

2.5 CONCLUSION

The research has chosen this area Margate Extension III because it is the first section of Margate to have Black residents. People did not have any problem whatsoever in answering the questions. This suggests that these people are educated and they were very proud that their place of residence has been chosen for study purposes by someone from another residential area. (St Faith's)



MAP I
THE POSITION OF THE STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO THE MAP OF NATAL



STUDY AREAL MAP
MAP 2

CHAPTER THREE

DATA ANALYSIS

The data analysis was done according to the questions listed on the questionnaire. At this stage, it will be shown how the research will be used to address the problem.

TABLE 3.1: MARITAL STATUS OF HOME OWNERS

Status	Number	Percentage %
Single	4	14
Married	19	68
Divorced	4	14
Widowed	1	4
TOTAL	28	100

Table 3.1 shows that most houses in Margate are owned by married couples. These have the highest percentage (68%) which is followed by those who are single (14%) and the divorced (14%). Widowed is only 4% of the residents. One can conclude that the highest percentage of residents is married and divorced.

TABLE 3.2 AGE GROUPS OF RESIDENTS

Age Group	Number	Percentage %
20-25	0	0
25-30	3	11
30-35	10	36
35-40	8	29
40-45	6	21
40-50	1	3
Over 50	0	0
Total	28	100

Table 3.2 shows that the highest percentage of the age group residing in Margate Extension III is 30-35 years of age (36%) which is followed by 35-40 years of age which 21 percent. The least percentage of residents is formed by the age group 25-30 (11% and 45-50 (3%). There are no age groups for 20-25 and over 50 residents. Thus illustrates that Margate Extension III has age groups from 25-50 and they are almost the working age group.

TABLE 3.3: Occupation of the Residents

Occupation	Number	Percentage %
Skilled	19	70
Unskilled	1	4
Semi-skilled	1	4
Clerical	4	15
Technical	0	0
Administrative	2	7
Total	27	100

Table 3.3 indicates that most residents are skilled (70%). The clerical servants follows (15%). Administrative servants form only 7%. Unskilled and semi-skilled form only 4% each of the Margate Extension III population. There are no technical servants. This may be caused by the fact that the area as such is less industrialized and Blacks have not been exposed to technical education or blue-collar jobs. Consequently there are white collar servants.

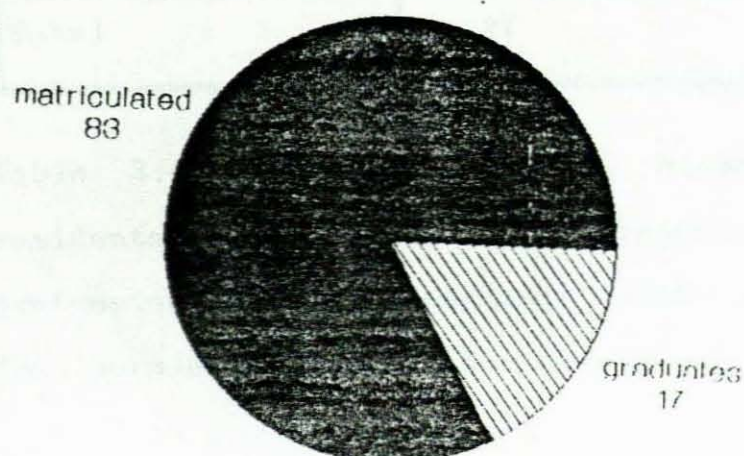
Figure 3.1 level of education

Figure 3.1 shows that the highest percentage of the population is matriculated (83%). Only 17% of the residents are graduates. There are no non-matriculant in this place. This area (Margate Extension III) consists of educated people compared to the rural areas where there is a high percentage of illiterate. The only illiterate or less educated are domestic servants. My person to person interview and observation revealed that domestic servants from the surrounding areas are reluctant to work for the Black residents. Residents get servants from the Eastern Cape (former Republic of Transkei), Izingolweni and Harding. The reason may be the low wages they earn from the Black employers and the manner of approached of the employers.

Table 3.4: Profession of the residents

Profession	Number	Percentage %
Teaching	16	59
Nursing	3	11
Policing	1	4
Other	7	26
Total	27	100

Table 3.4 shows us that the highest percentage of the residents are teachers (59%). Teachers are followed by other professions which constitute (26%) of the total residents. The nursing profession follows by 11% and the policing is

only 4% of the residents of Margate Extension III. It is amazing that these Black teachers are living in a place where there is only one school (Junior Primary). Evidently, they are all teaching outside Margate (rural areas and township), because the only school does not have any Black teacher though there are numerous Black pupils.

Table 3.5 Number of People per Home

Number of People	Frequency	Percentage Freq.
0-1	3	10
1-2	4	13
2-3	0	0
3-4	3	10
Over 4	20	67
Total	30	100

Table 3.5 shows that in each household there are about more than four people. This has the highest percentage (67%). Other residents live with 3-4 people (10%) and the other residents live with one person or all by themselves they also form 10% of the total population. The notion that most people live with more than 4 people shows the Black communal nature and their extended families and some believe in big families.

This is the opposite of the western culture wherein we find small families of one or two children in each household. The educated societies are changing their way of life from being

the Third World type to be the First World type. The inflation rate is teaching the South African to change themselves to adapt to the new financial world of scarcity.

TABLE 3.6 : CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL

Number of children	Number	Percentage %
One	11	27,5
Two	16	40
Three	12	30
Other	1	2,5
TOTAL	40	100

Table 3.6 shows us that those who have two children attending school have the high percentage (40%). This is followed by those who have three children attending school (30%). Those who have only one child attending school constitute only 27,5%. The other children form only 2,5% of the residence. This indicates that the people generally have two children attending the school. This also indicated that the residents of Margate are young and they have few children, because they are aware of the ever increasing inflation rate.

FIGURE 3.2 REASON FOR NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

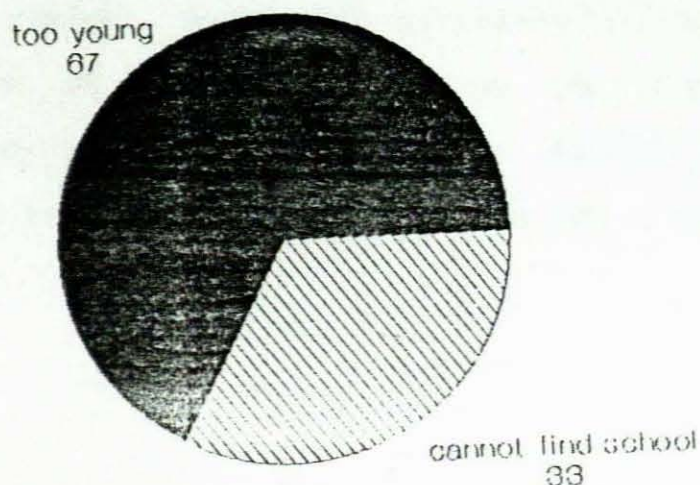


Figure 3.2 shows us the children who are not attending school and the reason thereof. The children who are too young for school have the highest percentage (67%). Those who cannot find school constitute only 33%. 33% who are not attending because they cannot find school shows that Margate is running short of schools. The newly elected local authorities have the enormous obligation to provide educational facilities, like schools, technikons, colleges and libraries.

Table 3.7 School Attended

School Attended	Number	Percentage %
Port Shepstone	6	75
Gamalakhe	1	12,5
Gcilima	1	12,5
Murchison	0	0
Total	8	100

Table 3.7 shows that children of Margate Extension III are attending Port Shepstone School (75%). Gamalakhe and Gcilima have the same percentage (12,5%) each. There are no school children attending Murchison schools. This may be caused by the violent nature of the place or rather Murchison is the place of violence origin in the Port Shepstone district. There is a great need for the establishment of schools to cut down travelling expenses to and fro. This study can be of

great significance to the local authorities as well as to the residents as such. So far this area (Margate) is worth for living however more delivery is expected to bring about Margate self-sufficiency.

FIGURE 3.3: PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

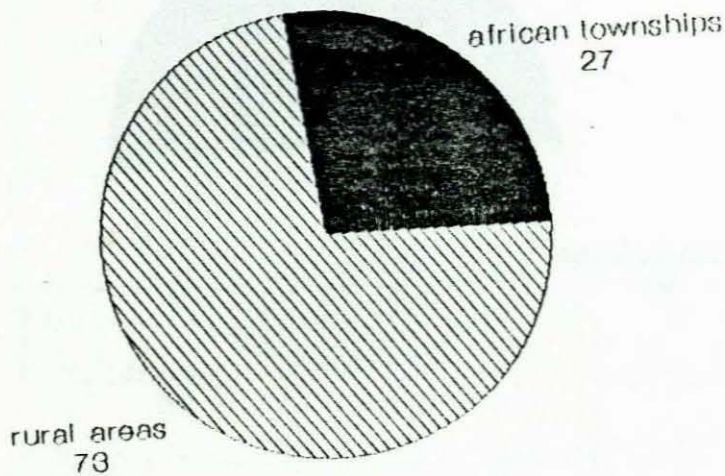


Figure 3.3 shows that the highest percentage of the residents are coming from the rural areas (73%). It is only 27% of the residents who are coming from the townships especially Gamalakhe. This suggests that the rural areas were severely affected by many things, for instance violence, social pressure and political pressure. The above factors push the migrants into Margate and were pulled by the 'Bright Lights Phenomenon'. The urban areas (e.g. townships) were not greatly affected by violence and in Port Shepstone, there is only one township (Gamalakhe) and is also non-violent area.

Figure 3.4: Information Source on Area

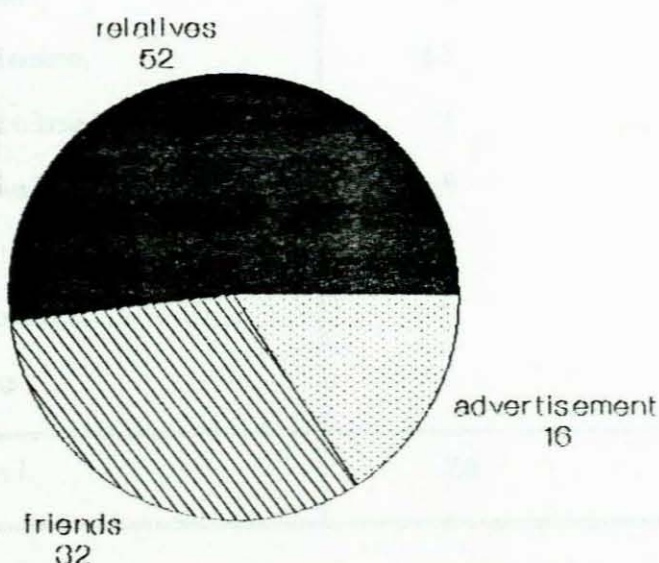


Figure 3.4 shows that people who stay in Margate Extension III were informed by their relatives (52%) about the availability of residence. This shows that these people believe in communalism and that is why they come to this area after they have received information from the people whom they are related. Others were told by their friends (32%) and the lowest percentage was that of advertisement which is only 16%. This shows that people (Blacks) do not rely on media for important information.

Table 3.8 Reasons for leaving the previous residence

Reason	Number	Percentage %
Crime	1	5
Violence	11	55
Political Pressure	1	5
Social Pressure	5	25
Low Living Standard	2	10
Total	20	100

Table 3.8 shows us that most of the people left their previous residence because of violence. It is 55% of the population who were pushed by violence from the surrounding areas into Margate. It is approximately 25% of the residents who were pushed by social pressure. Some of the residents felt that the living standards were very low (10%) Crime and political pressure's percentage is 5% each. It has become clear that most of the people were pushed by violence and social pressure. This suggests that the nature of Margate (non-violent) has become the pull factor to the immigrants.

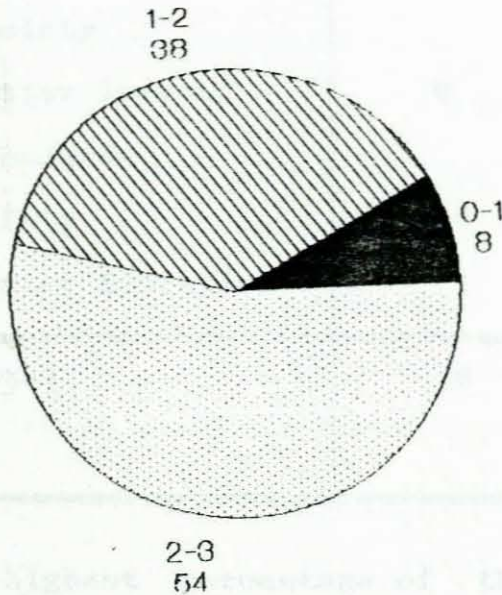
FIGURE 3.5: LIVING PERIOD

Figure 3.5 indicates that most people have been at Margate for the last three years (54%). It is about 38% of the residents who have been there for the last two years. It is only 8% of the residents who have only two years in that place. This indicates that Margate Extension III has just been recently open to Blacks (1993). It is also a new settlement which was opened to everybody in 1993. One can conclude that almost all residents are new comers except few White individuals who have been there. Even the White here are very young and they have just come and they are the working age group.

Table 3.9 : Reason for choosing Margate

Reason	Number	Percentage %
Non-violent Society	4	15
Better leaving Standards	8	31
Safety	14	50
Better Education	1	4
Total	26	100

The highest percentage of the residents (50%) chose Margate because the place is safe. It is about 31% of the residents who chose Margate because they desired better living standards. It is only 4% of the population who needed better education.

The people need safety where-ever they live as the basic need for residence. This suggests that people live according to the provision of the basic needs

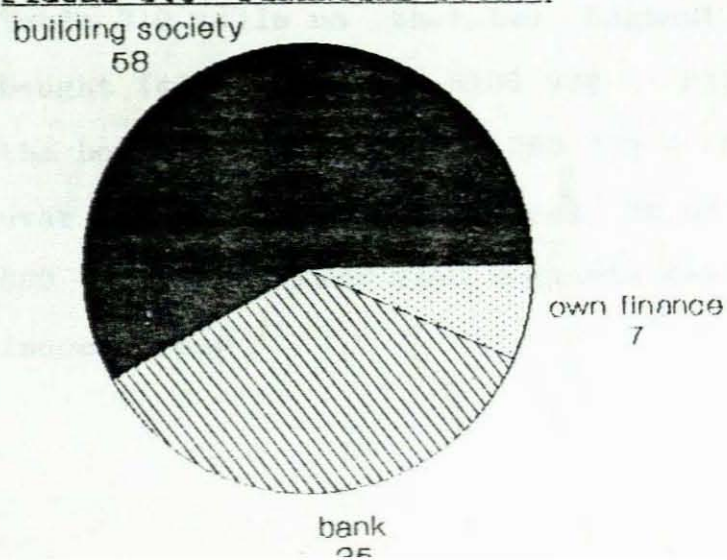
FIGURE 3.6: FINANCIAL SOURCE

Figure 3.6 shows that the highest percentage (58%) of the residents were financed by the Building Society. It is 35% of the residents who were financed by the bank. It is a very low percentage (7%) of the residence who had financial resources of themselves. This shows that people do not have enough money to buy their places of accommodation (house or flats). This also indicates that civil servants are less paid as this settlement (Margate Extension III) is occupied by the government servants. The people who stay here are average income people and they are educated.

TABLE 3. 10 HOME COST

Cost	Number	Percentage %
R60 000 - R80 000	2	8
R80 000 - R100 000	6	23
R100 000- R120 000	12	46
Over R120 000	6	23
TOTAL	26	100

Table 310 tells us that the highest percentage of the houses bought (46%) cost from R100 000 - R120 000. It is only 23% of the houses worth between R80 000 - R100 000 and houses worth over R120 000 (23%). It is only 8% of the houses bought at R60 000 - R80 000. This also suggests that these people are middle income group.

TABLE 3. 11 RACE PROBLEMS.

Experienced Problem	Number	Percentage %
Yes	0	0
No	2	100
Not sure	0	0
Total	26	100

All residents show that they have no problem with other races. This suggests that people accept one another as human being who have a right to live at Margate. Racial groups of Margate Extension III are people who qualify to live in new societies of New South Africa.

TABLE 3. 12 LIFE STYLE PROBLEMS

Experienced Problem	Number	Percentage %
Yes	0	0
No	22	85
Not sure	4	15
TOTAL	26	100

The highest percentage (85%) of the residents have no problems with regard to life styles. There are those who are in between (viz. they are not sure whether they have problems or not) and they form 15% of the total residents. This group might be

those who have just come into the place and they are still looking into different things to assure themselves if they know the place.

TABLE 3.13 RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS

Experience Problem	Number	Percentage %
Yes	1	4
No	21	81
Not Sure	4	15
TOTAL	26	100

Table 3.13 shows that the high percentage (81%) has no problems with regard to religion. It is only 4% who have problem of religion and 15% of the residents do not know if they have problems of religion or not. This indicate that these people are democratic and they treat one's religion as important and they believe in the principle of religion freedom.

TABLE 3. 14 TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Experience Problem	Number	Percentage
Yes	3	11
No	24	89
Not sure	0	0
TOTAL	27	100

Table 3.14 illustrates that the highest percentage (89%) of the residents have no transport problems. Only 11% have problems. Those who have problems form only 11% of the total residents. Sometimes this group is living in the remote areas where there are no taxis operating and they do not have transport of themselves.

Figure 3: 7 Safety Problems

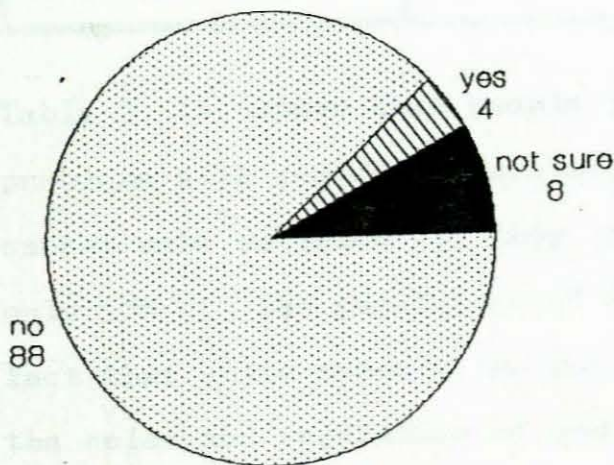


Figure 3.7 shows that the highest percentage (88%) of the residents have no problems of safety. Only 4% have problems of safety. It is only 8% of the residents who are not sure if they have problems, or not. This indicates that they have well established police forum and the nearby police station is working very hard to bring about safety and security of all residents and their possession.

TABLE 3. 15 SCHOOL ENROLMENT PROBLEM

Experience Problem	Number	Percentage %
Yes	0	0
No	20	87
Not sure	3	13
TOTAL	23	100

Table 3. 15 shows that people in this area (Margate) have no problems with regard to enrolment, as they for 87%. Those who cannot make decision if they have problems or not constitute only 13% of the population of the area. This is caused by the fact that white schools do not over enrolment. They stick to the rules and regulation of admission of pupils.

Figure 3: 8 Happiness

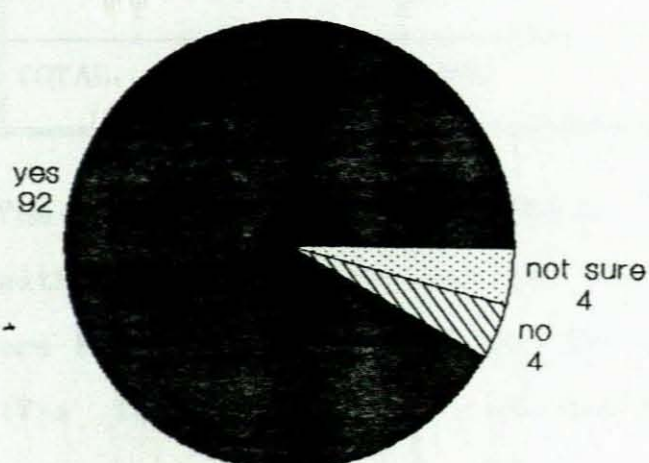


Figure 3: 8 shows that most of the residents are happy with the area they are living on, and they form 92%. Those who are not happy constitute only 4% and those who are not sure forms only 4% of the residents. This gives the picture that almost all residents are happy as they have migrated into Margate Extension III and they form (92%) shows that all this residents are happy with Margate. There are many things involve to bring about happiness. This involves social, political and financial factors. This tricameral issue brings about a well balanced human being.

TABLE 3. 16 HAPPINESS ON RATES

Enjoyed Happiness	Number	Percentage %
Yes	2	8
No	15	60
Not sure	8	32
TOTAL	25	100

The highest percentage (60%) of the residents were not happy with the rates they pay. It is only 8% of the residents who are happy and it was 32% of the residents who were in between (Viz they cannot state whether they are happy or not). This suggests, rates were so highly for the middle that they paid rate so high while on the other hand they did not get enough provision.

TABLE 3.17 HAPPINESS ON SERVICES

Happiness	Number	Percentage %
Yes	15	60
No	2	8
Not Sure	8	32
Total	25	100

Table 3.17 shows that people are happy with the service they receive as those who are form of 60% of the residents of the are (Margate Extension III). Those who are not happy form only 8% of the residents. Those who are not sure form only 32%. This suggests that the services are adequate and that is why the rates are so expensive.

TABLE 3. 18 HAPPINESS ABOUT THE RESPONDENT

Enjoyed Happiness	Number	Percentage %
Yes	15	56
No	1	4
Not Sure	11	40
TOTAL	27	100

Table 3. 18 shows that people of Margate Extension III are happy about each respondent. Those who are happy with themselves form 56%. Those who are not happy form only 4% and those who are not sure form about 4% of the total population.

TABLE 3. 19 OTHER PROBLEMS.

Experience Problem	Number	Percentage %
Yes	2	8
No	16	64
Not Sure	7	28
TOTAL	25	100

Table 3. 19 shows that people who have other problems are about 8% of the total residents. The highest percentage is for those who have no problems as they form 64%. This suggests that most people have no problems with the area (Margate). Those who are not sure are about 28% of the total residents. This concludes that people are happy. The other problems that people have are dirty water, insufficient police patrolling cars. It is the obligation of the local authorities to improve the water quality, organise patrolling police cars.

TABLE 3. 20 INTENTION FOR PERMANENT LIVING

Intention	Number	Percentage%
Yes	15	57
No	2	8
Not Sure	9	35
TOTAL	26	100

Table 3.20 shows that the highest percentage (57%) of the residents are intending to stay permanently in Margate. It was 35% who were not sure whether they would stay long or they would move very soon. Those who were intending to move form only 8%. This suggest that most of the residents were intending to stay permanently in Margate. This is caused by the satisfaction brought about by the Margate Municipality.

TABLE 3.21: REASON FOR A REAL PREFERENCE

Reason	Number	Percentage %
Quietness	17	68
Different Lifestyle	5	20
Sanitation	2	8
Desired housing	1	4
High Standard of Living	0	0
TOTAL		100

Table 3.21 shows that the highest percentage (68%) of the residents prefer Margate because of the quietness of the place. 20 Percent prefer Margate because of her different lifestyles. 8 percent like sanitation of the area and 4 percent needed the houses of themselves. Nobody need high

Quietness has become the principal pulling factor, followed by different lifestyle, sanitation and desired housing.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

4.1 SUMMARY

The research showed that most people who migrated from the rural areas and townships to the previously White suburbs (Margate) are married. The ages of migrants range from 30 to 45 years of age. Many of these are matriculated and skilled workers. The escalating violence and high rate of crime are the most important factors forcing people to move from their places of origin to their destination (Margate). Pre-election violence posed difficulties for many people in rural areas and african Black Townships. Unemployment and sanction on South Africa, political pressure and other factors resulted in a high rate of crime.

Some people realised that safety was threatened by violence in their places of origin. This was caused by political awareness from 1988 onward. The rural areas were affected by the factors above. Political awareness urged the people to take law into their hands. Skilled and affluent people concluded that their places of origin were not worth for living. Consequently they took decision to leave to the non-violent places like Margate to start new life. The absence of violence, safety and educational opportunities for all children were the pulling factors for the immigrants.

Most of Margate Extension III people are middle class workers and most of them are teachers. They received financial support from Building Societies and Banks to buy their houses. Most of these people do not think in terms of migration because what they desired was encountered (viz. quietness). The people of this area need to re-establish more recreation facilities to engage the youth because most facilities are on the Beach which is about 5 km away.

4.2 CONCLUSION

One can conclude that many more Africans are likely to immigrate into the predominantly White suburbs. This has been proven by the fact that no Black person is leaving this area (Margate Extension III) but more are coming to buy their own houses. The residents of this place have indicated that they have adapted themselves to the new society and environment by accepting one another as human being who have the right to live everywhere. This has helped them to ease racial tension among the resident.

APPENDIX 1
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Where do you live ?

Margate (House No)

2. Marital Status

Single

☐

Married

☐

Divorced

☐

Widowed

☐

3. How old are you ?

20 - 25

☐

25 - 30

☐

30 - 35

☐

35 - 40

☐

40 - 45

☐

45 - 50

☐

Over 50

☐

4. What is your occupation ?

Skilled ☐

Unskilled ☐

Semi - skilled ☐

Clerical ☐

Technical ☐

Administrative ☐

5. What is your level of education ?

Matriculated ☐

Non - Matriculated ☐

Graduate ☐

6. What is your trade ?

Teaching ☐

Nursing ☐

Policing ☐

Other ☐

7. How many people live with you?

0 - 1 ☐

1 - 2 ☐

Over 4 ☐

2 - 3 ☐

3 - 4 ☐

12. How did you hear about this place ?

Friends ☐

Relatives ☐

Advertisement ☐

13. Why did you move from your previous place ?

Crime ☐

Violence ☐

Political Pressure ☐

Social Pressure ☐

Low standard of living ☐

14. How long have you been living here ?

0 - 12 months ☐

1 - 2 years ☐

2 - 3 years ☐

15. Why did you choose to live here ?

Non - violent society ☐

Better living standards ☐

Safety ☐

Better education ☐

8. How many children attending school ?

One ☐

Two ☐

Three ☐

Other ☐

9. Reason for not attending school ?

Too young ☐

Cannot find school ☐

I do not know ☐

10. If YES, which school does each child attend ?

Port Shepstone ☐

Gamalakhe ☐

Gcilima ☐

Murchison ☐

11. Where did you live before coming here ?

African Township ☐

Rural area ☐

16. Who assisted you in having a house ?

Bank

☐

Building Society

☐

Own Finance

☐

17. What is the cost of the house ?

R60 000 - R80 000

☐

R80 000 - R100 000

☐

R100 000 - R120 000

☐

Over R120 000

☐

DOES THE FAMILY HAVE PROBLEMS CONCERNING :

13. Other Races ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

How sure

19. Neighbours ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

20. Different lifestyle ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

21. Religion ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not Sure ☐

22. Transport ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

23. Safety ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

24. Enrolment of children at school ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

25. Are you happy about staying in this area ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

26. Are you happy about the rate you pay ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

27. Are you happy about the services you receive ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

28. Are your neighbours happy about your presence ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

29. Any other problem ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

If YES, please specify.

30. Do you intend staying in this area for a long time ?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Not sure ☐

31. What do you like about this place ?

Quietness ☐

Different lifestyle ☐

Sanitation ☐

Desired housing ☐

High standard of living ☐

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