

SIGNIFICANCE OF MIGRATION IN HUMAN LIFE IN SOUTH SUDAN: A CASE STUDY OF JUBA CITY, CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE

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Abstract: -

The study is focused on the background of migration. It also aimed to discuss the significance of migration in human life in South Sudan, Juba city, central Equatoria state. It is also wanted to describe the location of Juba city, climate, soil, and natural vegetation. In the same time, the paper concentrate on population, their economic activities in Juba City. Nevertheless, the study would like to discuss the areas of migrant's origin or states of origin. In addition, the study aimed to determine the migration lines to Juba city. Also, the paper concentrated to determine the theories of migration. On the same occasion, the paper tries to state the significant of human migration life as well as impacts of migration in human life based on the sending and receiving areas. The study used primary and secondary source to obtain data collection. Also, the qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods was employed for a finding of the physical features of South Sudan. On the same way, the study recommended to the researchers to focus on availing complete information about migration to equip the new nation and entire global population about population movement in South Sudan in general.

Keywords: Significance migration, human, life, South Sudan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tracing the history of human migration, it was started by the Jews who moved from Egypt to the Promised Land. Thus, Jesus Christ was a migrant because He moved with His parents from Jerusalem to Egypt to escape the evil intention of King Herod. Prophet Mohamed too was a migrant because He moved from Mecca to Medina with his followers, when they entered into the war with Qurayish during the preaching of the message of the Holy Quran (Yor, A.O. 2016). Human migration historically has been an important part of the urbanization process and continues to be significant in scale in developing countries. The reasons for human migration can be push or pull factors. The Push factors are those found in the original place of residence which forces people to move out. For example, civil war in the country, political or religious oppression and climate change. On the other hand, pull factors are forces which attract people to a targeted place or towns in the country. These include aspects of safety, change for better job, better education, social amenities, social security and better standard of living, as well as political and religious freedoms. Human migration is the human response to the geography of uneven development (Johnson.R.J. 1982).

Like other developing countries, the number of migrant dwellers is increasing very rapidly in urban societies of South Sudan. Urban population is increasing mainly in South Sudan due to human migration from the rural areas. Most of the migrants are rural poor people who take shelter in slums, squatters, footpaths, rail-way stations and other scattered places (Neary.J.1988).

On the one hand, human migration involves the elimination of production factors such as labor and capital due to migration costs from the rural sector, and promotes agricultural investment via as well as inflow of remittances from migrants. Human migration has been historically connected with industrialization, urbanization and economic growth (Vishwanath, 1991).

Human migration can be by economic, political, and social/cultural and environmental factors in nature. These factors include lack of job opportunities, under development, desertification, political fear/persecution, poor medical care, loss of wealth and natural disasters such as floods, drought/famine, epidemics, earthquakes, and volcanic eruption. Other factors include availability of job opportunities, better living conditions, political as well as religious freedom, facilities, education, better medical care ,security and availability of social amenities such as clean water, electricity and descent housing facilities (Byamugisha, 2010,p12-13).

The conflict and insecurity are the main drivers of this acute food insecurity, compounded by the coming lean season and resulting in devastating effects on livelihoods and the nutrition situation(Charlie, 2017).

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study focused on significance of migration in human life in South Sudan, Juba City. The research or study is conducted to answer the following questions:

- 2.1. What is human migration?
- 2.2. What are the causes of human migration to Juba city, South Sudan?
- 2.3. Explore the impacts & consequences of human migration on both sending and receiving areas?
- 2.4. What are the origin states of migrants?
- 2.5. Determine the theories of Human migration?
- 2.6. Draw the human migration lines in South Sudan to Juba city?

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

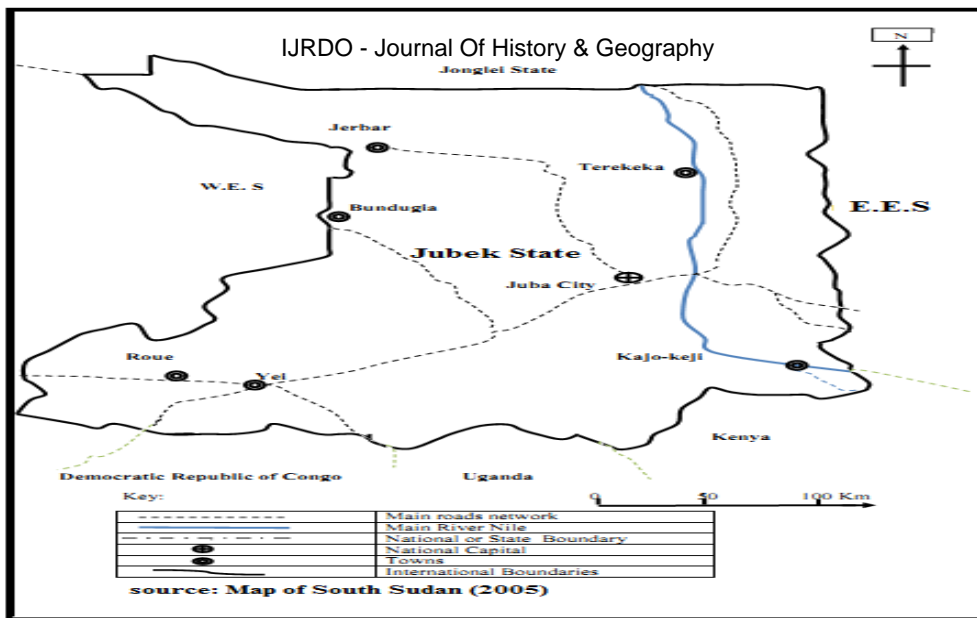
The objectives of this study are:

- 3.1. To explore the background of migration in human life with regard to their areas of origin; why they migrated their areas, the impacts on both sending and receiving areas.
- 3.2. To determine the theories of human migration.
- 3.3. To state significance of migration in human life in South Sudan.
- 3.3. Examine the states of origin of migrants in South Sudan.
- 3.4. Suggest the solutions to the factors contributed to human migration in South Sudan, Juba City.

4. MATERIALS

Materials involve the following:

Map showing the location of Juba City



5. AREAS OF THE STUDY

Juba City is located at Latitude 4.51° N and Longitude 31.36° E. Before the 1983-2005 civil wars, Juba was a transportation hub, with highways connecting it to Kenya, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) because Juba lies in the middle of the Highways that connect the East African Countries. Currently, Juba can hardly be called a transportation hub anymore (Central Equatoria State).

6. Physical Features

Physical features include:

6.1. Climate

Juba has a tropical wet and dry climate (Koppen: AW). It lies close to the Equator, temperatures are hot year-round. However, little rain falls from November to March, which is also the time of the year with the hottest maximum temperatures, reaching (100° F) in February. From April to October there are more than 3.9 inches of rain-falls per month. The annual total precipitation is nearly 39 inches (Juba Meteorological Office, 2011).

6.2. Vegetation

Vegetation type is broadleaved woodland with several varieties of trees. It consists of poorly developed scattered perennial and annual grasses in sub-zones whose herbaceous biomass matures very quickly and its quality, especially its digestible protein content, decreases very rapidly. The vegetation also consists of thorny and open mixed woodland savannah with abundant types of perennial and annual grasses including the papyrus species along the river courses. This is to be the arable land for agriculture in South Sudan as a whole and former Central Equatoria in particular. Vegetation in Central Equatoria also covers the thick forest of thorn bushes and shrubs. It is mainly broadleaved woodland savannah with several species of grasses with low nutritive values for livestock (Juba Climate Normal, 1961-1990).

6.3. Soil

Soil of Juba are sandy and permeable in Juba with better drainage on alluvial banks of rivers (Retrieved, 2013).

7. METHODS

Methods of the study involved:

7.1. Primary Data Collection

This study used a personal interview method for the purposes of data collection from three payams selected in Juba City. Data was collected from all eligible migrants who are usually residents in the selected households in the four areas after giving them a brief description of the purposes and procedures of the study and ensuring that they had properly understood, before beginning of an interview.

7.2. Secondary Data Collection

No specific methods of secondary data collection although sources of secondary data vary and included: information from references, public records, organizational records, census data, previous studies, friends & colleagues, surveys.

7.3. Ethical Considerations

This study used a primary data analysis of survey. In order to protect the anonymity and confidentiality of the information regarding respondents, names and house numbers were not identified in the Questionnaire and in the data set. Permission to carry out the study was obtained from the local stakeholders of the city.

7.4. Data Analysis Methods

In analysis of data sets, descriptive statistical method was employed for the purpose of getting the background characteristics of the migrants' households in Juba City, using frequencies, percentages and distribution Tables.

8. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The discussion of this study include:

8.1. What are the causes of human migration in South Sudan?

Human migration has occurred throughout human history, beginning with the following causes:

8.1.1. The push factors

Push factors are those that cause or force people to leave their original homes. These factors include:

a. Poverty: Rural areas in most underdeveloped Countries lack good housing and social services such as roads, piped water, electricity and other community services. Taking housing as an example, most dwelling units in rural areas do not meet minimum safety or health standards. This is in addition to low levels or lack of job opportunities.

b. Education: This is another factor that pushes people to leave their specific regions. However, the nature of the movement is largely determined by the characteristics of the migrants. For example, the better educated population tends to explore more of their capabilities, and they move to areas with lots of opportunities like in the case of Juba City. More educated people tend to be increasingly mobile. This migrant characteristic is believed to positively affect migration, as better-educated individuals are more informed, are in search of better jobs, are better qualified for it and are more likely to assume the risk (Jienezm and Sotto, 2004).

c. Environmental threat: This is where migrants are pushed from their homes by adverse physical conditions. Water, either too much or too little, poses the most environmental threat. Many people are forced to move by water-related disasters because they live in a vulnerable area, such as a floodplain, desertification, drought, famine, and epidemics, when the soil loses its fertility, the people who depend on agriculture may be forced to leave their areas to other fertile lands because their life is confined to agriculture as in rural areas. Also, the lack of rainfall may cause drought which in turn affects the process of agriculture in the country.

d. Disasters: People mostly settle in areas where they are comfortable, but once this is affected by the occurrence of disasters such as diseases, floods, and severe drought, the people would move to new place to get solace. In the case of drought and famine, the affected people move away to seek food and shelter.

e. Political persecution: Unstable countries tend to have higher urban concentrations. To stay in power, the government gives benefits to the urban dwellers that in turn attract more migrants from the rural area. Another factor would be the fear of persecution and those people would be refugees and they cannot return to their home areas for fear of persecution.

f. Discrimination: Discrimination in the socio-economic arena, ethnic, religious and racial bases. Thus, immigrants continue to face discrimination when they seek for employment, education, loans and when they want to own property.

g. Conflicts and Wars: Lack of protection from the formal security forces and harassment by them. Wars have also forced large-scale migration of ethnic groups in 20th to 21st centuries in Europe and Africa. Whenever civil wars erupt in a country, people are no longer safe. They move to new areas, usually in the neighboring countries to seek refuge. When there is insecurity in a country, people move away from the affected areas, such as during the recent war in South Sudan which has contributed to the mass displacement in the country (UNMISS, 2015).

h. Pressure on Land: Districts that are densely populated do not offer enough farmland for the increasing population such as in South Sudan. This results in reduced food supplies. To alleviate the problem, some members of population have opted to land elsewhere where they have eventually settled. Some plots are too small to be economically settled and cultivated. This inadequacy of land for settlement in source areas also forces people away in search for new areas of settlement.

8.1.2. The pull factors

Pull factors are those perceived qualities that attract people to new settlement, such as the lure of freedom, education and settlement as well as job opportunities and availability of social amenities such as clean water, electricity and decent housing, attractive climate such as warm climates, landscapes of earth surface such as mountains, sea sides and so on.

8.2. Determine the impacts and consequences of human migration on both sending and receiving areas of South Sudan, Juba city?

8.2.1. Positive Impacts and consequences for Sending Areas

a. Knowledge Flow and Collaboration: Internal migrants seldom break all ties with their area of origin. There is reason to believe that highly skilled migrants who have extensive education and, often, work experience in their area of origin maintain contacts with former colleagues and education institutions. These contacts may provide a benefit for sending nations by facilitating the formation of internal networks of contacts and knowledge exchange.

b. Return of Natives with Knowledge: An important way for a sending area to benefit from the flow of knowledge is for its citizens to return after they have spent a period of time outside the area either in school or working. Particularly, for short-term and seasonal migration, migrants often bring home new ideas, skills and knowledge that they have acquired from their travel. Many businesses, farm practices and economic ventures have been started by people who got ideas and knowledge during the times they spent in migration. For better job prospects for locals, when the youth leave, there is less pressure for jobs, and people are more likely to find something to do in the country.

c. Remittances: It is known that migrants send lots of money back home to support their families. That is a massive flow of foreign exchange or funds that local government and families can tap into for development and economic growth. A recent Continent-wide household survey revealed that in 2010, an estimated 2 million South Sudanese living in the city sent over money back home to support their families in the sources areas (World Bank,2011c). Remittances generally reduce the poverty and alter the distribution of income, but the extent and the direction of these effects depends on who receives them. Moreover, increased remittances led to enhanced human capital accumulation and entrepreneurship in the migrant households; with greater child schooling, less child labor, more hours worked in self-employment, and higher rate entry into capital-intensive enterprise (World Bank, 2009).

d. Environmental: The people leaving the country of origin will provide more space and supplies available for remaining people. This leads to fewer resources used in the country. Having less to provide will reduce construction and manufacturing which will reduce pollution in the country.

8.2.2. Negative Impacts and consequences for Sending Areas

The negative impacts and consequences for sending countries include:

a. Loss of productive capacity, because of the loss of highly- skilled workers is the most negative impact on sending areas.

b. The diminishing of highly skilled labor, reduced political support for funding for higher education may be a possible consequence of highly educated workers leaving a country.

c. Social impacts of migration consist of changes in family composition, in gender roles, child outcomes in terms of labor, health and education, cultural effects and issues related to crime. As many people, especially young adults, leave areas of origin for the towns, they leave family behind.

d. Extended family systems begin to disintegrate. The result is often a lack of childcare and eldercare for family members.

e. As younger people leave areas of origin, marriage prospects for young adults who decide to stay can decline. If rural to urban migration takes place across borders, young adults may have very limited contact with their family members. Rural to urban migration is characterized by a lack of balance. Towns get overcrowded, while the rural areas suffer as well.

f. When people move out of rural areas, the lower population can prevent the area from being able to attract new industry.

g. Economically, sending their earnings may enhance overall economy. This may create wide job opportunities for those who live within the area. Also, workers may obtain new knowledge and skills, and they may share this when they are back in the country. This could lead to development of better paying jobs in the future. In the case of moving out to other areas, the sending areas may lose young productive population and lack of tangible family heads. This overburdens the women to double up the role of the man to run the home and to attend to their normal housewife duties. This lowers the agricultural productivity of the rural areas, thereby making them less developed.

h. Demographically, the long separation between a man and a wife helps to lower fertility and it is common for such families to have few children. At the same time, the loss of skilled labor by the sending countries constitutes the most important negative impact as the young graduates or skilled labor and professionals leave to offer their services to other countries of resettlement.

i. In many developing countries, medical doctors, nurses, engineers and very bright professionals are lost to other more developed countries.

j. Population and markets are another negative impact for sending countries in terms of businesses which do better with bigger markets and more buyers. A growing and healthy population often provides the needs of the market for economic development. When the youth leave, the population stalls and demand for some goods and services fall. Also, on the side of the family, when parents leave, children and other dependents suffer the most, as they lose the important psychological development that they need from good parenting. Many of the children get exposed to social vices at an early age, because there is no parental control.

8.2.3. Positive Impacts and Consequences for Receiving Areas

Positive impacts for (destination) Receiving areas include:

a. Increased Economic Activity: Receiving nations benefit from a brain drain from other countries. They experience an exogenous increase in their stock of human capital, often including scarce or unique sets of skills that are needed to overcome bottlenecks in production. Also, receiving areas gain skilled -labor in construction, mechanics, and even unskilled labors in breaking stones, collecting firewood, digging latrines, brick-making, washing clothes, washing plates in the restaurants, petty trade and carrying water on construction sites. However, the high- skilled labors are often able to find employment with international organizations, companies and the government. Also, emigrants regularly remit money back home for their sustenance. As the areas of origin lose the population, the areas of destination gain population. The destination areas may gain the development as production increases and raise the standard of living in these areas. However, settling of population from different parts of the countries helps to cement a national spirit of togetherness in the destination areas.

Furthermore, migrants economically increase in contribution to tax, and also help reduce the workload of citizens to pay the nation's expenditure and boost economic growth. They can also help to fill the job of shortage and improved service for foreigners (Duleep, H&Regets, M. 1999).

b. Knowledge Flow and Collaboration: There are strong reasons to believe that internal migration leads to increased internal collaboration and transmission of knowledge.

c. Cultural Diversity: Immigrants provide the diversity in many places. Diversity helps cultures and traditions to loosen grip on racism and discrimination. Diversity helps people learn about other ways of life and what goes on in other places of the World. It brings variety to almost every part of our ways of life. Diversity helps people to better appreciate humanity and human rights in general (Thomason.2015).

8.2.4. Negative Impacts and Consequences for Receiving Areas

The negative impacts and consequences for receiving areas involve:

a. Increase in Total Population: This can lead to individuals living in small spaces with several other people, leading to the rise of slums. Increase in total population also leads to the rise of food prices, looting, drug- taking, and incidences of lawlessness. The increases in total population in the receiving areas do not encourage the immigrants to live comfortably due to lack of sufficient affordable housing. Immigrants may also cause pressure on job issues as the locals often lose jobs to incoming workers. Immigrants also can fuel racism and discrimination. Immigrants who cannot speak the local language or do not behave like the locals often find themselves not accepted in their communities as people prefer not to have anything to do with them. The idle ones or the unemployed may resort to crime, prostitution and drug- trafficking. Over-population also, leads to development of shanty towns and slums dwellings. Also the immigrants demand social amenities such as housing, schools, hospitals, water, recreation facilities and transport. Another negative impact is the imbalance of sexes in the urban centers, which is currently changing as many female school leavers migrate to urban areas to seek for employment. Migrants' children must be educated and this leads to increase of the cost of education. Some industries depend on the cheap migrant labor and this deprives the local citizens of the receiving country. Much of the money earned by the migrants isn't spent in the host country sent back to the country of origin. With the increasing number of migrants to the host country, there is also a corresponding increase of pressure on resources and services, which works negatively for receiving country. Politically the negative impact involves discrimination of ethnic groups and minorities which can lead to civil unrest and extremism in the country, and calls for control of immigration and entrenchment of attitudes which may encourage fundamentalism.

b. Cultural Impact: Cultural differences between locals and immigrants and the possibility of technology transfer to potentially hostile countries or terrorist organizations are two other possible negative impacts of high-skilled migrants for receiving nations. Also, of significance is the cultural impact such as adaptation to new languages and other norms of the host society. As people move, their culture traits and ideas diffuse along with them, creating and modifying culture landscape. Socially, the dominance of males is reinforced due to the large number of male migrants, especially in cultures where women already have a low status. Therefore, these aspects of cultural identity get eroded, especially in second generation children and segregated ethnic areas such as in town of the country.

c. Environmental Impact: Allowing more people into the country will demand more supply of basic necessities to the immigrants. This may lead to the country not being able to support its people through their natural resources and will certainly increase the impact cost in order to meet the needs of their people. Creation of buildings due to increased need of housing will also damage the environment, plus homeless dwellers who may also create their habitat throughout the country resulting in pollution in the country.

(d).Impacts on Forest: Linked to migration impacts on forest, the receiving areas experienced excessive trees felling for energy and building requirements in the City. Such as now the increasing population migrated to Juba City are encroaching on the forestry for charcoal as the source of income, cooking and source of building.

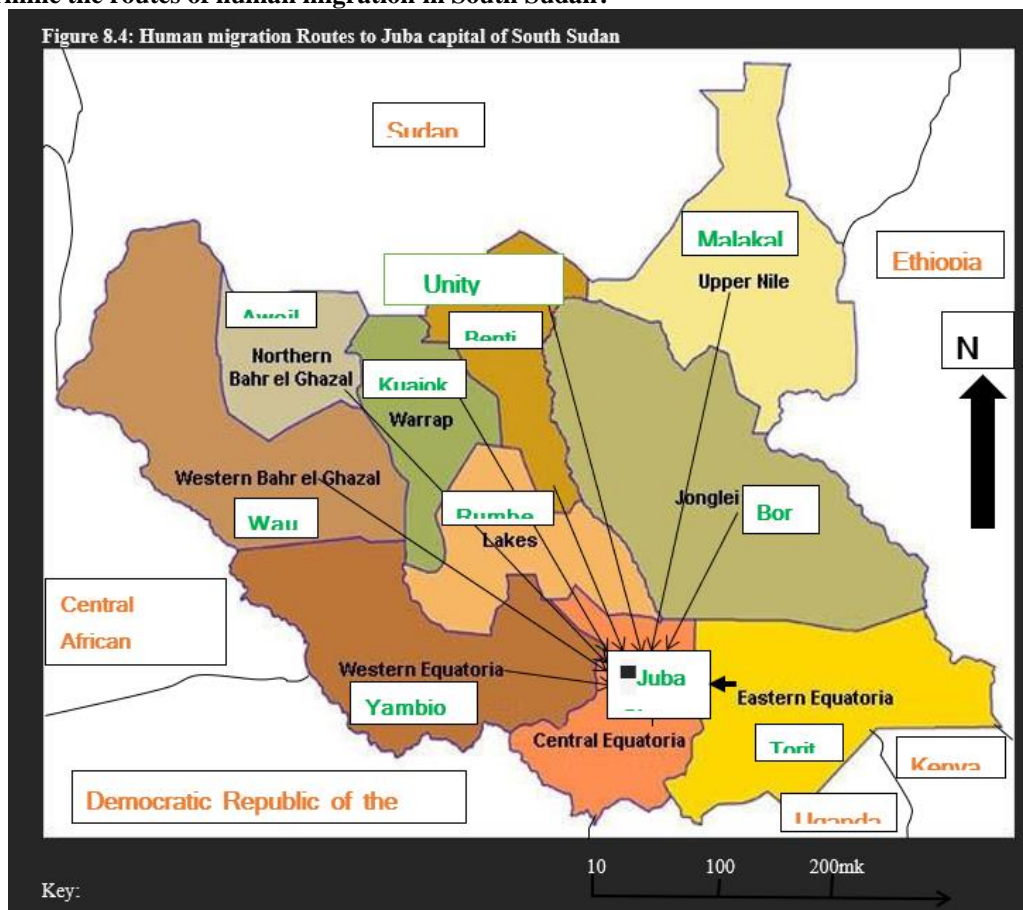
8.3. Discuss the Source areas or states of origin of migrants in South Sudan?






Table 8.3: Source Areas or States of origin of Migrants in South Sudan

State	Number	Percentage
Upper Nile	57	15%
Unity	50	13%
Jonglei	45	12%
GUNS	152	40%
Warrap	40	10%
Lakes	35	9%
Northern Bahr El Gazal	30	8%
Western Bahr El Gazal	41	11%
GBGS	146	38%
Central Equatoria	34	9%
Western Equatoria	22	5%
Eastern Equatoria	30	8%
GES	86	22%
Total	384	100%

The source areas of the migrants under study were investigated as well as the main factors that have influenced their movement to Juba City. Out of sample population, 40% of migrants were from the Greater Upper Nile States, 38% from Greater Bahr el Ghazal States and 22% from Greater Equatoria States. The study found that the migrants from Upper Nile State (15%) were generated by the current crisis in the Country and other factors such as seeking for job opportunities, education and treatment; whereas migrants who fled from Unity State(13%) did so because of the inter-communal conflicts which occurred in the State , floods in the area as well as those seeking job opportunities. In Jonglei State migrants (12%) evacuated the area due to the December 2013 war, environmental hazards such as floods, drought, and climate change that has caused epidemics. In Warrap State, the people who fled to Juba to avoid communal conflicts constituted 10% of the sample population. However, 28% of the migrants were from Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Gazal States. Most of them left for Juba to avoid the conflicts and in order to gain the services in the City such as jobs, treatment and education. Migrants from the Greater Equatoria States (22%) were mainly generated by the December 2013 crisis, but also other reasons such as job opportunities, education, treatment as well as environmental hazards were in operation (Table 8.3)

8.4. Determine the routes of human migration in South Sudan?



	Migration Routes
	States Capitals
	States Boundary
	International Boundary
	National Capital

Source: South Sudan Political Map (2012)

The main routes of human migration to Juba City and capital of the Republic of South Sudan include Northern Bhar el Ghazal, Western Bhar el Ghazal, Warrap and Lake Routes. On the other hand, the human migration routes involves Bentiu, Jonglei and Upper Nile Routes, beside Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria States. This migration is due to pull factors such as availability of employment opportunity, and push factors such as insecurity in most of Routes of the Country.

8.5. Examine the theories of human migration in general?

The first scholar to formulate laws of migration was E.G.Ravenstein (1885-1889), who based generalizations on empirical studies of population movement in Britain, South Asia and Europe. Ravenstein’s major observations are set out with a short statement assessing how well they have stood up to the test of time and experience, therefore, these theories include:

8.5.1. The majority of migrants move a short distance

These laws have been operational at medieval era and still operative today. With the advent of modern transportation, the average distance travelled by migrants may have increased, but relatively short moves are still the most prevalent. The tendency for many migrants to move short distances whereas few go long distances are a relationship termed distance-decay. This experience, which applied to more human activities than just migration, relates to the decline in the amount of some phenomenon with increasing distance from a focal place (Morrill, 1910, and Donaldson, 1972)

8.5.2. Migration Proceeds Step by Step

Ravenstein suggested that the inhabitants of the country immediately surrounding a town of growth flock into it; the gaps thus left in rural population are filled up by migrants from more remote districts, until the attractive force of one of our rapidly growing cities makes its influence felt, step by step, to the most remote corner of the Country. Accordingly, sequential moves extend the effects of migration spatially. Such a series of moves was an important feature of migration to the American frontier in the nineteenth century, when farmers who wanted to move on to new lands would often sell out to later migrants. On a different scale, a series of step by step residential shift is currently generated in urban areas, when a family moves into a newly built house and thus vacates an older house, which is then reoccupied by another family and so on. Certain laws of social science have been proposed to describe human migration during 1834-1913, after Ravenstein’s proposal in 1880s. These laws are: every migration flow generates a return migration; the majority of migrants move a short distance. Migrants who move longer distance tend to choose big City destinations, urban residents are often less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas, families are less likely to make international moves than young adults, most migrants are adults ; large towns grow by migration rather than natural increase, migration stage by stage, urban- rural differences, migration and technology and economic condition.

8.5.3. Migrants going long distances generally move to a major center of commerce or industry

Again this tendency has been operative since the mediaeval era, when London attracted population from all parts of England due to its being the center of commerce or industry. The effects of a large place on the size of the migration field are expressed by the gravity model. This model states that the number of migrants to a place is directly related to the population size of that place, but inversely related to the migration distance.

8.5.4. Each current of migration produces a counter-current of lesser strength

This statement seems to be true for nearly all migratory streams. Even the slave trade produced a tiny counter flow back to Africa of people who, in one way or another, were able to regain their freedom and to return to their homes. Migrants who choose to move long distances to new places often move back. For example, of the 13 million immigrants to the United States from 1900-1914, an estimated 4 million returned to Europe (Warren and Kraly, 1985).

8.4.5. The natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural areas

This observation was related to the stage of economic development in Europe during 19th century when rural-urban migration was predominant. In most of the less developed countries today, movement is still mainly from rural to urban areas. At the present time, most of the developed countries have large urban majorities and relatively small rural population. Therefore, most migration is inter -urban and does not consist of rural moves. Furthermore, in the United States in recent decades, there has been small out- flow from urban centers to rural areas. This pattern of migration was associated with the decentralization of industrial jobs and the willingness of commuters to travel long distances to their urban places of work (Grolier, 1997).

8.5.6. Females migrate more frequently than males within the country of birth, but males more frequently venture beyond

This observation was related partly to the stage of economic development and partly to its culture context.

8.5.7. Most migrants are adults

Families rarely migrate out of their country of birth: This law contains two observations. First, the adults in disputably migrate voluntarily. Second it is true that families find it difficult more to move than unmarried adults, but today many refugees are moving as families based on their circumstances.

8.5.8. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase

It is widely accepted that pre-industrial cities grew and prospered because of population influx (Pattern, 1979). In the 19th century, many industrial cities and transportation centers grew largely through in-coming migration. In 1870, for example, more than 35 percent of the populations in America located in Ohio City were foreign-born which contributed to the development of towns. On the other hand, most of the large towns in the less developed countries are growing rapidly through migration of people from rural areas. In addition, job opportunities attracted migrants to migrate to large cities, besides the provision of social services such as medical care, education and social enticement.

8.5.9. The main causes of migration are economic

This conclusion is widely held and studies have shown that the rate of migration can be correlated with changes in the level of economic activity in the source area and the receiving area. It has been argued that international migrants tend to be influenced more by conditions in the area of destination than by pressures at home. The movement of West Indian Migrants to Britain, for example, has varied with the cycles of growth and resources in the British economy (Peach, 1968). Another example was the slackening of European migration to the United States, unlike what had prevailed during early years. It is difficult, however, to verify that the major reason for migration was economic. Human motivations, decisions and behaviors are so complex that it is very difficult to single out the relative importance of economic factors from other considerations. For instance, moving at the time of marriage is not regarded as primarily an economic move in societies having love marriages. Many persons with wealth or large pensions enjoy the flexibility of choosing their residences in areas having an attractive physical or social environment (Morrison and Wheeler, 1976). In general, most of Ravenstein's ideas on the nature of migration are accepted as having stood the test of time (Dorigox and Tobler, 1983). However, there are many questions Ravenstein did not address such as the non-economic causes of migration streams (White, 1980). Other generalizations or theories have been proposed since Ravenstein's time in an effort to explain the express of migration.

8.5.10. The Sociologist Everett Lee

He offered an additional theory of migration in 1965, and grouped the factors of migration into four categories:

- a. Factors operating in the area of origin.
- b. Factors operating at the destination.
- c. Factors that act as intervening obstacles.
- d. Personal factors which are specific to the individual.

The potential migrant is influenced by positive and negative factors associated with both the place of origin and the possible destination. For a move to result, the attractions of the destination area must be greater enough to outweigh the advantages of staying and to overcome any intervening obstacles like distance, costs of relocation, and the disruption of established patterns of like. Similarly, attachment to place and proximity to family and friends may prevent a potential migrant from moving, even when other factors such as promotion opportunities seem attractive.

8.5.11. Zelinsky (1971)

He proposed that changes in migration behavior have been paralleled by stages of demographic transition model. Similarity between the two models is not surprising because demographic conditions and migratory decisions are both related to changes involved with modernization process. In the first stage of the mobility transition, when population growth was negligible because high death rates cancelled out high birth rates, little migration occurred at any scale. In India in 1931, for example, only 10 percent of the population lived outside the district of their birth. Life was localized, information on other places was in short supply, and most people lived and died in the locality of their birth. The second stage, when population increased rapidly because the death rates dropped while the birth rates remained high, was a time of great migration. Mounting population pressure on the land, better transportation systems, and a widening sphere of exploration and trade, bringing knowledge of other places, gave rise in the past to increased population movements at all scales.

8.5.12. Relative deprivation theory

Relative deprivation theory states that awareness of the income difference between neighbours or other households in the migrants-sending community is an important factor in migration. The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas that have high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for workers first, they invest in human capital formation, and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their new

capital to provide better schooling for their children and better homes for their families. Whereby, successful higher-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbours and potential migrants who hope to achieve level of success.

8.5.13. World system theory

World system theory looks at migration from a global perspective. It explains that interaction between different societies can be an impact factor in social change within societies. Trade with one country, which causes economic decline in another, may create incentive to migrate to a country with a more vibrant economy. It can be argued that even after decolonization, the economic dependence of former colonies still remains on mother countries. This view of international trade is controversial. However, some argue that free trade can actually reduce migration between developing and developed countries. It can be argued that the developed countries import labor intensive goods, which causes an increase in employment of unskilled workers in the less developed countries, thus decreasing the outflow of migrant workers. The export of capital intensive goods from rich countries to poor countries also equalizes income and employment condition, which also slows down migration. In either direction, this theory can be used to explain migration between those geographically far apart.

8.5.14. Neoclassical economic theory

This theory of migration states that the main reason for labor migration is wage difference between two geographic locations. These wages differences are usually linked to geographic labor demand and supply. It can be said that areas with a shortage of labor but an excess of capital have a high relative wage. Labor tends to flow from low-wage areas to high-wage areas. Often, with this flow of labor come changes in the sending as well as the receiving countries. Neoclassical economic theory is immigration laws and governmental regulation (OGDEN, P, 1984).

8.6. State the most significance of migration in human life to Juba city, South Sudan?

Response	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Remittances	25	25%
Employment	15	15%
Treatment	7	7%
Education	10	10%
Clean drinking water	15	15%
Transportation and communication facilities	17	17%
Electricity	8	8%
Cinemas	3	3%
Total	100	100%

Table 8.6: indicate the most significance of migration in human life to Juba City, South Sudan. In analysis, 25% of respondents availed that the most significant after human migration life in South Sudan were remittances which play a great role in supporting the families in schooling of children as well as improvement in living standard. Moreover, 15% of respondents gained employment and 7% others got treatment. On the same way, 10% of respondents affirmed that they gained after migration amenities such as education, plus 15% of them benefited clean drinking water, and 17% of respondents benefited transportation and communication while migrated to the city. Also, 8% of respondents benefited electricity and 3% of them got opportunity to attend the cinemas entertainments in the city.

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, In South Sudan, the mass human migration from the areas origin to Juba city was due to economic, social factors, beside war and conflict, drought, floods, famine, epidemics, food security and stability and development trend in the country. In reality, much of the literature has actually tended to augment the distinction between positive, negative impacts of population migration on both the rural and urban. The most significant they benefit after migration include remittances, treatment, education as well as clean drinking water. Beside, gaining employment which is rare in the remote areas.

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