

TOPIC

Origin and demographic
characteristics of migrants
to Nyahururu Town, (formerly
Thompson's Falls)

By

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This Project is submitted in partial
fulfillment of the requirement for the
Post Graduate Diploma in Population
Studies of the University of Nairobi.

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DECLARATION

This Project is my original work, and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature

SAMUEL N. NDEMANGE

This Project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

Signature

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I thank her most dearly for typing this work.

DEDICATION

TO: NICHOLAS, WINFRED AND ANNIE NDEMANGE
For being patient and understanding.

PREFACE

This small thesis on the origin and demographic characteristics of migrants to Nyahururu town (formerly known as Thompson Falls) is an attempt to study and understand the trend of demographic characteristics of migrants to Nyahururu town using the 1979 Kenya census, other primary data, and to make recommendations arising from this study in matters appertaining to the economic, social and environmental development of the town and its residents.

It is appropriate to raise the question concerning the relation of origin and demographic characteristics of migrants in an effort to have a better perception of migration and population distribution as one of the explicit demographic concerns.

The category of population characteristic called demography embraces essentially, fertility, mortality including morbidity and health, and the resultant of these two, which may also be referred to as the rate of natural increase. Like age and sex there are biological characteristics and they vary widely among societal groups for they are culturally influenced to an important degree.

The explanations of migration have tended to revolve around the economic, social, cultural and environmental factors.

The economic factors usually centre around the search for enhanced opportunities of income and employment, while the social cultural explanations hinge on the desire of migrants

to break away from traditional constraints and the lure of urban life. Physical and environmental factors revolve around conditions of disaster, displacement and demographic pressure.

Following closely the above phenomena, it is no wonder therefore, that since the World Population Conference in Bucarest in 1974, there has been an increased interest in internal migration and population distribution by many governments, and Kenya is no exception.

This study will follow the internal migration pattern in Kenya derived from the circumstances of this historical colonial state with particular reference to Nyahururu Township.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Internal migration is concerned with the movements of people within national boundaries. The explanations of migrants have tended to hinge around the economic, social culture factors as well as physical and environmental circumstances of disaster, displacement and demographic pressure. In actual fact much of the literature on this topic refers to them as push and pull factors. There are four types of internal; migrations identified by Ominde (1968) which are:-

rural-rural

rural-urban

urban-urban and

urban-rural

In Kenya the migration patterns derives from the circumstances of the historical colonial state. There was clearly a dichotomy between the area of settler commercial activity in the main towns and in the area of African settlement. When European settlers were allowed in Kenya, they dominated the political and economic development. The European minority defined for Africans what was beneficial for them. Land was alienated and African reserves created. The reserves defined land area after the major tribes. The Africans were kept away from access to economic opportunities and instead were recruited as labourers for the settle. These policies to obtain African labour stopped the current urban situation, and also the pattern of rural-rural migration.

The role of the Africans in the economy was to be confined to providing wage labour, so that by the time of independence migration resulting in urban unemployment was an established pattern. Rempel (1981) in his working paper noted the rural to rural migration was relatively small and that the potential impact of these migration stream is for the rural urban flow.

In Kenya like most developing countries, studies show that the main pattern of migration is toward the urban centres. Gould (1982) using the 1969 census data noted that Central Nyanza and Western Provinces are over represented in the rural-urban migration. The three provinces contain 47% of the national population outside Nairobi, but provide 66% of all migrants to Nairobi. Sly (1984) also using the 1969 census data, noted that the rural to urban migrants make up nearly 30% of the urban population whereas urban to rural migrants make up only 3% of the rural population. Another observation he made was that nearly one third of 1969 urban population had been rural to rural migrants. Clearly from this information it is noted that the major factors contributing to the rapid urban population growth rates is the large inflow in the number of migrants from the surrounding rural areas to urban areas.

This study will endeavour to analyse the origin, age and sex characters of migrants in Nyahururu town since before independence from the 1962, 1969 and 1979 Kenya Population census.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

Nyahururu Town which is on the boarder of Nyandarua District stands astride the Equator and it is a town in transition. This is so because although Nyahururu is in Laikipia District of the Rift Valley Province it is Nyandarua's District administration headquarters of the Central Province of Kenya.

According to the Laikipia District Development Plan of 1989-1993 the population of the town by 1988 was about 23,000. The intercensal growth of Laikipia which embraces the two major towns of Nanyuki and Nyahururu from 1969 to 1979 of 7.38% per annum was phenomenal given the national average. This increase was occasioned by the government settling people in the surrounding settlement areas of Nyahururu, Marmanet, Ol Arabel, Lariak, Ol'Kalau and Muhotetu. This is now almost complete and settlers mostly from Nyeri are busy flocking the district and the two major towns which include Nyahururu town. This definitely accounts for increasing population at a rate of an average of 5.3% upto 1983. This 5.3% increase is till high than the national rate of 3.8%. This "unnatural" increase of 1.5% over the national average represents in-migration from the neighbouring Nyeri and other Districts.

(Table 1.1. shows this trend).

Nyahururu town occupies an area of 17 sq. km and stands at an altitude of 7883 feet above sea level. In describing the activities that characterise the town, it should be borne in mind that the town also serves Ng'arua, and Rumuruti

divisions which are in Laikipia District as they are nearer to the town than they are to Nanyuki town which is the Laikipia District Administration Headquarters.

Nyahururu town is surrounded by rich agricultural land, with various branches of financial institutions to serve the people. They are:-

Agricultural Finance Corporation
Kenya Grain Growers Co-operative Union
Kenya National Trading Corporation and
National Cereals and Produce Board

Like the district headquarters Nanyuki, Nyahururu town has three banks namely the Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank and the Co-operative Bank of Kenya. It also has the Kenya Co-operative Creameries. The town is a major consumer distribution point having many retail shops, wholesales and a few Supermarkets and service shops. The major industries in the town are the Kenya National Pencil Company and the Kenya Co-operative Creameries. Of course being the administrative headquarters of Nyandarua District it is government of Kenya's service provision point for Nyandarua.

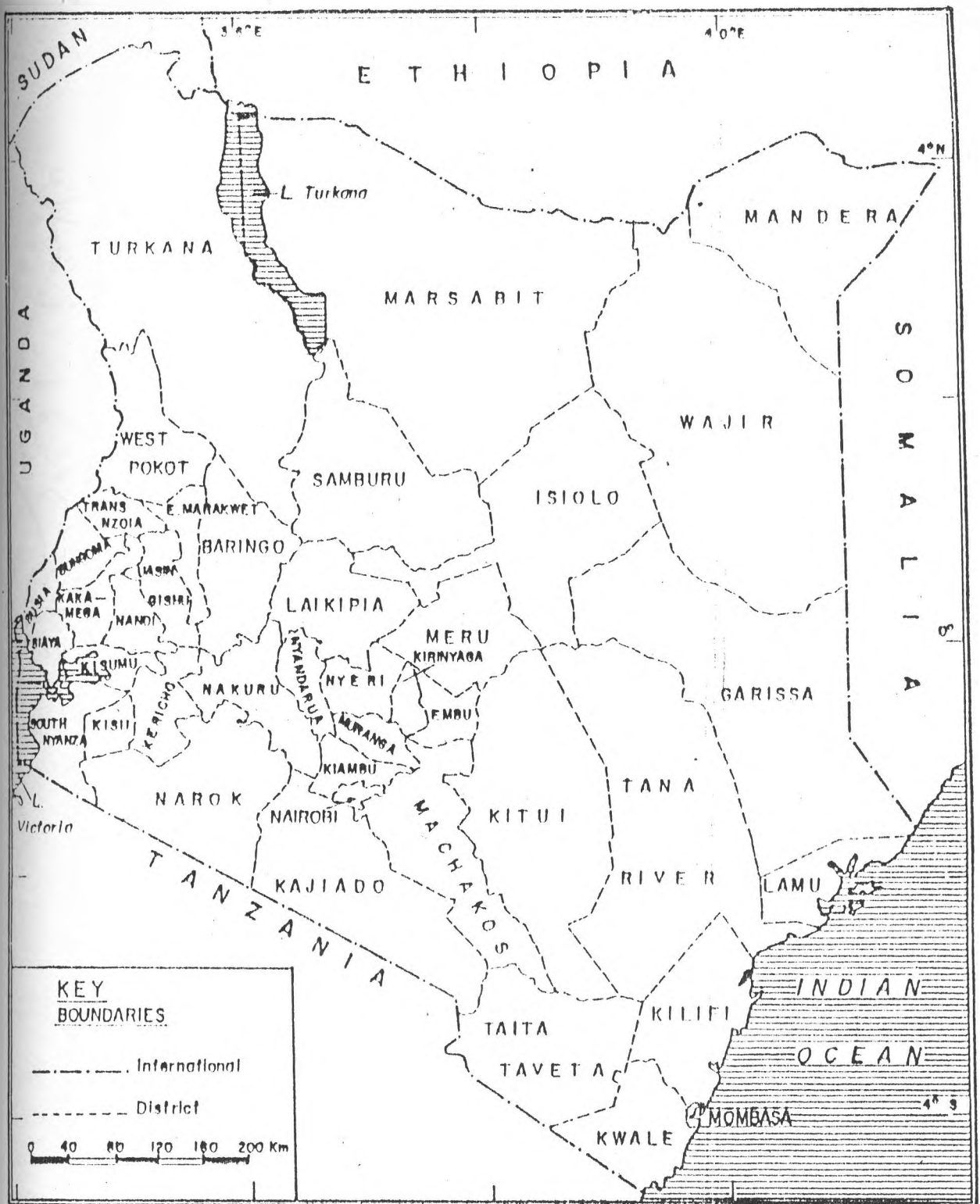
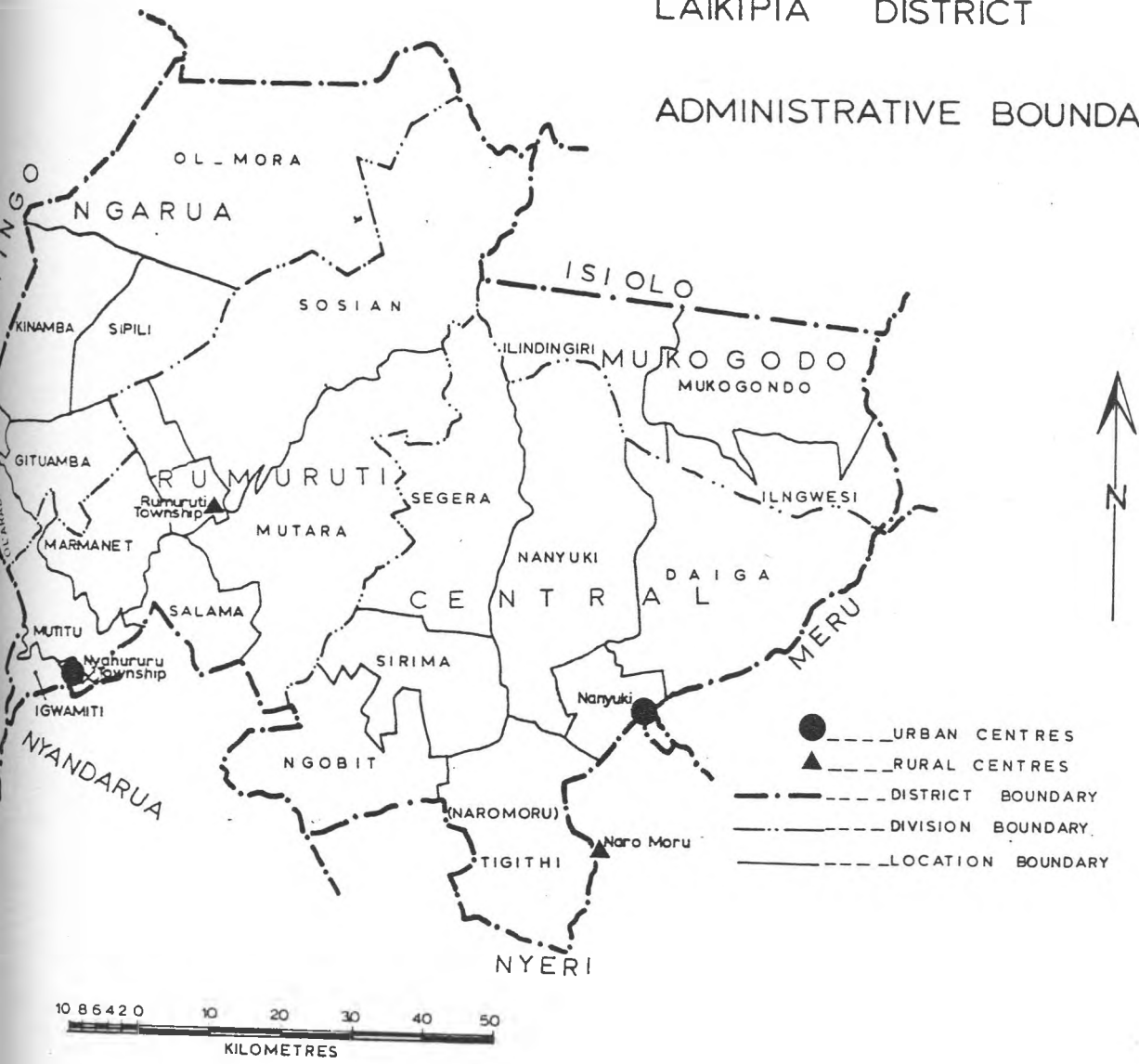


FIG. 1: ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF KENYA

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Laikipia District
Communications

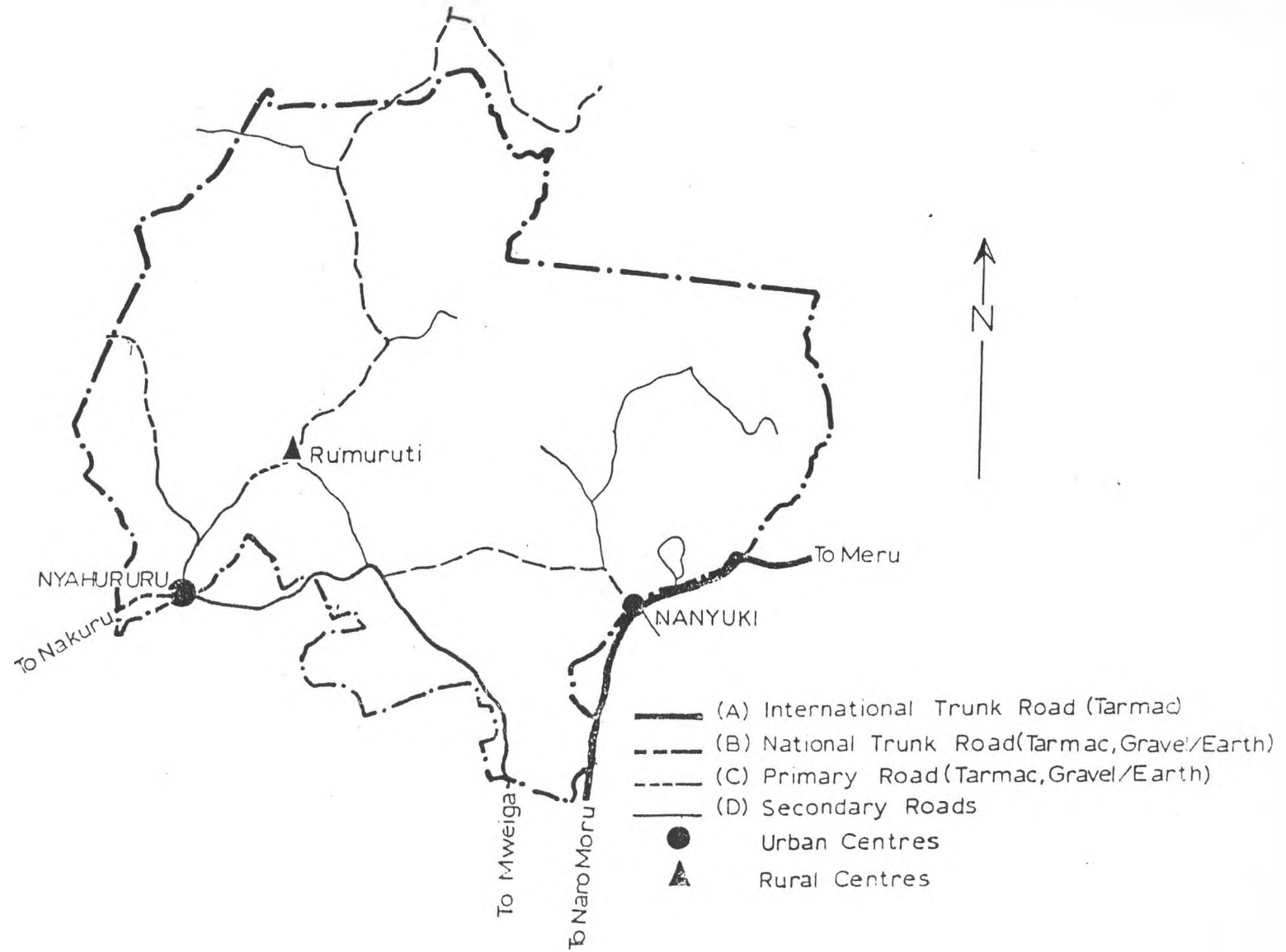


TABLE 1.1.

KENYA POPULATION CENSUS BY SEX

NYAHURURU TOWN

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1948	887	260	1147
1969	4239	3363	7602
1979	6188	5089	11277
(1988) Estimate			23000

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It is obvious and apparent from the 1962, 1969 and 1979 Kenya census that more people are migrating to Nyahururu Town rather than moving out. This movement together with the natural increase of population in the town has resulted in rapid urbanisation and a high rate of population growth which in 1979 was 4% per annum.

This problem of high rates of in-migration in Nyahururu town is made more interesting by the composition of migrants. Just as Ominde (1972) and Rempel (1976) showed in their studies of the same economic and demographic characters of migrants that there was some kind of imbalance in terms of their sex, age and education, so does the background to the study area show that migration to Nyahururu affects the age and sex structure of the town. The composition of the migrants and the high in-migration rates has affected the age and sex ratio indicating that Nyahururu township receives more male than female migrants, and more migrants in the ages of 15-45 years than in any other ages.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objective of this study is to provide information concerning the origins and demographic characteristic of migrants and to make recommendations arising from this study in matters relating to the economic, social and environmental development of Nyahururu town and its residents to the planners and policy makers for the better planning of the town.

It calls for this study therefore to investigate and analyse the origins and demographic characteristics of the migrants to Nyahururu town in terms of sex and age, and will suggest policy proposals for Nyahururu town in an attempt to avoid high rates of in-migrant to the town.

It is only fair to observe that population census data alone does not analyse the characteristics of migrants and consequently another aspect of obtaining particular demographic characteristics of migrants is in itself useful in assisting researchers to understand the determinants of migration as well as demographic trends relating to urban and rural development.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

A lot of literature on migration is focused on the determinants and consequences of migration. It would appear literature on migration from the developed and the developing countries varies in the sense that while the former currently experiences mainly urban to urban migration, the latter must experience rural to urban migration.

While noting that internal migration is concerned with movements of people within boundaries, the explanation of migration in the developing countries have tended to revolve around the economic, social, cultural and environmental features. These economic features centre around the search for enhanced opportunities of income and employment while the social cultural explanations centres around the desire for migrants to break away from traditional constraints and the lure of cities, towns and urban centres. For these reasons much of the literature review in this study will focus on the developing countries and Kenya in particular.

According to Sly (1984) in Kenya as in most less developed countries the prevalent feeling is that the dominant migrant pattern is toward the urban centres. To a considerable degree this belief is based more on Western rational theories of migration and of the economic gaps between urban and rural areas. In these countries there are no empirical observations. This problem is complicated by lack of data

for small areas; although the second post independence census of Kenya was conducted in 1969 and migration data from it have been available since 1971, these data have largely gone by unanalysed. The major exceptions have been a few studies such as that by Rempel (1972) which focuses on this movements of people into the towns of Kenya and provides a brief description of some of the inter provincial patterns of migration in the country and the age, sex and tribal characters of the movers and non-movers in the aggregate.

Although this study will not look at the non-migrants or non-movers, nevertheless, it is important to appreciate generally the rural-urban migration is in deed a selective process. This is so because migrants tend to have economic, social and demographic characteristics that distinguish them from non-migrants. It will therefore, be necessary to make use of literature on selectivity of migrants in order to describe the origin and demographic characteristic of migrants to Nyahururu the reason being that the process in which migrants are selected in the rural areas form the basis on which to understand the composition of migrants in the urban areas.

According to Browning (1971) while on Latin American he agreed that it is only age and education that portray themselves as the major elements of migrant characters.

In his work Show (1975) made several generalizations and characteristics of migrants with respect of age, sex, education, occupation, marital status and ethnic origin. His

between 20-24 years, and the real peak of migrants by age group was 20-29 years. In terms of sex characteristics the survey noted that 75 per cent of residents were males and only 25 per cent were female.

Todaro found that female migrants escape from their traditional ascribed status, perhaps an escape from a life of exceedingly hard work. Some move to town in search of husbands, while some move to escape from customary sanctions. There are women who are either divorced or have deserted their husbands. They may be run-aways from unhappy broken marriages and go to town to work as maids.

One cannot say with satisfaction that this literature review is sufficient, but at least it exemplifies generally what has been researched and written by a few scholars on the characteristics of migrants generally or for a particular place. In Kenya, or in most less developed countries the prevalent feeling is that the dominant migration pattern is toward the urban centres. It is possible that the high rate of migration in the country is, at least in part, a product of independence and the attempt of people to respond to the new opportunities created by the Kenyanisation of land, public and private sector.

Many job opportunities become available in the government and similarly the government launched a vigorous and reform programme which centered for some time around the former "White Highlands" and their rich and agriculture productive areas.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Although the main data used is the 1969 and 1979 Kenya population census, primary and other secondary data will also be used, and the population to be studied will be those who migrated to Nyahururu Township by 1979 and were enumerated in the town during the 1979 census.

The 1979 census data shows that the residents of Nyahururu town fall into three categories from within the province and from beyond it separately with over 80% who would safely be said to be of the Kikuyu tribe mainly from neighbouring Nyeri. Further more according to the 1979 census there were in Laikipia District embracing the two main towns of Nyahururu and Nanyuki 69,548 males to 64,976 females out of a population of 134,524. This gives a sex rate of 1:0:93 meaning that for every single male there is 0.93 female in the district. This trend might have changed but the actual statistics and figures are not available. Besides only absolute figures of migrants were given by sex or age group.

In view of the financial constraints and the time limitation for writing this paper, and the unreliability of data available in terms of area of origin and education, only three characters will be analysed which include age, sex and area of origin. Although the unavailability of these variables limits the analysis of migrants in terms of their economic social economic characters, the analysis will be done at the micro level.

METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Since only absolute figures of migrants were given either by sex or age groups, in view of unreliability of data on marital status, ethnicity and education, descriptive method, will be used mainly to portray the tribe, sex and age characteristics of migrants to Nyahururu town. The mean and median values will be calculated for the age of migrants in order to give us the average age of the migrants and the most migrating age group.

OPERATIONAL TERMS

In this study, unless otherwise stated the undermentioned words are defined as follows:-

- AGE Refers to migrants grouped into 5 year categories, for example 0-4, 5-9 etc.
- DESTINATION Is defined as the area in which the move terminates. In this case it will be Nyahururu township.
- MIGRANT This refers to one who has moved from his/her areas of origin to Nyahururu Town by the time of 1979 census.
- MIGRATION Is defined as a form of spatial or geographical mobility involving movement from the area of origin to Nyahururu town by the time of 1979 census.
- ORIGIN Is defined as the area outside Nyahururu town from which a move is made.
- SEX Is defined as males or females.

ORIGINS OF MIGRANTS

In his writings Ravenstein (1885) postulated that "the inhabitants of the country immediately surrounding a town of rapid growth flock into it" and that "the great body of our migrants only proceed a short distance and migrants enumerated in a certain centre of absorption will grow less as the distance from the centre increases". These laws by Ravenstein help to explain why most migrants to Nyahururu come from the districts bordering or nearest to it. It appears that shorter distance and proximity to the town is what has determined the high rates of migration.

In Nyahururu town this migration pattern is assertive as it derives from the circumstances of the historical colonial state where clearly there was a dichotomy between the area settler commercial activity and in the area of African settlement. This study has identified Nyahururu town as an area which attracted many people since before Kenya independence owing to the existing European farmers who hired cheap labour, and also after independence in view of the outgoing settlers, as well as the many job opportunities which became available in the government service coupled with the vigorous reform programmes which centered for some time around the former white highlands and their rich and agricultural productive tracts.

This movement of the influx of migrants which constitutes the origin of in-migrants to Nyahururu town confirm that the largest number of migrants are of the Kikuyu ethnic tribe from neighbouring Nyeri district while small numbers come

from the other surrounding districts of Nyandarua, Nakuru, Baringo, Kericho, Kiambu, Murang'a and Machakos with only a handful of immigrants from Nyanza and Western provinces. There is also to be found a couple of Indian families who arrived with the advent of colonialism, and have settled in the town.

In looking at the origin of migrants by sex, a striking feature of the most migrant sending districts is that males form a higher percentage of migrants than females. The higher rates of male to female in the town can be explained by the fact that although women should be found in large numbers than men but it is the more men who have usually gone away as migrants in such of green pastures such as employment, and as shown by Nyahururu town it is the men who have preceded their spouses to try and settle in their new homes.

TABLE 1.4.

NYAHURURU POPULATION BY SEX, TRIBE OR NATIONAL GROUP

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kikuyu	10803	11372	22175
Kalenjin	1340	1211	2551
Luyia	1305	694	1999
Luo	816	496	1312
Turkana	646	486	1132
Kamba	651	456	1107
Kisii	178	319	797
Samburu	347	247	594
Elmoro	0	0	0
Teso	25	25	25
Durobo	12	11	23
Boran	12	11	23
Kenya Asian	17	16	33
Kenya European	26	13	39
Kenya Arab	1	1	1

CHAPTER THREE

OBSERVATIONS

AGE OF MIGRANTS

Thomas (1938) and Bogue (1969) postulated that for those migrating to urban centres, the single most consistent index is age, whether in developing or developed countries. In his migration survey in Kisumu town Ouchoko (1974) observed that 63 per cent of respondents were aged between 20-24 and the real peak of migrants by age group was 20 -29 years. In terms of sex characteristics, the survey noted that 75 per cent of respondents were males and only 25 were females. However in Kenya, Ominde (1968) noted that it is the economically active age groups that have high migratory behaviour - 15-44 years. These are persons he terms young adults and those in their early maturity. This is a true observation of migrants to Nyahururu township. According to 1979 Kenya Population census the migrants to Nyahururu numbered 11,277 in total, males being 6188. That is 54.5 per cent of the total migrants population while females, were 5089 in total which is 45.5 per cent of the total migrant population.

Although data by age groups to Nyahururu town is lacking it is the age groups 15-19 up to 20-29 years that have the highest number of migrants in Nyahururu town. In computing the mean and media ages of migrants we then find that they lie in this age bracket. The mean age of migrants above 16 years is 29.1 years while the median age of all migrants is

20.9 years. Putting all migrants together the average age of migrants is 25 years.

At the age of 18-23 years males exceed females. This difference could be attributed to the fact that most women enter marriage at age of 18-23 and this reduces their chances of migration as they are forced to stick to their original home areas. Normally women should be found in large numbers than men as more men move usually as migrant labourers or employees in the biggest towns, but in the case of Nyahururu town it is the men who have preceded their spouses to seek greener pastures and settle in the new homes.

TABLE 1.2

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

AGE GROUP	CENSUS 1979	ESTIMATED 1988	PROJECTIONS 1991	PROJECTIONS 1993
0-4	26215	47925	52246	60266
5-9	22887	39461	43665	52405
10-14	18202	31880	35317	38521
15-19	13359	22518	25231	29836
20-24	10849	17713	20133	24052
25-29	9319	14666	16443	19683

Source: Kenya Population Census, CBS (1979)

SEX OF MIGRANTS

According to Caldwell (1969) the main reasons for male migration are economic factors. This is true of Nyahururu town where this study has shown that the town has attracted many people since before independence, and after independence owing to the departure of European farmers. In-migration to Nyahururu started with settlement schemes in Nyahururu and neighbouring Marmanet area followed by co-operatives and companies who purchased large farms and settled their members. The trend continue to date.

This study has shown that sex and age are vital characteristics of migrants to Nyahururu town, and in fact our literature review pointed out that in most developing countries the young males are by far the most migratory. Migrants to Nyahururu have shown that male migrants constitute 55 per cent of the total migrants on one year while the female migrants constitute 45 per cent. The high rates of males to females in town can be explained by the fact that it is usually the men who have gone away as migrant labourers or employees in the town thereby proceeding their spouses to try and settle in their new homes. Given time, however, this trend is likely to change because in a number of cases females have shown more prepondenance to migrate also.

TABLE 1.3

LAIKIPIA DISTRICT POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	1979 CENSUS		1988 ESTIMATE		1991 PROJECTION		1993 PROJECTION	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
0-14	34209	33095	60826	58440	67028	64400	7708	74084
15-19	16933	15923	29495	27736	32605	30166	35188	39149
20-24	6045	1329	10580	9380	11790	10450	13556	12017
25-29	31785	28965	51804	47210	57911	52781	62997	62737
30-34	3556	2916	4332	3550	4815	3935	5649	4640

Source: Kenya Population Census BS (1979)

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The major objective of this study has been to provide information concerning the origins and demographic characteristics of migrants to Nyahururu Township and to make recommendations arising from this study in matters relating to the economic, social, and environmental development of the town and its residents to the policy makers and planners for the better planning of the town.

Nyahururu Town though in Laikipia District, serves as Nyandarua's District Administration Headquarters. Although there are plans to move Nyandarua district headquarters from Nyahururu to Ol Kalou, and Laikipia district headquarters from Nanyuki to Rumuruti, this study has identified Nyahururu town as an area of which attracted many people since before Kenya's independence owing to the European farmers, and after independence in view of these outgoing settlers. This impact of the influx of migrants started immediately after independence with settlement schemes in Nyahururu and Marmanet neighbouring areas followed by Co-operative and Companies who purchased large farms and settled their members. The trend continuous to date.

This movement of the influx of migrants which constitutes the origin of in-migrants to Nyahururu town confirms to this study that the largest number of migrants particularly are from Nyeri, and other surrounding districts of Nyandarua, Nakuru, Baring, Samburu, Kiambu, Murang's and Machakos in the main. There are a handful of migrants from Nyanza and Western provinces.

Sex and age characteristics are vital characteristics of migrants in Nyahururu town as this study has shown. In our literature review we pointed out that in most developing countries such as Kenya, the young males which Ominde (1968) terms as young adults and those in their early maturity, i.e. 15-44 years have high migratory behaviour. Migrants to Nyahururu township have confirmed this trend.

The study found that the male migrants constitute 55 per cent of the total migrants on one year while the female constitute 45 per cent. The high rates of male to female in the town can be explained by the following observation; women should be found in large numbers than men but more men have been usually away as migrant labourers or employees in larger towns and this has been the case with Nyahururu town where it is the men who have preceded their spouses to try and settle in the new homes.

However, it is interesting to note that given time this trend is likely to change because the number of children is increasing faster than the number of adults, more specifically, the active labour force that is expected to work and to provide for the increasing number of children.

Presently also young people between the ages of 16-30 are predominantly the one migrating to Nyahururu town as a result of which the town population portrays a disproportionate number of young people as a direct result of the accelerated migration. These include school leavers, school dropouts, the unemployed and those seeking education and training moved

into urban centres, such as Nyahururu town under the generally prevailing view that such centres offer readily available opportunities in the betterment of ones social and economic well being. In the circumstances these young people have tended to move into major urban centres to flee from rural poverty and to look for employment and to lead better lives that such urban centres are expected to provide.

It has not been possible in this study to make a more analytical comparison of migrants and to formulate an elaborate theoretical framework in view of the unavailability of reliable data appertaining to the social and economic characteristics of migrants to Nyahururu town.

Nevertheless, the study has established that this influx of larger numbers of migrants to Nyahururu town has definitely put on an added strain on the already available basic services and facilities. The effort of this is to stagnate the development of the town because the young and the educated will have the propensity to joining the rural-urban exodus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The rapidity of growth of urban population in less developing countries is as a result of both total population growth and migration from rural to urban areas. Given the rapidity of urban growth and the distribution imbalances of population that sometimes ensue, internal distribution and migration are matters of great concern in many countries.

In order, therefore, to influence internal distribution of the population the majority of governments have policies to this effect, and Kenya is no exception with its many developing urban centres, towns, and large population as evidenced by the population growth and migration; and just like any other town, Nyahururu has been experiencing added strain on the basic services and facilities. The rise of urban population in Nyahururu and its accelerated growth and prospects have developed serious economic and social implications on employment, housing, education and health, among others.

Distribution and utilization of social services e.g. schools in the town are overcrowded and overstaffed by children and wives of the civil servants who live with their working husbands. This study has also revealed that the dependency ration in Nyahururu is high because of young population structure and this trend if not checked is likely to persist into the twenty first century.

This high dependence ration means that there will be more

mouths to feed compared to those who will be expected to provide food for them. This is so because the number of children is increasing faster than the number of adults, more specifically the active labour force that is expected to work and to provide food for the increasing number of children will be overburdened.

Thus demand for basic needs such as food and other essential service will outstrip the supply unless tentative measures are taken to bring a balance between the number of the categories of the population.

Despite the considerable importance attached to the migration by the government, international co-operation in the area of policies concerning internal distribution and migration does not appear to be highly developed as that for mortality and migration; and this has been left at the hands of the Ministry of Local Government in conjunction with the relevant Municipal or Local Authorities. In turn, it is the respective town planning department who are expected to shoulder this heavy responsibility to make sure that unless they take positive planning measures, the urban proliferation is likely to exacerbate the prevailing ills associated with rapid expansion of slums and squatter settlement.

In the case of Nyahururu town the simple technique recommended of containing migrants would be to build more houses to accommodate them and expand training and employment opportunities. However, this may not be an easy task as it

calls for the provision of the towns population annual growth rate and more important the contribution of migration to that growth. Although natural increase of the town is easy to estimate it is imperative to know the annual rate of migration and project it in the future. This would allow planners to know how social amenities, services, and public facilities need to be provided for the migrating population.

It is also apparent in Nyahururu town that the number of children is increasing faster than the number of adults more specifically the active labour force. The tentative measures recommended in order to bring about a balance between the numbers of the two categories of the town population (i.e. children and adults), by way of bringing down the number of children is to control the number of children born. This will require more intensification of Family Planning campaign by all means possible even if it will mean giving incentive to the people to get them understand the importance of having smaller families.

Moreover, it is presently known that a major cause of rural-urban exodus is the disparity in social-economic development between urban and rural section. In order to be able to cope with this problem measures must be taken to cut down the flow of migrants into Nyahururu town from the neighbouring areas. This calls for the establishment of resource-based on development inducing industries, electricity and water supply to these less developed neighbouring rural areas. Under-employment, recurrent employment, lack of health services and

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