

**ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF UNRECOGNIZED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES ON RURAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
IN KAKONKO DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certified that he has read and hereby recommend for the acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania, the dissertation titled: “Assessing the effects of unrecognized rural development opportunities on rural youth development in Kakonko district council” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award of the Degree of Masters of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (MA M&E) offered at The Open University of Tanzania.

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.....

Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation work and the Master's degree award as a whole, is heartfelt dedicated to my precious wife Mrs. Angela William Shang'a for her prayers, wisdom, endurance, inspiration, continued support and being a full flagged mother to our children and other relatives during my tireless study. On the other hand, this work is also pleasantly dedicated to our treasured children; Linda Fausta Nyabuganji, Maliyaki Berna Wabanhu, Lubango Thomas Tanagwa and EnnahLinah Butogwa who endured my absence and all the busiest days and hours during my study of Masters of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (MA M&E) offered at the Open University of Tanzania.

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ABSTRACT

The study on assessing the effects of unrecognized rural development opportunities on rural youth development was conducted in Kakonko district. The main objective of this study was to examine if they are unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of Tanzania, analyze their effects on rural-urban migrations among rural youth and suggest ways of mitigating them. The study had three specific objectives which were to; examine the unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of Tanzania; explore the pull and push factors contributing to youth rural-urban migrations and analyse the effects of unrecognized development opportunities on youth rural-urban migration and suggest ways of mitigating them. A case study design involved a structured questionnaire supported by documentary reviews whereby randomly selected 100 respondents were involved and the collected data were analysed using SPSS software. The study revealed that, there a number of unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of the country and if well recognized and utilized may reduce the rural-urban migrations among youth and enhancerural development. It was recommended that, the government, stakeholders and the community should encourage rural development in order to attract rural youth survive in their localities. This can be done by creating conducive investment opportunities through improving the availability of reliable and affordable financial services, accessible markets, sufficient electrical and water supplies, permanent and accessible infrastructures, and good governance. There should be effective information sharing system among rural youth for facilitating timely and informed decision on important development factors. This may facilitate the proper utilization of available development opportunities for better living.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION.....	ii
COPYRIGHT	iii
DECLARATION	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	x
LIST OF TABLES.....	xv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xvii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Research Problem	1
1.2 Statement of the research problem	4
1.3 Research Objectives	6
1.3.1 Main Objective	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	6
1.4 Research Questions.....	6
1.5 Significance of the Research.....	7
1.6 Organization of the Proposal.....	7
CHAPTER TWO	9
LITERATURE REVIEW	9

2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	Conceptual Definitions	9
2.3	Theoretical Literature Review	14
2.3.1	Modernization Theory.....	14
2.3.2	Dependency Theory	16
2.3.3	World Systems Theory	17
2.3.4	Globalization Theory	18
2.3.5	The Push-Pull Theory to Rural Urban Migration.....	19
2.3.6	The New Economic Theory to Rural-Urban Migration	20
2.4	Empirical Literature Review.....	22
2.4.1	What Drives Rural Out-Migration? Insights from Kosovo.....	22
2.4.2	Rural-Urban Migrants and Urban Employment in Ghana, a Case Study Of Rural Migrants from Northern Region to Kumasi.....	24
2.4.3	Determinants of Rural Income in Tanzania: An Empirical Approach.....	26
2.4.4	Poverty and Development in Tanzania: A discussion note	27
2.5	Policy review	29
2.5.1	National Youth Development Policy (2007) Review	29
2.6	Research Gap	31
2.7	Conceptual and Theoretical Frameworks	32
2.7.1	Conceptual Framework	32
2.7.2	Theoretical Framework	33
	CHAPTER THREE.....	35

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Introduction	35
3.2 Research Design	35
3.3 Study Area.....	37
3.4 Population of the Study.....	39
3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Design	39
3.5.1 Sample Size	39
3.5.2 Sampling Design	41
3.6 Data Collection.....	41
3.6.1 Primary Data	42
3.6.2 Secondary Data	42
3.7 Data Collection Tools.....	43
3.7.1 Questionnaire	43
3.7.2 Documentary Review	44
3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data.....	45
3.9 Data Analysis.....	46
CHAPTER FOUR	49
PRESENTATIONS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	49
4.1 Introduction	49
4.2 Encouraging Rural Development	51
4.3 Encouraging Youth Investments around Their Native Areas.....	52

4.7	Satisfaction on Youth Involvements in Recognition and Utilization of Development Opportunities.....	54
4.8	Impacts of Youth Rural-Urban Migration among Communities.....	55
4.9	Influence of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Growth.....	56
4.10	Inspiration of Rural-Urban Migration among Rural Youth.....	57
4.11	Urban Pull Factors	58
4.12	Rural Push Factors.....	60
4.13	Development Sectors	61
CHAPTER FIVE		66
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....		66
5.1	Summary.....	66
5.2	Recommendations	67
5.2.1	Encourage Rural Development	67
5.2.2	Create Conducive Local Youth Investments Opportunities	68
5.2.3	Ensure Proper Utilization of Available Economic Resources in Rural Areas.....	69
5.2.4	Assess the Effects of Rural-Urban Migration for both Rural and Urban Areas.....	70
5.2.5	Encourage Proper and Effective Information Sharing Among Rural Community	70
5.3	Conclusion	71
5.4	Recommendations for Further Studies	72

REFERENCES	74
APPENDICES.....	79

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Modified Table on Overall Trend in Urbanization in Tanzania	34
Table 4.1: Number of Migrants and Net-Migration by Regions in Tanzania	39
Table 4.1: Research Respondent's Distribution by Gender	49
Table 4.2: Research Respondent's Distribution by age	49
Table 4.2: Research Respondent's Distribution by Education Levels	50
Table 4.3: Encouraging Rural Development.....	52
Table 4.4: Encouraged Youth Investments around Their Native Areas	53
Table 4.5: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Recognitions	54
Table 4.6: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Utilization.....	54
Table 4.7: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Recognitions and Utilization	54
Table 4.8: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Recognitions and Utilization	55
Table 4.9: Responses on Impacts of Youth Rural-Urban Migration among Communities	56
Table 4.10: Influence of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Growth	57
Table 4.11: Rural-Urban Migration Inspiration among Rural Youth.....	58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1: Kigoma Population and Distribution Map	38
Figure 4.1: Pie Chart Showing Urban Pull Factors	59
Figure 4.2: Rural Push Factors	60
Figure 4.3: Pie chart showing the development sectors.....	62

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DED	District Executive Director
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
IAMCR	International Association for Media and Communication Research
LDC	Low Developed Countries
OUT	The Open University of Tanzania
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TCRS	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
US	United States

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Research Problem

The concept of rural development was borne in the context of agriculture and for a long time it involved agricultural development since 1970s, the concept has become more definite in its interpretation and it is being regarded as a design to improve the economic and social life especially by extending benefits of development to the poorest, small farmers, tenants and landless. Rural development means overall improvement of quality of life for rural people. It is about reduction of poverty, increasing productivity, providing basic services like health, education, drinking water, sanitation, extending infrastructure, attempt to reverse distorted land distribution and ownership and host of other aspects restoring inequality, exploitation and deprivation in any conceivable sense.

Rural development as a concept for planning and executing changes in rural areas is based on the assumption that production increases and social improvements are not mutually exclusive, but on the contrary, are mutually strengthening. The relationship between the two is complemented so heavily that development on one front cannot proceed beyond a point, without a simultaneous or prior change in the other by ensuring the greater degree of involvements in the development processes.

Nowadays, rural development is interfered with different factors including youth rural-urban migration which reduces rural labor forces towards achieving rural development.(Robert E.B, 2007). This implies that sex of the respondents influences their decision to migrate from the rural area to urban area. As according to Alarima,

C.I. (2018), it is revealed earlier that, majority of the migrants are male who are perceived to be the head and bread winners of their families, hence there is pressure on them to move to urban areas for economic empowerment to take care of their family members. As reported by Ajero et al. (2013), the major reason for this dominance of male involved in rural urban migration is because there is more pressure on the males to succeed. Therefore, the males usually migrate earlier in life and when they have stabilized, they may come back to take their family members or to marry.

According to Alarima, C.I. (2018), it was further revealed that rural-urban migration leads to underdevelopment of rural communities. This is because in most rural communities, community efforts are used in providing most infrastructures used among the people. In addition, it was exposed that the persistent use of child labor in agricultural production increases if rural-urban migration is not controlled and labor force for farm work reduces due to migration. With the same weight, reduction in agricultural production is inevitable if action is not taken to curb the rate at which the youth migrate. The effects of rural urban migration can be felt in area of the workload on the farm, decreased number of potential workers in the villages, increased vulnerability mostly for the older generation, emotional effects and economic effects for the households

It is also supported in the work of Fapohunda (2002) which writes that, mass movement of the people from the rural areas to cities brings about rural depopulation. As a result of depopulation, rural residents are dealing with much uncertainty while adapting to a rapidly changing way of life. Many do not know how

long they will continue to live in their communities, while others wonder how many more neighbors and relatives will move away. Young people often have to choose between staying where they are, which often limits their employment options, and pursuing an unknown future in a strange city or town (Jenny Higgins, 2008).

According to Ida Karlsson, (2008), who writes about urbanization, urban poverty and survival politics in Tanzania, the primary motives for migration in developing countries are raised from the discontent of an unfulfilled existence where migration often takes place depending on economic factors, for example the search for waged employment, education and health services. Although, the first move often seems to be dependent on other factors such as the search for education and work training and on family ties.

Many rural inhabitants imagine that, the cities are the places where people get a high income and better living standards and that these imagined factors motivates people to migrate. It is argued that urban growth in Tanzania is a result of the expansion of the health care system. When the health system is expanded and more people get access to medical service the mortality rate decrease, especially among newborns and the birth rate increases. People's health also depends on the access to clean water and nutrition. When access to medical services, clean water and nutrition is unequally spread among people, will influence some of them to migrate to areas where they can get access to these amenities.

In accordance to rural development strategy, rural development concerns geographical areas in which primary production takes place and where populations

are found in varying densities. These areas are characterized by activities related to primary and secondary processing, marketing and services that serve rural and urban populations. Therefore, rural development concerns a wide range of farm and non-farm activities. In order to achieve rural development, the linkage between rural and close by small towns and urban centers is crucial. For operationalization of the rural development strategy, therefore rural areas include villages and small towns and nearby urban centers (URT, 2001).

1.2 Statement of the research problem

Despite the number of efforts dedicated by different organs and bodies in improving the developments of rural communities, still a number of opportunities have not been recognized to the essence that, a great number of youth who are the key labor forces towards rural developments are leaving their rural dwellings to urban settings of Tanzania in search of improved social services like schools, health facilities, good jobs, business capital and sites, adequate, clean and safe water supplies and electricity. This situation goes contrary to Tanzania Development Vision (TDV 2025) which explains that, come 2025, the five main attributes of the vision will be achieved, which are; (i) High quality livelihood (ii) Peace, stability and unity (iii) Good governance (iv) A well-educated and learning society and (v) A competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits (TDV 2025).

Youth movement from rural to urban settings is influenced by two main aspects called “pull factor” and “push factor”. Pull factors are those which make a people to leave the place where their living and establish new life in new places. This can be influenced by lack of employment opportunities, extremely poverty situations,

hunger and other poor living conditions. Push factor are those, which drive or force people to move from rural to urban settings for the search of better life and improved social services. This is associated with lack of cultural, social, and economic opportunities in most of the rural areas. For these reasons, youth tend to move from rural to urban areas equally because they are “pushed” away from rural areas and because their “pulled” to the urban areas. (Lerise, 2001). Most of urban areas have many attractions to youth that is why they are pulled from rural areas to urban where they can easily access employment opportunities, business opportunities, better education, and improved healthcare hence high standard of life. In rural areas, the situation is the reciprocal of that in urban areas, so the environment creates a natural push factor and their involuntarily forced to move to urban areas (Mbonile, 2002).

The ages between 15 and 24 is a crucial development life phase, during which some major life tasks are expected to be accomplished or at least begun. Youths constitute the most significant part of the world population. They are the most active, diligent, creative, contributive, innovative and energetic people. Young people are expected to establish a sense of personal identity and become progressively more independent of parents. They move from school into the workforce, either directly or via further education or training. Youth development and empowerment are vital stages in life for building the human capital that allows young people to avoid poverty and possibly lead to a more fulfilling life. (Olaleye, 2012).

The purpose of this research was to explore if there are unrecognized sustainable development opportunities among youth in rural settings of Tanzania which when recognized and fully utilized might contribute to the rural development and reduce

the number of youth (labor forces) migrations from rural to urban settings of Tanzania and other African Countries by suggesting ways on creating and utilizing both social and economic opportunities in their natural rural settings which will facilitate and speed up the rural development for present and future generations.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this study was to examine if there are unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of Tanzania, analyze their effects on youth rural-urban migrations and suggest ways of mitigating them.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of Tanzania
- ii. To explore the pull and push factors contributing to youth rural-urban migrations
- iii. To analyse the effects of unrecognized development opportunities on youth rural-urban migration and suggest ways of mitigating them.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. To what extent were the development opportunities unrecognized among rural youth?
- ii. What were the factors influencing rural-urban migration among youth?
- iii. To what extent did youth rural-urban migrations affect rural development?

1.5 Significance of the Research

This study added more information about the unrecognized development opportunities among youth in rural areas and how they contributed to youth rural-urban migration which in turn had effects on rural developments. The study went further to suggesting ways on mitigating the negative factors and maximizing the positive factors for enhancing the rural development perspectives. It was also examined the role of the government and non-governmental bodies and individuals on recognizing and utilizing the development opportunities in rural areas and how it contributed in reducing the stated problem.

The study findings are expected to help decision makers to make informed decisions concerning youth rural-urban migrations at all levels like local, district, regional and national wise by considering the study findings and recommendations on breaking or narrowing the socio-economic gap among rural and urban settings through different planned and implemented projects including the effectively and efficiently implementation of the Tanzania National Youth Development Policy, 2007 by direct involvements of youth and other stakeholders of the same missions and visions.

1.6 Organization of the Proposal

The organization of this study proposal contains five chapters. The first chapter focused on the introduction which contained description of the background to the problem, statement of the problem, the establishment of research objectives and research questions, the rationale and the organization of the study proposal. Chapter two presented literature review which covered conceptual definitions of important terms of the study, theoretical and empirical literature review and established the

existing research gap and the theoretical framework which provided an overview of the main constructs used in the study.

Chapter three presented the research materials and methodology, research paradigm, research variables, research design and approach/strategy, research timeline and ethics, the study area, population and sample size, sampling procedures, methods and technique, data collection methods, techniques and instruments, data analysis plan and processing procedure. Chapter four of this study, presents all the research findings and discussions as it concerns which creates a room for a reader to understand well about the main objective of a study and how the solution was reached.

Lastly is about chapter five which covers all the recommendations made to the audience including the government, community and other stakeholder as according to the study findings and discussions and also recommends the areas for further studies following this study and its report.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presented literature review which covered the already existing conceptual definitions, theoretical and empirical literature reviews as part of establishing the existing research gap in relation to the research topic. The basis of the theoretical and empirical literature reviews laid within the limits of the existing knowledge of the concept and perspectives on examining the unrecognized development opportunities among rural youth for encouraging sustainable rural developments.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1 Rural

The term “rural” conjures widely shared images of farms, ranches, villages, small towns, and open spaces. Yet, when it comes to distinguishing rural from urban places, researchers and policymakers employ a dizzying array of definitions. The use of multiple definitions reflects the reality that rural and urban is multidimensional concepts, making clear-cut distinctions between the two is difficult. Is population density the defining concern, or is its geographic isolation? Is its small population size that makes it necessary to distinguish rural from urban? If so, how small is rural? Because the U.S. is a nation in which so many people live in areas that are not clearly rural or urban, seemingly small changes in the way rural areas are defined can have large impacts on who and what are considered rural. (Cromartie, J., & Bucholtz, S. 2008).

Researchers and policymakers share the task of choosing appropriately from among the more than two dozen rural definitions currently used by Federal agencies. For example, research on suburban development and its effect on rural real estate prices would probably define rural differently than a study designed to track and explain economic and social changes affecting rural people and places. Programs developed to address the unique problems that small rural governments face will not necessarily target the same rural areas as will programs that are developed to help rural businesses operating in credit-constrained markets.

The key is to use a rural-urban definition that best fits the needs of a specific activity, recognizing that any simple dichotomy hides a complex rural-urban continuum, with very gentle gradations from one level to the next. Delineating a precise line between rural and urban America that best serves the purpose, given the complexity of today's settlement patterns, involves answering two questions: (i). Is a given urban entity defined in terms of its administrative boundaries, its land-use patterns, or its economic influence (ii). What is the minimum population size for an entity to be considered rural? (Cromartie, J., & Bucholtz, S. 2008). Additionally, according to National Geography, a rural area is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people. A rural area's population density is very low compared to urban areas.

2.2.2. Urban

According to Whittacker, (1982), urban is defined as an area comprising all territories and housing units in urbanized area and in places 2,500 and more persons

in un-urbanized area. As per Oxford dictionary, urban is defined as in, relating to a town or city.

2.2.3 Migration

According to Johnson Hopkins University, (2006), migration is a geographical movement of people across specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or a semi-permanent residence (refugees are not considered as migrants)

2.2.4 Youth

The UN, for statistical consistency across regions, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States. All UN statistics on youth are based on this definition. According to Oxford dictionary youth is defined as those persons between childhoods to adult ages. The Pan-African Youth Charter (2006) defines youth or young people as every human being between the ages of 15 and 30 years. Considering the transitional nature of youth that is influenced by social, economic, political, cultural and others factors, this definition does not exclude youth or young people below and above the specified age-range who may be engaged in this transition. In Tanzania; Youth is defined as young men and women from the age group of 15 to 35. (National Youth Development Policy, 2007).

2.2.5 Development

According to Oxforddictionaries.com, Development is a specified state of growth or advancement; a new and advanced product or idea; an event constituting a new stage in a changing situation Development is 'Good change' (Chambers, 1997), but

this is not as straightforward as it sounds. For example, who decides which change is good? Development is explained in three ways; (i) Development as a vision; a vision or description of how desirable a society is. The Visions of development briefing explores these further (ii) Development as a historical process, this social change that takes place over long periods of time due to inevitable processes. For example, arguments have been made that both capitalism and communism are unavoidable results of progress and (iii) Development as an action; this is a deliberate effort to change things for the better future. For example, providing food aid to alleviate hunger (Thomas, 2000).

Meaning of development is growth or evolution, stage of advancement in the context of rural background it means developing better physical, social and economic conditions of a specific group of people, the rural poor living in the rural areas. This group includes small scale farmers, tenants, small business individuals, entrepreneurs and the landless individuals.

According to UNDP (1990) first Human Development Report, Development is ‘a process of enlarging people’s choices. The fundamental idea is that different people value different outcomes and that choice itself is essential. Development is a multi-dimensional concept. The original notion of human development focused on (i) leading a long and healthy life, (ii) being educated and (iii) enjoying a decent standard of living. Other relevant dimensions include democratic participation and security from violence, as reflected, for instance, in the broad scope of the SDGs (UNGA 2015).

Development is both individual and systemic. The current well-being of individuals matters, but so does the distribution of well-being and the capacity of economic, political and social systems to provide the circumstances for that well-being on a sustainable, long-term basis (Barder 2012).

2.2.6 Rural Development

Rural development can be defined as “an integrated development of the area and the people through optimum development and utilization of local resources-physical, biological and human and by bringing about necessary institutional, structural, and attitudinal changes of rural public.” The ultimate objective is of improving quality of life of ‘rural poor’ and the ‘rural weak’ of our country. Thus, rural development means the process of improving basic needs, increasing productivity and employment facilities and developing potentials of rural resources through integration of spatial, functional and temporal aspects. Development of rural area means, development of the people living in rural areas through implementation of various rural developmental schemes.

The objectives of development include sustained increase in per capita output and incomes, expansion of productive employment and greater equity in the distribution of the benefits of growth. Rural development over the years has emerged as “a strategy designed to improve the economic, social and cultural life of specific group of people as well as living in rural areas”. Increased employment, higher productivity, and higher income as well as ensuring minimum acceptable levels of food, clothing, shelter, education and health in the main objectives of rural development. Thus, rural development means, development of infrastructure. “Rural

development must constitute a major part of development strategy if a larger segment of those in greatest need are to benefit (Aziz Sartaj, 1978).

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

The purpose of theoretical review was to examine the extent of theories that has been executed in regard to the research problem, concept and phenomena. The theoretical literature review helped to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them with the new research problem, to what extent did the existing theories have been investigated, and to develop new hypotheses to be tested in the study.

2.3.1 Modernization Theory

Modernization Theory has been defined as a theory that uses a systematic process to move underdeveloped countries to a more sophisticated level of development. It is a US and European-centric normative model of development. The focus of Modernization Theory is cultural change directed at institutional structures in non-industrialized countries. Modernization Theory explains inequality within or between states by identifying different values, systems and ideas held by different nation states.

Modernization Theory emerged in the late 1950s when it appeared as a North American political scientists' reaction to the incipient failure of many of the prescriptions of development economists. While Modernization Theory stresses the importance of political development in the progress and climactic improvement of a nations' economic standing, it also acknowledges social and cultural reforms. It

should be added also that Modernization Theory is completely different from development economics, which is the first or basic model of development theory. Modernization is appropriate for political development, but also can be used for any liberal theories of modernization that appeared after 1945 targeting the nation-states of the Third World. Consequently, the focal point of Modernization Theory is on political development with levels of coverage that consider history, sociology, political sciences in general, and area studies.

It is a commonly held idea that the reason for the emergence of Modernization Theory was the freedom of Third World countries from colonization and the strategies employed during the Cold War by Western countries in order to prevent these countries from being controlled by communists. Modernization Theory treats development as a phased process which is in five identified stages, which give shape to the Modernization Theory of development:

- i. The traditional society;
- ii. Preconditions for take-off;
- iii. Take-off;
- iv. The road to maturity
- v. The age of mass consumption.

Traditional society was famous for a limited range of production. Such a society suffered from a false understanding of environmental capabilities and from a shortage of technology and advanced tools that produced a limitation in production. It represented a biased social classification pattern with the political point of focus on a specific region

2.3.2 Dependency Theory

Dependency Theory has been presented as a theory of development that improves Modernization Theory. It combines elements from a neo-Marxist theory and adopts a “revolution of under developed nation’s model”. The focus of this theory is the totality of society and social system periphery, which highlights the differences between imperialistic countries in the first world and underdeveloped countries. Dependency Theory explains these differences by focusing on regions and structural conditions in different nation states. Within Dependency Theory there are several strands of thought about the relationship between dominant and underdeveloped nations. There are several basic differences between classical Marxist theory and radical Dependency Theory.

For instance, according to radical Dependency Theory, the lack of equality in the “exchange” relation between the Third World and the capitalist countries is the source of First World surplus. This is in sharp contrast to what classical Marxism believes. In classical Marxist theory, the origin of surplus is considered to be in the capital-labor relation that exists in “production” itself. The two theories also have opposing views about the major basis of evaluation. Marxism considers “class” as the basic core of analytical study while Dependency Theory sees the “capitalist system” of the world as the main focal point of theoretical evaluation.

Marxist theory is able to recognize different production means everywhere in the world, but Dependency Theory limits itself to the capitalistic mode of production. While in Marxist theory there is a dynamic system of active production, in Dependency Theory the structure of development and underdevelopment is passive

and monotonous. Marxist theory emphasizes the progressive role of capitalist intervention in the Third World countries, while Dependency Theory views it as the main cause of their underdevelopment.

2.3.3 World Systems Theory

World Systems Theory uses other levels of quantitative analysis, though it admits that there is no set of processes in World Systems Theory that is applicable to all economies. World Systems Theory argues that international trade specialization and transfer of resources from less developed countries to developed countries (known as a core” countries) prevents development in less developed countries by making them rely on core countries and by encouraging peripheralization. World Systems Theory therefore views the world economy as an international hierarchy of unequal relations. A country can change its position in the global hierarchy with changes controlled by the “World System”. Relations between countries are similar to what developing theorists described. In other words, wealth is taken from semi-periphery or periphery zones to economies in the core countries.

World Systems Theory is a theory of development that deals with different forms of capitalism world-wid. It thus takes a world-centric view and focuses on the relationship between countries. This relationship is directed by culture through social change. World Systems Theory explains inequality by identifying different cultures and the role of the state in international connections. World Systems Theory is capitalism in its various forms in different parts of world, specifically since the 1960s. From this date onward, Third World countries tried to raise their levels of life-style and develop their overall situation. Such development started when

international trade interactions played an important and influential role compared to the national government roles and activities, which became less significant. Such international economic interrelations caused radical researchers to conclude that new practices in the economy of the World in capitalistic theory are very difficult to define, considering the limitations of the Dependency Theory point of view. Most theorists of World Systems Theory consider that, as a whole, this is the only theory that unites the socialist countries in the twentieth century.

2.3.4 Globalization Theory

Globalization is a theory of development that uses a global mechanism of greater integration with particular emphasis on the sphere of economic transactions. It is a US- and Europe-centric positive model of development whose feature is the spread of capitalism around the globe. The focus of Globalization Theory is communication and international ties, with these ties directed at cultural and economic factors in communication systems. Globalization Theory explains inequality by identifying cultural and economic factors in global connection. There are two major meanings of the word “Globalization”. One deals with the word as an event when a sense of interdependence occurs throughout different countries of the world in different aspects of communication, trade, and finance.

The other meaning that has been applied to the concept of Globalization considers it as a theory of economic development with the supposition of widespread unification among different countries. This integration is believed to have an effective influence on the development of economies and on the improvement in social indicators.

As far as the term Globalization is concerned, it includes degrees of change in theories. For example, Globalization has transformed theory concerning development effort and its different definitions, which is specific to every developing country. It can therefore be considered a theory of economic development which provides constructive suggestions about the ways in which developing countries can achieve the positive, beneficial effects of developed countries. However, one can witness the problems that have been produced by Globalization in developing countries.

2.3.5 The Push-Pull Theory to Rural Urban Migration

This theory focuses on the stimulation of roles of two hegemonic and holistic factors situating in two different geographical areas. The sense is that for migration to occur, there are factors what he called them the push and pull factors that stimulate different types of migration by human population including rural to urban migration. In their nature, these two factors are operating interdependently in that the push factors even to be a push factor, there should be some pull factors in other extremely point.

In a simple thinking, one might consider that there is homogeneity of geography and hence, all push factors are available out there. In this case, there is no pull factor; thus, the functionality of this theoretical approach fails. In rational thinking, geography is not homogenous in all aspects or it is relatively different in terms of factors of migration. For example, the symmetry of political turmoil geography is relatively stable geography where in the former case the push factors are perpetuated and in the other case pull, factors are established.

To secure their peace, to be economical and living better life people then tend to move from unstable to stable areas in macro, medium and micro levels. The two geographic areas as Lee outlined above, are places of origin and destination. The places of origin are the powerhouse for push factors, which are negative forcing factors that propel people to migrate. In their nature, these factors are more powerful and include; acute poverty, population pressure, political suppression, resource scarcity, retarded development and increasing rate of unemployment. The pull factors on the other hand are positive in their nature and attract people to migrate towards them and it is because of this that they determine decisions to be held among migrants in relations with what is available and not available in places of their origin. Geographically, pull factors in the case of internal rural-urban migration are located in urban areas, which relatively are better in all aspects in developing nations.

Considering the push factors is perhaps enough to know that the pull factors include; better employment, relative peace, political freedom, human right protection, better institutions, right of land acquisitions and ownerships and access to better and improved infrastructure. However, it is not necessarily mean that, these positive factors fully afford what migrants need in destination towns and cities. For example, in urban areas the cost of living is very high compared to rural areas but migrants tolerate it in the long term as they get more income from the available better-paid employments.

2.3.6 The New Economic Theory to Rural-Urban Migration

Many migration theories are elusive on rural-urban migrations and clear to international migration. However, it does not necessarily mean that these

international migration theories do not have similar relevance to internal migration and hence, researchers who are focusing on internal migration have been trying to understand how these migration theories are applicable to internal migration. For example, the neoclassical economic theory of migration assumed that there is disequilibrium of labor and demand across geography usually between countryside and cities or development and underdevelopment regions. This is also happening to rural-urban migration, the push-pull theory assumes that the push factors available in place of origin force international migrants to leave their specific place of birth. The same is true that in rural urban migration, the diverse push factors rural segment of the people to migrate towards nearest towns and cities.

In understanding the economic theory of migration, it is important first to understanding the limitations of neoclassical economy of migration theories. Since the new economy of migration theory is developed to give answer for the critical limitations of the former neoclassical approach, which stands with the premises that, individual migrants are rational economic men who migrate to only maximize their financial capital, and in turn, the process migration later keeps labor equilibrium exist between sending and receiving areas.

This process eventually brings improvements of citizens in both areas since there are balanced employment opportunities among them. Unlike the neoclassical theory, the new economic migration theory assumes that migrants in addition to making rational choice their socio-economic status, they also share risks faced by their large communities, village and families. The decision to make migration real is held by

not only with individual migrants but also with their guardians, community members, households and others who directly or indirectly benefit from outcomes of the migration which is usually perceived as remittances.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

In any research, the empirical literature review is usually the second chapter of the proposal. This aims at demonstrating the candidate's thorough understanding of the study which is going to be conducted. Also, this area shows that, the problem being studied has not been done before or not executed enough in a way that, all related problems are solved during the previous studies. This following part will dig into the empirical literatures to support the research problems and it will divide the review into three parts, those literatures conducted worldwide, literatures conducted in around African continent and literature conducted around Tanzania regions.

2.4.1 What Drives Rural Out-Migration? Insights from Kosovo

Rising levels of domestic and international migration, in absolute if not relative terms characterize contemporary societies, with the International Organization for Migration 2018, estimating that in 2017 there were 257.7 million international migrants. This was a 63% increase compared with 1990, which in turn was double the figure recorded in 1980. In the European Union (EU), permanent legal migration from outside the EU is now equivalent to what is recorded in the United States, i.e. about one million a year. Within Europe, out-migration has been highest from the poorest regions and countries in the east and south of the region, most of which were previously governed by socialist/communist regimes.

Rural areas, that are most reliant on agriculture as a source of income and employment, have been particularly affected as they suffer from structural underdevelopment and a lack of alternative, non-farm job opportunities. Out-migration can have a considerable and negative impact on rural communities. For instance, the disappearance of smaller family farms in the USA resulted in the decline or even death of some rural towns and communities (Moore, 2001).

Research in Moldova documents villages where over half of school-aged children have at least one parent working abroad with their care left to grandparents or other relatives. This is an unfortunate situation, with a social cost, particularly in terms of the educational achievement and emotional welfare of children left behind by migrants. Migration also may adversely affect agricultural output and efficiency, particularly in the absence of perfect substitutes for lost household labor. Previous research for Kosovo established that rural out-migration negatively impacts on farm technical efficiency, an effect amplified for households with better educated adult males.

Against this backdrop, Kosovo is an interesting case study. Kosovo's population appears to be very mobile considering both international and domestic migration. Kosovo's international migration is one of the highest in the world, since every third or fourth household has at least one member living and working abroad. The largest flow of migrants (forced ones) occurred during the armed conflict in the late 1990s. Half of the two million then residents of Kosovo were refugees or internally displaced. The armed conflict also intensified rural–urban migration as its effect on the destruction of houses was greater in rural areas.

However, migration continued in the post-conflict period with official estimates suggesting that 27% of migrants left Kosovo during peaceful time, with the rural population continuing to decline. Migration out of rural areas is much higher (in terms of the percentage of the population) than for urban areas, reflecting the pull of greater and better paid employment opportunities elsewhere. Some rural migrants relocate to urban areas, particularly the capital Pristina, while others work abroad. One of the reasons for the latter is that while the armed conflict ended officially in 1999, Kosovo remains beset by political instability and weak public institutions. For instance, the Corruption Perceptions Index, which orders countries based on how corrupt a country's public sector is perceived to be, ranks Kosovo at 103rd place out of 168 countries (Sauer, J., Gorton, M., & Davidova, S. 2019).

2.4.2 Rural-Urban Migrants and Urban Employment in Ghana, a Case Study Of Rural Migrants from Northern Region to Kumasi

The rural urban migration is influenced by different challenges including lack of employment opportunities, environmental changes, forced labor, agricultural risks, colonial and post-colonial policies, poverty and lack to education and health facilities. Throughout human history, migration has been employed as a primary strategy for better opportunities of prosperity and survival. In sub-Saharan Africa, that important factors compelling rural out-migration are; lack of decent rural employment opportunities, limited or non-existence access to credit, resources and markets, and lack of appeal and viability of traditional agricultural work. The decision to migrate in Ghana is usually a response to a combination of many factors from economic, social and political to environmental factors

Rural poverty manifested in low agricultural incomes, poor productivity and underemployment are pushing many migrants out of rural areas towards areas with greater opportunities. Also, the need to purchase requirements for the preparations towards marriage and socio-cultural factors drive immigration in Ghana. Additionally, other important causes of rural-urban migration are environmental-related factors and particularly climate changes, as evidenced in the greater part of Africa. In the period from 1960 to 2000, variations in climate have been responsible for a displacement of 2.25 million people in sub-Saharan Africa. The problem is particularly severe for countries, such as Ghana, that depend mostly on the agricultural sector. In east and horn of Africa reported that floods and droughts led to the decline of livestock and agricultural economy, thus influencing urban migration.

In Ghana, found lack of adequate rainfall and the consequent difficulties in coping with life and many family responsibilities as a major reason why most men left their villages to cities. Though economic reasons are critical factors underpinning movements of rural residents to urban areas, the search for better social services such as good drinking water, electricity, health and education facilities also influence this drift in African countries. Exaggerated expectations of high quality of city life act to pull rural residents out of their locality.

Migrants in cities make use of cultural capital to cope with financial constraints, unemployment and unreliable shelter threats, including engagement in informal sector activities, as evidenced by some unskilled rural migrants in Cape Town city, South Africa. To cope with financial hardship, migrants generally opt for cheap items, visiting inexpensive, second hand shopping centers, and only spending on

basic items such as food and not fashion items. In Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria, found rural migrants in cities also employ similar coping strategies. Furthermore, rural migrants also rely on friends and relatives for job seeking and shelter support, particularly during their first days in urban areas as have been observed among rural urban migrants in South African cities and East African cities of Kampala-Uganda, Nairobi-Kenya, Kigali-Rwanda, Bujumbura-Burundi and Dar es Salaam in Tanzania (Alhassan A. Y. 2017).

2.4.3 Determinants of Rural Income in Tanzania: An Empirical Approach

Despite many initiatives to reduce rural poverty in Tanzania in the last ten years, rural incomes have not improved significantly. Rural poverty remains a critical economic problem. Despite the implementation of many rural development strategies in recent decades, rural incomes have not improved significantly. The question is why rural income has remained low and rural poverty continues to be a critical economic problem for Tanzania. While many reports have focused on the status of poverty in urban and rural areas, there is a gap in information on the specific causes of low income at both household and community levels.

Because a strong correlation exists between income and poverty, it is necessary to examine determinants of rural income to better inform poverty reduction strategies. Causes of low income in rural areas are diverse, ranging from those confined to individual households to those extending to the community at large. In some instances, households may be able to avoid or overcome household-level constraints to improve income. These improvements act to increase the private benefits that accrue to individual households, but personal efforts alone may not suffice.(REPOA,

2010).

2.4.4 Poverty and Development in Tanzania: A discussion note

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025, which was issued in 1999, reflects in broad terms the development paradigms underpinning policies of the Mkapagovernment. Besides furthering the present condition of peace, stability andnational unity, the Vision visualizes high quality livelihoods and eradication of extreme poverty as the main goals. The main modality of the Vision is economic growth: “The quality of livelihood should be raised by increasing the level of productivity in all sectors”. Unless the Tanzanian economy becomes more productive and competitive in an increasingly global and liberalized market, the vision of “high quality livelihood” is not tenable.

The target is framed as 8 per cent GDP growth per annum. The Vision’s examination of the current state of affairs draws a picture of a deeply entrenched dependency syndrome – dependency on foreign aid and dependency on the state, an inefficient public sector, and failures in governance. A transformed educational system is seen as the number one agent that will change this picture. Although it is a goal by 2025 to eradicate “abject poverty”, the concept of poverty has no central place in the Vision. There is no mention of any particular social policies needed to achieve this.

The concept of equality is discussed primarily in the context of gender and race. Although it is mentioned that “distribution in society must be equitable” , it is fair to read this political manifest as a confirmation of the major shift which has taken place over the years from the ideological position of the Arusha Declaration of 1967,

which placed egalitarianism and social development at the forefront. It is noteworthy that the Vision does not use the concept of citizens' rights, although it reiterates the International Development Targets formulated for basic needs fulfillment. There is little emphasis, however, on what policies may be required to safeguard against a deepening of poverty among those who fail to benefit from new opportunities. This is, in other words, not a welfare state manifesto – the goal is first and foremost to create opportunities. The challenge is how to translate opportunities into a poverty reduction strategy.

This liberal vision of current Tanzanian politics can be seen as a pragmatic adjustment to new realities. The state can no longer aspire to have the role implied by the vision from Arusha, for three main reasons: (1) it has lost much of its legitimacy in the general public; (2) it does not have and is not likely to get the financial resources required; and (3) global deregulation curtails the possibilities of the state to control the economy. Nonetheless, a political strategy for reducing poverty requires addressing minimum rights and safeguards as well as opportunities, and often the policymaking process gets torn between these two concerns. Too many rights may inhibit opportunities, and maximizing opportunities may take place at the expense of basic rights.

The National Poverty Eradication Strategy adopted in early 1998 did not solve this contradiction, and the more recent Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (March 2000) is clearly putting more emphasis on creating opportunities than safeguarding minimum basic rights. (Alf M. J & Arve O, 2000).

2.5. Policy review

2.5.1 National Youth Development Policy (2007) Review

The need for the Youth Policy cannot be over emphasized particularly at this point in time when youth together with parents and society in general are living and operating in a world of fast changing economies, technologies, culture, value and orientations. Tanzania is among the countries undergoing the development changes whose manifestations include dwindling economies, failure of the once established community system of youth upbringing, deprived of human dignity, guidance and counseling. In this world of Science and Technology, youth are crucial resources now and for the future development. Youth are catalyst and our development depend on how youth issues are addressed in policy frameworks, therefore there is a need of preparing youth to be good citizens who can make proper decision, entrepreneurs, and make them engaged fully in all aspects of social, economic and political development process.

Youth policy is multi-sectoral tool which gives direction to youth, development partners and stakeholders to contribute to the youth development. Therefore, major question to ask include: How far does youth know the National Youth Development Policy of 2007? How the policy does achieve in overcoming youth challenges since its inception? As stakeholders, what are the roles of youth in the implementation of the National Youth Development Policy?

Like all other policies in Tanzania, the 2007 National Youth Development Policy lacks a very fundamental statement. In no Tanzanian policy is there a statement which gives an 'Afrocentric' operational definition of what it means to be a human

person? The conceptualization of the human person will determine how you approach issues concerning living as a human being, whether economically, politically, culturally, socially, etc. In other words, we can say that so you view the human person, so you plan how to develop that human person.

Now, the 2007 National Youth Development Policy, exactly like other Tanzanian policies, because of the lack of an original and authentic policy philosophy, has been influenced by Euro-centric individualistic liberalism. Sections 3.1 and 3.2 indicate the tension, between an African perspective and a Western/Euro-Atlantic perspective, in determining who a young person are in terms of the individual's age. For that reason, the role of the two traditional and cultural institutions, which are the most socially effective in the proper development of the African youth, has hardly been treated. These institutions are the school and the family.

Although something has been mentioned about culture in section 3.20, it has been done so without placing it in the family ambient. One cannot talk about youth cultural development if one does not point out the role of the family in that endeavor. As for the school, it has been alluded to in section 3.23, but with a lop-sided emphasis in the direction of reproductive health, as if the youth is only a human reproductive system. Again, in section 3.24 on 'Youth, Education and Training', that lop-sidedness has been repeated: namely, treating the youths as if they were given education to become economically productive machines.

Indeed, our policies suffer from what is called 'philosophical poverty'. It has no fundamental premises about what it means to be a human person. From these

fundamental premises, a policy statement could be derived logically relating to a specific socioeconomic sector. The advantage of such premises is that integration and coordination of policy implementation becomes easy. As a matter of fact, it is interesting to note that in the 2007 National Youth Development no mention whatsoever has been made of the 2025 National Development Vision, and how it provides the direction for an appropriate youth development. This is the result of 'philosophical poverty' (Camillus D. N. Kassala, 2016).

2.6 Research Gap

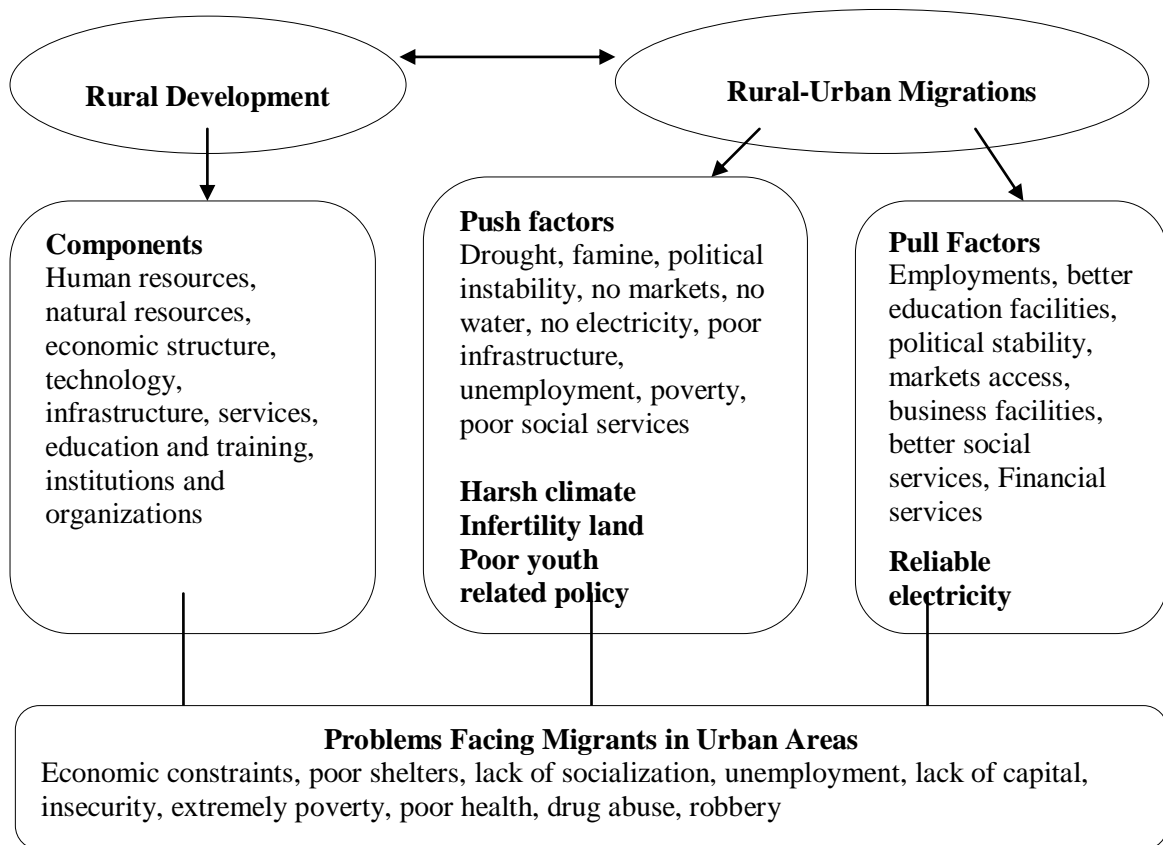
Many researches have exhausted much on rural development and how to facilitate the socio-economic growth of rural population and abandoning the connection between rural youth and rural development and the current growing perspectives of migrating from rural to urban settings of Tanzania, causes, effects and the ways to mitigate it. The large number of rural-urban migrants are youth who migrate from rural to urban settings for the same purposes of searching for standard life especially employments, businesses, electricity, reliable water supply, infrastructure, and also health and education facilities.

However, the prominent factor here is because of unrecognized development opportunities in the rural setting which will help them produce and access markets for their agricultural products. This will help them improve their life standards and discourage them from migrating from rural to urban settings. This study aimed at recognizing all development opportunities around rural settings of Tanzania and suggesting ways of full utilization for facilitating rural-development and reducing youth rural-urban migration as productive labor forces towards rural development.

2.7 Conceptual and Theoretical Frameworks

2.7.1 Conceptual Framework

It is a schematic representation showing the relationship between different types of variables involved in the study such as relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable. (Tidwell,2012). In Corry and Stella (2012) defined a conceptual framework as a visual or written product, one that “explains, either graphically or in narrative form, the main things to be studied—the key factors, concepts, or variables—and the presumed relationships among them” (p. 18).1. Conceptual framework is a network, or “a plane,” of interlinked concepts that together provide a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon or phenomena.



Source: researcher, 2029

People have certain basic needs; without which it would be impossible (or very difficult) for the basic necessities include food, clothes, shelter, basic literacy, primary health care and security of life and property. When any one or all of them are absent or in critically short supply, we may state that a condition of ‘absolute underdevelopment’ exists. Provision of the basic necessities of life to everybody is the primary responsibility of all economies, whether they are capitalist, socialist, or mixed. In this sense, we may claim that economic growth is a necessary condition for improvement of the ‘quality of life’ or rural people, which is rural development. (Agriinfoin, 2019).

2.7.2 Theoretical Framework

Rural development has a great connection with rural-urban migration especially for rural youth. These two concepts come in associations when rural-urban migration is increasing all over the world without an exclusion of the low developed countries including Tanzania. These two concepts have two different perceptions among different populations, where by in some areas rural development stands as an independent concept and rural-urban migration as dependent concept, but in some perspectives these concepts can be used interchangeably. For this reason, these two concepts depend on one another and as shown in the conceptual framework, the contributing components to both rural development and rural-urban migration have closer similarities.

This study tries to link these two concepts while connecting them with the most important group of “rural youth” whom are expected to be the “change agents” in rural developments though they have been encumbered by the “rural-urban

migration” as a new emerging style of fighting for poverty and which is fast growing all over the World especially in low developed countries (LDC) including Tanzania and the rest of African continent.

Overall trend of urbanization in Tanzania: Following the urbanization definition above, this table here shows urban and total population for mainland Tanzania for each census year.

Table 4.1: Modified Table on Overall Trend in Urbanization in Tanzania

Tanzania	1967 Census	1978 Census	1988 Census	2002 Census	2012 Census
Mainland Urban Population	685,092	2,257,921	3,999,882	7,554,838	12,701,238
Mainland total Population	11,975,757	17,036,499	22,507,047	33,461,849	43,625,354
Urbanization population	682,618	2,265,854	3,826,198	7,361,607	12,694,978
Urbanization Rate	5.7%	13.3%	17.8%	22.6%	29.1%

Source: PHC 2012

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

According to Rajasekar, *et al*, (2013); research is a systematic way to solve the problem. It is a science of studying how research will be carried out. Research methodology is the procedure by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena. It is the study of methods by which knowledge is gained; its aim is to give the work plan of the research. (Kothari, 2004), defines research methodology as a way to systematically solve the research problem. It is a science of studying how research is done scientifically. This chapter will present the methods and techniques which used in collecting and analyzing data for this study.

3.2 Research Design

According to Kothari, (2004). A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purposes with economic in procedure. It follows the task of defining the research problem, it is a decision regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or a research study constitute a research design. In fact, a research design is the conceptual structure within research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. As such the design includes an outline of what the researcher will be done from writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of data. Research design is a detailed plan that indicates all steps on how the scientific inquiry into the research problem will be conducted (Silverman, 2001).

In this study, a mixed research design method was employed; this helped in obtaining valid information for enriching the study results and facilitating the study report production. Mixed research method, focuses on collecting, analyzing by mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies. Its central premises are that, the use of both quantitative and qualitative approaches in combination provides a better understanding of research problems than either approach alone (Creswell, J. W, & Plano Clark, V. L., 2011).

Quantitative research method is regarded as a deductive approach towards research (Rovai., et al., 2014) It is contended that by subdividing this reality into smaller, manageable pieces, for the purposes of study, that this reality can be understood. It is within these smaller subdivisions that observations can be made and that hypotheses can be tested and reproduced with regard to the relationships among variables. This approach is epitomized by the researcher by putting forward a theory that is demonstrated within a specific hypothesis, which is then put to the test; conclusions can then be drawn with regard to this hypothesis, following a series of observations and an analysis of data (Rovai et al., 2014).

Quantitative research method, places emphasis upon exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2014). Denzin and Lincoln (2005) describe this approach as gaining a perspective of issues from investigating them in their own specific context and the meaning that individuals bring to them. It focuses upon drawing meaning from the experiences and opinions of participants; it pinpoints meaning, purpose or reality (Cohen et al., 2011 & Merriam, 2009).

Qualitative methods are usually described as inductive, with the underlying assumptions being that reality is a social construct that variables are difficult to measure, complex and intertwined, that there is a primacy of subject matter and that the data collected will consist of an insider's viewpoint (Rovai et al., 2014), make the point that this approach towards research, values individuality, culture and social justice which provides a content and context rich breadth of information which, although subjective in nature, is current (Tracy, 2013).

3.3 Study Area

As far as internal migration is concerned it showed that about 7.8 million Tanzanians were living outside the place of birth. This type of population redistribution in the country showed that there were regions which maintained their positive net migration in both 2002 and 2012 censuses and these included Arusha, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, Tabora, Manyara and Mjini Magharibi in Zanzibar. These regions managed to pull more migrants throughout the intercensal period because of strong economic activities as it is the case of Dar es Salaam City and Mjini Magharibi in Zanzibar. Other regions like Tabora and Manyara pulled more migrants because of the availability of land for settlements.

Moreover, there were regions like Rukwa, Kigoma and Kagera which relapsed to net migration loss because of the repatriation of refugees. The majority of the regions which have persistently shown a negative net migration in both censuses due to lack of employment opportunities or lack of land for settlement or due to an increase in population pressure with time, includes all regions in the South Corridor like Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and regions in semi-arid areas like Dodoma and

Singida. It includes periphery regions like Kigoma and Iringa and regions with high population pressure like Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Mwanza and Mara. (URT, 2015).

Kigoma region is among of the highly affected regions with out-migration among its population. In 2002 census, the in migrants were recorded to be 85, 424 people and the out- migrants were 238,345. While in 2012 census, the in-migrants were 98,412 and the out- Migrants were 337,996, with the net migrations of -152,921 and - 239,584 respectively compared to other regions of Tanzania (URT, 2015). Following this situation, this study aimed at identifying the effects of unrecognized development opportunities in rural areas which influences the rural-urban migration among youth.

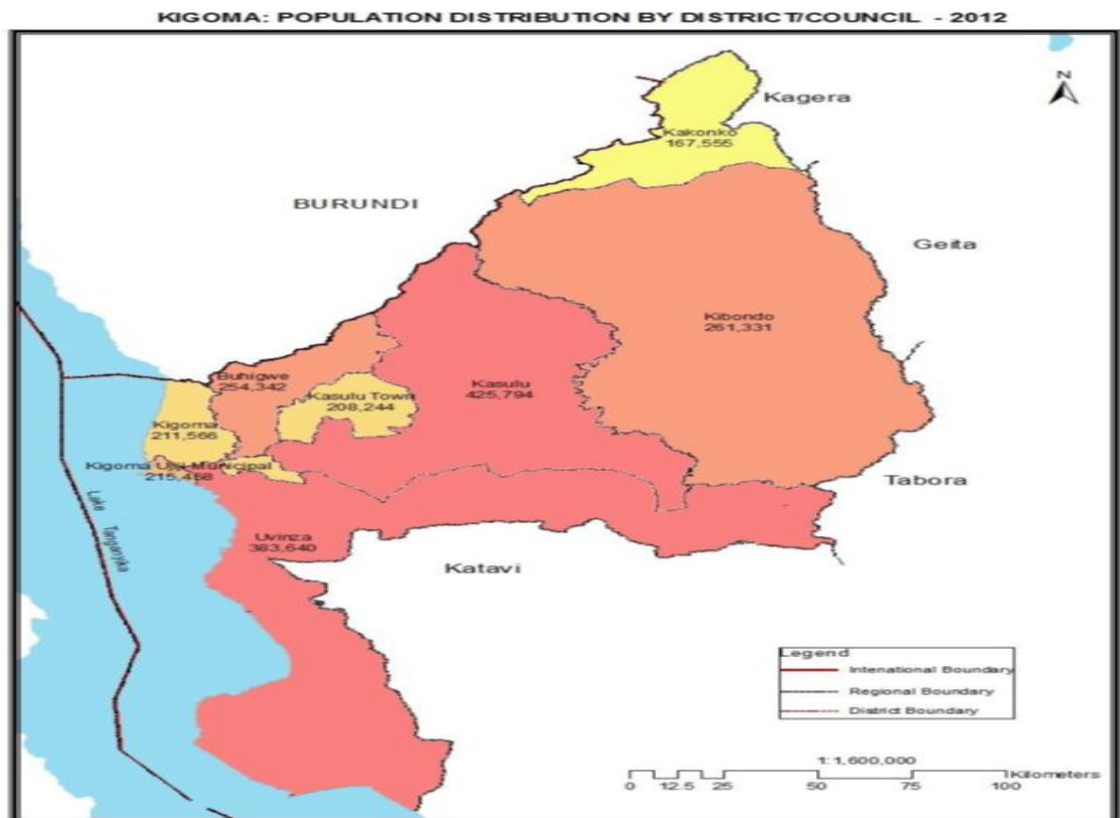


Figure 3.1: Kigoma Population and Distribution Map

Table 4.1: Number of Migrants and Net-Migration by Regions in Tanzania

Region	2002			2012		
	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migrants	In-Migration	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
Tanzania	5,304,209	5,304,209	0	7,354,920	7,354,920	0
Tanzania Mainland	5,044,080	5,050,913	-6,833	7,067,909	7,077,211	-9,302
Dodoma	139,808	321,276	-181,468	163,320	506,471	-343,151
Arusha	264,978	183,250	81,728	309,834	241,974	67,860
Kilimanjaro	148,238	411,735	-263,497	155,328	559,922	-404,594
Tanga	132,087	294,130	-162,043	165,301	462,644	-297,343
Morogoro	284,542	210,282	74,260	397,682	372,219	25,463
Pwani	189,204	245,454	-56,250	276,965	342,639	-65,674
Dar es Salaam	1,208,479	237,446	971,033	2,266,013	269,126	1,996,887
Lindi	100,020	179,293	-79,273	81,381	229,253	-147,872
Mtwara	53,102	186,911	-133,809	58,836	237,751	-178,915
Ruvuma	85,799	138,289	-52,490	82,657	145,028	-62,371
Iringa	79,869	299,189	-219,320	95,089	241,075	-145,986
Mbeya	239,644	171,692	67,952	271,674	225,993	45,681
Singida	104,623	255,894	-151,271	149,572	261,853	-112,281
Tabora	353,132	243,720	109,412	468,921	298,886	170,035
Rukwa	113,954	75,241	38,713	93,809	103,527	-9,718
Kigoma	85,424	238,345	-152,921	98,412	337,996	-239,584
Shinyanga	455,087	390,367	64,720	265,388	532,756	-267,368
Kagera	201,483	176,312	25,171	187,256	222,404	-35,148

Source: (URT, 2015)

3.4 Population of the Study

Population refers to a large group of people possessing one or more characteristics in common on which a researcher study focuses (Creswell, 2009). The population of study is defined as a group of subjects from whom the researcher expects to draw conclusions about the research topic (Kothari, 2004).

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Design

3.5.1 Sample Size

The sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. This is a major problem before a researcher. The size of sample

should neither be excessively large, nor too small. It should be optimum. An optimum sample is one which fulfills the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility. While deciding the sample size, researcher must determine the desired precision as also an acceptable confidence level for the estimate (Kothari, 2004).

The size of population variance needs to be considered as in case of larger variance usually a bigger sample is needed. The size of population must be kept in view for this also limits the sample size. The parameters of interest in a research study must be kept in view, while deciding the size of the sample. Costs too dictate the size of sample that we can draw. As such, budgetary constraint must invariably be taken into consideration when we decide the sample size (Kothari, 2004).

According to 2012 Population and Housing Census, Kakonko District Council has a total population of 167,555 people with 11 wards. In this study, Mugunzu ward was randomly selected among the wards to be the specific study area which has a total population of 11,920 people. According to Yamene, (1967:886), the sample size of the study was calculated to be 387 respondents as referred to the formula below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Whereby; n=Sample size required, N=Number of people in the population and e=Allowable error (%).

Due to the issues of time allocated and financial resource constraints, it is proposed that, only 100 respondents were involved in this study and this number was deemed to be appropriate as per Kalpana, (2011).

3.5.2 Sampling Design

According to Kothari, (2004), a sampling design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample. Sample design may as well lay down the number of items to be included in the sample i.e., the size of the sample. Sample design is determined before data are collected. There are many sample designs from which a researcher can choose. Some designs are relatively more precise and easier to apply than others. Researcher must select/prepare a sample design which should be reliable and appropriate for his study.

Sampling design is the frame work, or road map that serves as a basis for selection of a survey sample (Saunders et al., 2007). The sampling design is based on two broad categories which are probability sampling and non-probability sampling. This study employed a non-probability sampling using a purposive sampling strategy (convenience/judgmental strategy). This strategy enabled a researcher to conduct a selectively or subjectively strategy by simply looking at the convenience or willingness of the respondents to participate in the study. Purposive or judgmental sampling enabled the researcher to use his judgment to select cases that enabled him to answer the research questions and to meet the objectives (Saunders et al., 2007).

3.6 Data Collection

According to Cambridge International Examinations (2017), data is defined as a collection of text, numbers or symbols in raw or unorganized form. Data can be categorized in two main forms, namely primary and secondary data. Data is collected and analyzed; data only becomes information suitable for making decision

in some fashion. Gathering data can be accomplished through a primary source (researcher is the first person to obtain the data) or a secondary source (the researcher obtains the data that has already been collected by other sources, such as data disseminated in a scientific journal), (Mesly, 2015). When conducting this study, data were collected in two forms, namely primary and secondary data.

3.6.1 Primary Data

Primary data is information collected from sources such as personal interviews, questionnaires or surveys with a specific intention and on a specific subject, and observation and discussion by the researcher him or herself which information is then assessed by that person (Enotes.com, 2019). Primary data is one which is collected for the first time by the researcher (Douglas, 2015). According to Kothari (2004), primary data are those data which are collected afresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original in character. The primary data collection methods for this study will be a questionnaire. By definition the questionnaire is a measurement instrument; its main purpose is to operationalize the user's information demand into a format which allows a statistical measurement. In order to provide a valid and reliable measurement, the wording, structure and layout must make allowance for the nature and characteristics of the respondent population (Brancato, G., et al, 2014).

3.6.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is the data already collected or produced by others (Ajayi, O. V, 2017). Secondary data is just the analysis and interpretation of the primary data; these are information which is already available somewhere in journals, on the internet, or in other related records. As according to Kothari, (2004), defines

secondary data as those data that are collected through reviewing different literatures that contained information concerning the research topic. This study will explore generated secondary data from published records, journals, magazines, documented reports and reliable web searches.

3.7 Data Collection Tools

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. The data collection component of research is common to all fields of study including physical and social sciences, humanities and business. While methods and tools vary by discipline and the emphasis on ensuring accurate and honest collection remains the same (Knatterud., G. L. 1998). This study employed two tools in collecting data which are; questionnaire and documentary review.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

According to Google (2019), a questionnaire is a set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers, devised for the purposes of a survey or statistical study. A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions or other types of prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. The questionnaire was invented by the Statistical Society of London in 1838 (Wikipedia, 2019). According to Business jargon (2019), a questionnaire is a structured form, either written or printed, consists of a formalized set of questions designed to collect information on some subject or subjects from one or more respondents. In other words, it's a data collection technique wherein the respondents are asked to give

answers to the series of questions, written or verbal, about a pertinent topic.

According to Kothari (2004), a questionnaire is a method of collecting data which uses a set of questions for collecting data. When using a questionnaire, data is collected with the help of questions and the respondents should answer the questions on their own and bring back to the researcher. Questionnaires may be qualitative or quantitative depending on the questions. Questionnaires often ask different types of questions; the most common types are open-ended and close-ended questions (Examples.com, 2019).

During this study, the questionnaire will be developed and administered which will include both closed and open-ended questions. Closed ended questions will be used in the form of multiple choices and all research respondents will be required to put some ticks against their answers of their selections though limits the conversations and surprises from the respondents. For the open-ended questions, respondents will be required to fill the empty spaces in the questionnaires in order to give their opinions, feelings, experiences, motivations, behavior, hopes, fears, concerns and recommendations about the research topic.

3.7.2 Documentary Review

Documentary review is a way of collecting data by reviewing existing documents. The documents may be internal to a program or organization. Documents may be hard copy or electronic and may include reports, program logs, performance rating, funding proposals, meeting minutes, newsletters and marketing materials (CDC.gov, 2009. Vol. No. 18). According to Kothari (2004), documentary review enables the

researcher to learn what has been written by other scholars on the same or similar subject and thus being able to pointing out what knowledge gaps still exist. In this study, different existing documents will be reviewed including published records, journals, books, magazines, documented reports and reliable web searches relating to the research topic.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data

Validity and reliability are the two most important and fundamental features in the evaluation of any measurement instrument or tool for a good research (Haradhan, M., 2017). Validity represents the truthfulness of findings while reliability refers to the stability of findings (Altheide & Johnson, 1994, cited by Haradhan, M., 2017). Bond (2003), comments that; validity is foremost on the mind of those developing measures and that genuine scientific measurement is foremost in the minds of those who seek valid outcomes from assessment.

Validity can be seen as the core of any form of assessment that is trustworthy and accurate (Bond, 2003), validity, according to Messick (1989), always refers to the degree to which empirical evidences and theoretical rationales support the adequacy and appropriateness of interpretations and actions based on test scores. In general, validity is an indication of how sound the research is. It applies to both the design and the methods of the research. Validity in data collection means that, research findings truly represent the phenomenon claimed to be measured since valid claims are solid claims and a good researcher should ensure that all validity threats are controlled in order to reduce research findings errors.

According to Saunders et al, (2007), reliability is concerned with consistency of responses with which the repeated measures produces the same results across time and observers. The reliability refers to a measurement that supplies consistent results with equal values (Blumberg et al., 2005). It measures consistency, precision, repeatability, and trustworthiness of a research (Chakrabartty, 2013). According to (Feldt & Brennan, 1989), reliability is a degree to which an assessment tool produces stable (free from errors) and consistent results. It indicates that the observed score of a measure reflects the true score of that measure.

In quantitative research, reliability refers to the consistency, stability and repeatability of results, that is, the result of a researcher is considered reliable if consistent results have been obtained in identical situations but different circumstances. But, in qualitative research it is referred to as when a researcher's approach is consistent across different researchers and different projects (Twycross & Shields, 2004). This study will be considerate to the factors that will improve the validity and reliability of data. In improving the validity of data, the researcher ensured that, the selected research methodology was appropriate for the research questions, the instruments also were designed in such a way that errors and biases were minimized. Validity of data in this study was dealt from the research design, implementation and data analysis stages. On the other hand, the study improved the reliability of data by considering the respondents' validation process and the SPSS was employed.

3.9 Data Analysis

A practical approach to defining data is that data is numbers, characters, images, or

other method of recording, in a form which can be assessed to make a determination or decision about a specific action. Many people believe that data on its own has no meaning, only when interpreted does it take on meaning and become information. By closely examining data we can find patterns to perceive information, and then information can be used to enhance knowledge (Academic for Education Development, 2006).

By this definition, data itself cannot be used in informed decision making until interpreted to another form which is information. Data can be either qualitative or quantitative depending on the research design and requirements. Qualitative data is represented either in a verbal, or narrative format and this type of data is collected through focus groups, interviews and open-ended questionnaires while quantitative data is expressed in numerical values and can be collected through interviews and close-ended questionnaires.

Marshall and Rossman (1999) describe data analysis as the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. It is described as messy, ambiguous and time-consuming, but also as a creative and fascinating process. Broadly speaking, while it does not proceed in linear fashion, it is the activity of making sense of, interpreting and theorizing data that signifies a search for general statements among categories of data (Schwandt, 2007). Therefore, one could infer that data analysis requires some sort or form of logic applied to research.

Data were collected using questionnaire and interview, then edited, coded, summarized, classified, tabulated and finally analyzed using a Statistical Package for

Social Science (SPSS). This is preferred to its broader range of choice in selecting different options at different stages of data analysis for the better results.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATIONS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter aimed at presenting the research findings in accordance to the research objectives as laid down in this study. The main objective of this research was to examine if they are unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of Tanzania, analyze their effects on youth rural-urban migrations and suggest ways of mitigating them. A heterogeneous sample of 100 respondents was involved in the study through a controlled interview using a questionnaire. The sample based on gender sensitive selections whereby female per male responds were 50 per cent as per table 3.

Table 4.1: Research Respondent's Distribution by Gender

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Female	50	50.0	50.0
	Male	50	50.0	50.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

Among them, 53 respondents aged between 18-30 years, 29 responds aged between 31-50 years and 18 responds aged between above 50 years.

Table 4.2: Research Respondent's Distribution by age

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	18-30	51	51.0	51.0
	31-50	33	33.0	33.0
	Above 50	16	16.0	16.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

With the same weight, these respondents were categorized according to their levels of education as signified in brackets respectively; 60 responds(Primary School level), 20 respondents (Secondary School level), 13respondents, (Certificate level), 4 respondents, (Diploma level), 2 respondents (Bachelor level) and 1 respondent with Masters level. In this group of 100 respondents, there was no one with Postgraduate and Doctor of Philosophy.

Table 4.2: Research Respondent's Distribution by Education Levels

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Primary	60	60.0	60.0
	Secondary	20	20.0	20.0
	Certificate	13	13.0	13.0
	Diploma	4	4.0	4.0
	Bachelor	2	2.0	2.0
	Masters	1	1.0	1.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

The main idea of this research was to find how the unrecognized development opportunities in rural areas if recognized may help reduce the youth rural-urban migrations which in turn might contribute to the rural economic growth and development. The study aimed at trying to assess different opportunities which when recognized and full utilized may inspire youth to remain in their local rural areas and utilize them effectively to produce both food and cash crops and enhance business amongst them which in turn will help the growth of rural development as we know that youth are the main labor forces on both food and cash crops productions.

Through this study, a number of opportunities were highlighted and amassed in a single questionnaire through rating system, respondents answered the questions in order to ascertain that, if different rural development opportunities would be

recognized, would be of favor for both youth economic growth and rural development, which in turn would reduce migrations of youth from rural to urban on probing the green pastures including; better employments, better education facilities, political stability, markets access, business facilities and better social services as among of the pull factors and running away from drought, famine, political instability, insufficient markets, insufficient water and electric supplies , poor infrastructure, unemployment, extremely poverty and poor social services as among of the push factors to consider in the research findings.

4.2 Encouraging Rural Development

During the data collection and analysis, 79% of respondents recommended that, if rural development would be encouraged, it would result into a reduced youth rural urban migration. While 1% of respondents supported the idea by negative response which means that, rural development encouragement has no any contribution to youth rural urban-migrations. While 20% of respondents supported the idea by accepting that, it is likely to influence the situation but not very likely. Through these results, it is clear that, supporting rural development has a greater contribution to reducing rural-urban migrations among youth.

As clearly elaborated by (Aziz Sartaj, 1978), Rural development is the process of improving basic needs, increasing productivity and employment facilities and developing potentials of rural resources through integration of spatial, functional and temporal aspects. Development of rural area means, development of the people living in rural areas through implementation of various rural developmental schemes. The objectives of development include sustained increase in per capita output and

incomes, expansion of productive employment and greater equity in the distribution of the benefits of growth.

Table 4.3: Encouraging Rural Development

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Not Likely at all	1	1.0	1.0
	Likely	20	20.0	20.0
	Very Likely	79	79.0	79.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

4.3 Encouraging Youth Investments around Their Native Areas

Investment requires more conducive environments for it to prosper. During this study, it was revealed that, if youth in rural areas are encouraged to make their investment in their native areas, the youth rural-urban migrations will automatically drop. This is because, a number of rural youths will be busy with their investments and these investments will be among of the rural pull factors and which will minimize the effects of urban pull factors and retain these youth in their native areas. In addition, these youth rural investments will create some employment opportunities to other rural youth and also discourage them from migrating to urban areas. And as said above, these investments require conducive environments for achieving the goals, hence the issue of electric supply, social services, health facilities and other factors of the same weight will be required in order to facilitate the youth rural investment process.

During the research, 82% of respondents appreciated the idea that, when youth in rural areas are encouraged to investment in their same localities, the youth rural urban migration will be reduced, while 17% also assumed that, the idea is likely to

have sound fully meaning while 1% discouraged the process that it won't work to minimizing the migrations among youth in rural areas because it is a global issue.

Table 4.4: Encouraged Youth Investments around Their Native Areas

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Not Likely at all	1	1.0	1.0
	Likely	17	17.0	17.0
	Very Likely	82	82.0	82.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

4.4 Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Recognitions and Utilization

As laid down in this study, 86% of respondents agreed that, if rural youth are full involved in recognition of development opportunities, the rural-urban migration among them will be reduced and 88% responded positively that, if rural youth will be involved in utilization of development opportunities in their areas, will probably increasing the percentages of very likely from 86% to 88% and if are involved in both development opportunities recognition and utilization, the response is likely to increase up to 89% hence reduced rural-urban migration among them. This is because it will be of beneficial to them by increasing their full participations in recognizing, prioritizing and utilizing the available development opportunities in their localities.

Also, this will help them to have valued contributions as part of the community and contribute to their own economic growth and the rural settings economic development which in turn contributes to the National GDP as a whole. See Tables 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6.

Table 4.5: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Recognitions

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Moderate Likely	1	1.0	1.0
	Likely	13	13.0	13.0
	Very Likely	86	86.0	86.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

Table 4.6: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Utilization

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Moderate Likely	2	2.0	2.0
	Likely	10	10.0	10.0
	Very Likely	88	88.0	88.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

Table 4.7: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Recognitions and Utilization

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Not Likely	1	1.0	1.0
	Moderate Likely	1	1.0	1.0
	Likely	9	9.0	9.0
	Very Likely	89	89.0	89.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

4.7 Satisfaction on Youth Involvements in Recognition and Utilization of Development Opportunities

This research exposed that, more than 90% of the respondents, did not support the current situation on rural youth involvements in the whole process of development opportunities recognition and utilization. This situation rendered to discouragement of rural youth on staying in their native rural areas and in turn they decide to vacate to urban areas whereby they can be able to access the recognized development opportunities with a minimal range of barriers, thinking of being able for acquiring

better jobs, improved social services and conducive environment for their economic activities, hence improved economic growth among them.

Upon participatory involvements on recognition and utilization of the development opportunities, the study revealed that, these findings will favor the reduced youth rural-urban migration by creating a conducive environment to them and may decide to stay in their rural areas and utilize the opportunities in improving their life standards as perceived when migrating to urban settings.

Table 4.8: Youth Involvements in Development Opportunities Recognitions and Utilization

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Not Likely at all	82	82.0	82.0
	Not Likely	14	14.0	14.0
	Moderate Likely	4	4.0	4.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

4.8 Impacts of Youth Rural-Urban Migration among Communities

In accordance to this study, the rural-urban migration process has no any positive impacts to the rural communities though in some of the literatures, a debate about this idea is still unending. As according to Chukwuedozie K. A and Patience C. O (2013), rural-urban migration has revealed to have a number of impacts to rural communities which include; sending remittances and community projects executed by rural-urban migrants. Still requires exhaustive studies about this argument especially as per Tanzania's context in order to reveal the truth of it. This will help in tight fitting the theoretical study of remittances within any economy as proposed by Xiaochun Li and Dianshuang Wang (2015).

Table 4.9: Responses on Impacts of Youth Rural-Urban Migration among Communities

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Not Likely at all	78	78.0	78.0
	Not Likely	21	21.0	21.0
	Moderate Likely	1	1.0	1.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

4.9 Influence of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Growth

This research revealed that, 89% of respondents commended that, youth rural urban migration has influenced the urban growth. Urban growth faces different challenges including; increased social services demands, increased utilization of available resources in relation to the population, increased robbery and theft incidences, environment pollutions, increased poverty and hunger among migrants. In most cases, especially for Tanzania perspectives, urban growth has caused some challenges particularly in acquiring planned habitats for migrants, in turn there are used to dwell in illegal areas like around bus terminals, open spaces, trenches and ditches which leads to establishments of illegal habitats including slums which influences the lacking of social services like water supplies, electricity supplies, infrastructures like roads, health and education facilities.

According to Mohapatra S.N. et al (2014), urbanization and urban growth have been considered as one of the essential indicators of economic growth and development of a country. Along with the increase of population, cities are growing rapidly in physical dimension in the past few decades. This process of urbanization has brought about significant changes in landscape pattern and land cover of the area concerned.

At the same time, it has caused various negative effects in terms of physical environment such as loss of agricultural land, surface and groundwater depletion, changes in geomorphic features, flooding, and landslides. With the increase of population day by day it has become inevitable to adopt proper urban planning to attain a sustainable environmental stability of an area. Rapid growth of urbanization along with poor planning and unregulated industrial activities causes contamination in surface as well as groundwater.

Through this study, it is proposed that, in order to reduce rural-urban migrations among rural youth, there should be an operational youth policy and well laid down policy implementation strategies.

Table 4.10: Influence of Rural-Urban Migration on Urban Growth

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Moderate Likely	1	1.0	1.0
	Likely	10	10.0	10.0
	Very Likely	89	89.0	89.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

4.10 Inspiration of Rural-Urban Migration among Rural Youth

As according to the research findings, 83% of the respondents do not inspire rural-urban migrations among rural youth and 17% also are not likely to inspire the same. With these results in table 10 below, no any respondent among those interviewed how inspires the rural-urban migration among youth. From this research results, rural-urban migration is not encouraged in rural settings since it has a number of effects as commended above.

Table 4.11: Rural-Urban Migration Inspiration among Rural Youth

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Not Likely at all	83	83.0	83.0
	Not Likely	17	17.0	17.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Source: Data collected from field, 2019

4.11 Urban Pull Factors

Through different literatures, rural-urban migration is said to be influenced by urban pull factors which are; better employments, better education facilities, political stability, markets access, business facilities, better social and financial services to mention a few. These factors were listed in an arbitrary arrangement and the respondents were asked to rank them as according to their priorities to rural youth on being attracted to migrate from rural to urban settings.

The findings show that, these factors have almost the same weight though better social services and market access scored higher (11.23%) compared to other factors. Other chronological scores are as follows in brackets as also defined in the pie chart below; reliable agricultural inputs (11.18%), political stability (11.12%), business facilities (11.9%), access to financial services (11.07%), employment opportunities and better jobs (11.07%) and the last is better education facilities which scored (11.03%).

As according to these research findings, if social services and access to markets as push factors are improved at the same weight, rural-urban migrations among rural youth will be reduced by discouraging them not moving to urban areas and encouraging them on dwelling in their native rural areas because they will be able to access better social services and markets in their localities. Meanwhile, they will be

able to acquire.

Figure 4.1 shows urban pull factors reliable agricultural inputs for improving agricultural produces, also, will be able to access the financial services for expanding their capital positions for improved business facilities and hence create more employment opportunities and education facilities in their vicinities. At this point of view, political stability will act as a medium for facilitating all the processes because when the political situation remains stable, youth in rural settings will be free to perform their businesses without fear of capital and life losses.

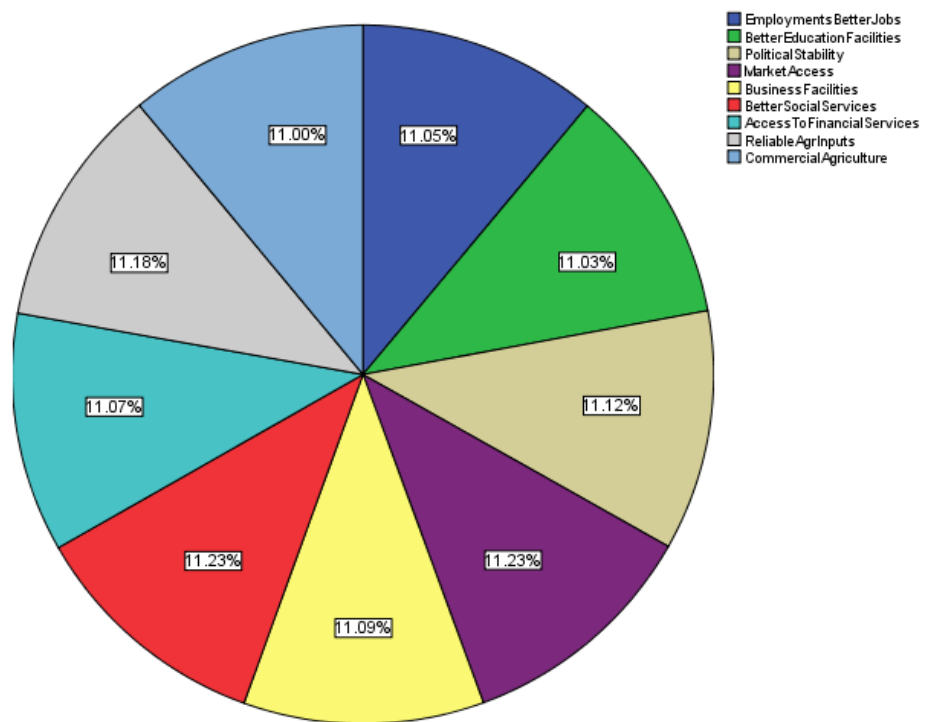


Figure 4.1: Pie Chart Showing Urban Pull Factors

4.12 Rural Push Factors

Rural push factors are as the reciprocal of urban pull factors, also have their considerations in this research. When those factors at 4.9.2 above are not considered in rural areas, they turn into push factors that facilitate the rural youth to find for the areas where these factors are improved in order to support them achieve their goals like; accessing better business facilities, increased income among them, reliable and secured financial services and better health facilities.

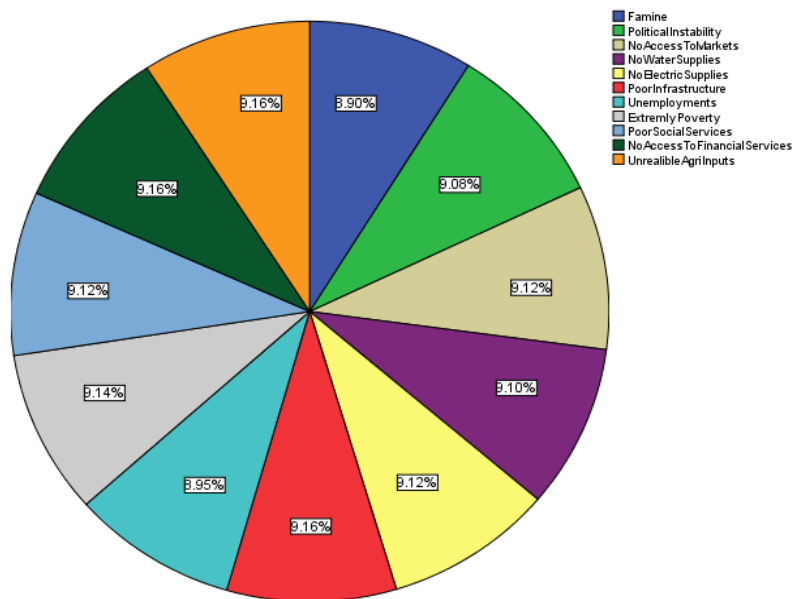


Figure 4.2: Rural Push Factors

According to the research findings conducted in Kakonko district, respondents ranking the rural push factors as follows with their scores in brackets; unreliable agricultural inputs in access to financial services and poor infrastructure contributes to (9.16%) each while other, factors with their contributions in brackets are as follows; extremely poverty (9.14%), poor social services, in access to markets and non-electric supplies contributes to (9.12%) each. Unreliable water supplies

contribute to (9.10%), political instability (9.08%), unemployment matters contribute to 8.95% and in-accesses to financial services contributes to 8.90%.

4.13 Development Sectors

It was revealed that; improvements of different development sectors have great contributions in both facilitating rural development and reducing of rural-urban migrations among rural youth. According to the study findings, it has been revealed that; Agricultural and infrastructural sectors have the same weight (9.17%) each in their improvements and are the ones which have been given the first priority in the study that, if when agricultural sector is improved will facilitate the production of both cash and food crops and which will likely reduce famine and increase income among rural youth. Infrastructural sector will also facilitate the transportation process of their crops from the fields to their home places for storage then to the market facilities for the fostered business practices, hence increase income and encourage the youth rural dwellings which in turn will discourage and reduce the rural among migrations among youth.

Livestock and natural resources also have the same score of 9.15% as according to the research findings. Following these findings, it has been revealed those if livestock sector will be improved, will attract a number of rural youths participate in livestock keeping and facilitate the growth of their income through selling livestock products and hence improve their life status. This will also reduce the number of rural youths migrating to urban areas. As according to natural resources sector improvement will also increase the income among rural youth by full utilization of natural forests, minerals, water bodies and fertility soils to increase their income and

encourage them on dwelling in their native localities.

According to the research findings, education, administration and security sectors also have the same scores (9.10%) and it has been revealed that, if education sector will be improved, it will improve the quality of education among rural youth and encourage them to opt having their studies in their localities, but not only that but also will encourage the working around their localities and improve more the quality of education among their communities.

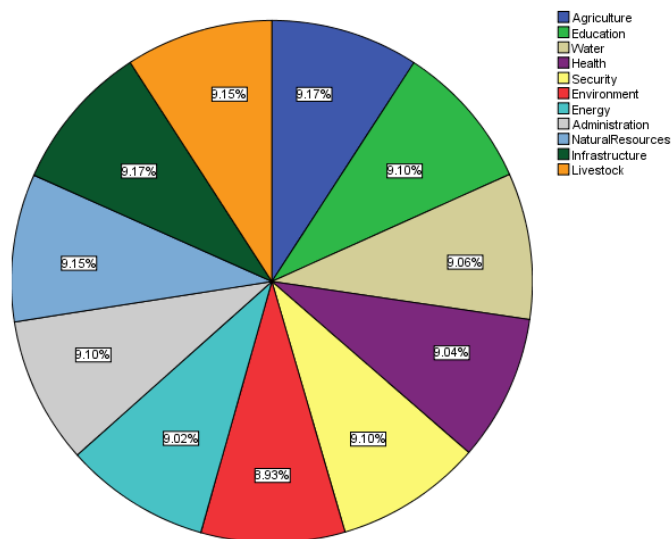


Figure 4.3: Pie chart showing the development sectors

This situation will also support the increased employment opportunities among rural youth and discourage the rural urban migrations among them. With the same weight, when administrative sector will be improved will also attract youth in staying in their localities through a democratic model of living which will facilitate peace and favorable conditions in the actual living situations among the community and hence create conducive living situation with interactive and socialization among them and

create a stable political situation which will favor the living situations among the community as a whole and discourage the rural-urban migrations among youth.

Public security plays an important role in economic and development growth by ensuring that the community has a lot to gain from having a safer, positive and more productive population which is free in doing its economic activities without any fear from being harmed by different people and any harsh condition which may either cause injury, loss of possessions and sometimes loss of lives among the community members. If the public security will be improved, rural youth will have a more conducive environment for income generation and discourage them from rural-urban migrations.

The water sector has scored 9.06% of the total scores which means that, there is a great requirement of improving it in relation rural- urban migration among youth. Water sector has its important as it requires a countless attention by ensuring that water supplies is enhanced among the population by reducing both water scarcity among people, livestock and plants for economic growth and development. Water is used in both domestic and non-domestic fields. In domestic field water are used for preparing food-stuffs, drinking, cleaning houses and sanitation matters.

Water scarcity may likely to cause water-borne diseases like typhoid, cholera and worms' infection. While in non-domestic filed, water scarcity may interfere with livestock raising, irrigative agriculture and plants growth. Both situations will interfere with the economic growth among the population and facilitate the rural-urban migration among youth. If improved, it will reciprocate the situation and

encourage the rural youth on staying in their localities for the reduced rural-urban migrations among them.

Health sector as among of other sector scored 9.04% of the whole percentages during the study. It was revealed that; the health sector has its importance in attracting youth in staying in their native localities when improved. Health sector requires both improvements of facilities and services. When this sector is improved, will help the population of being treated to the level of satisfactions as according to their needs and the ill-effects they are facing at a particular time. This will reduce the migration from rural to urban settings among rural youth and facilitate rural development.

On the other hand, energy sector which in this study encompasses the electricity and natural gases supply scored 9.02% of the total respondents' responses by asserting its importance in rural development growth whereby supply of electricity in different areas of rural settings in Tanzania will help rural youth utilize its availability in different activities like carpentry workshops, Laundry, embroidery, welding, poultry keeping, refrigeration activities, lightening the vicinities and other activities deemed to have relying on electric supplies in which, their economy will be enhanced to the extent that, will ignore the rural-urban migration among them.

Last but not least, is about the environment sector which scored 8.93% of the respondents' responses in this study. Normally the natural world in a particular geographical area is affected by human activities but when this natural world is conserved to the extent that, there are no any harmful effects to human being and

their belongings, the world comes to be a suitable area to live in but the reverse of this statement creates the ambiguity that, human beings try to leave the destructed areas for searching the new and green pasture which supports their dreams. Conducive environment facilitates economic developments in different localities including the rural areas.

In order to foster the rural development, the population needs a well-preserved environment which favors economic growth and development activities which in turn encourages rural youth in investing in their vicinities and discourage the fastest growing habit of rural-urban migration as discussed in this study.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The main objective of this study was to examine if they are unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of Tanzania, analyze their effects on youth rural-urban migrations and suggest ways of mitigating them. The data used in this study were collected from 10 villages in 3 Wards found in Kakonko District. The general findings of this study indicated that, there a number of unrecognized development opportunities in rural settings of the country and if well recognized and utilized in a participatory model will reduce the rural-urban migrations among rural youth and enhance the rural development as discussed in this research report.

Some of the unrecognized development opportunities discussed in this study are clusters into sectors and factors in which factors are then categorized into pull and push factors. As according to this study, development sectors include; Agriculture, Education, Water, Health, Security and Environment, others are; Energy, Administration, Natural resources, Infrastructures (Roads, Railways, Aircrafts,) and Livestock sectors. On the other hand, the pull factors are those factors which attract rural-urban migrations among youth. These factors include but not limited to; Employment opportunities, better education facilities, political stability, markets access, improved business facilities, better social services and access to financial services.

With the same measures, push factors are those which tend to drive rural youth to move from their native areas to urban settings of the country for search of green

pastures like those listed in the pull factor list above. These push factors include but not limited to; Drought, famine, political instability, lack of markets access, insufficient water supplies, insufficient electricity supplies, poor infrastructure, insufficient employment opportunities, extremely poverty and poor social services.

5.2 Recommendations

In order to reduce the rural-urban migrations among rural youth, different measures have been recommended in this study;

5.2.1 Encourage Rural Development

As according to Aziz Sartaj, 1978, Rural development is explained to be the process of improving basic needs, increasing productivity and employment facilities and developing potentials of rural resources through integration of spatial, functional and temporal aspects. Development of rural area means, development of the people living in rural areas through implementation of various rural developmental schemes. The objectives of rural development include sustained increase in per capita output and incomes, expansion of productive employment and greater equity in the distribution of the benefits of growth.

Following this explanation above and the research findings as expressed in this report, it is recommended that, the government, stakeholders and the community as a whole should make sure that rural development is encouraged to attract youth withholding in their localities. In order to attain this recommendation, the government, stakeholders and the community should ensure the sustained increase

in per capital which is a measure of a country's economic output that accounts for its number of people. It divides the country's gross domestic product (GDP) by its total population which makes it the best measurement of a country's standard of living and tells you how prosperous a country feels to each of its citizens. Meanwhile this will be accompanied by increased incomes among rural youth through expanded employment opportunities and evenly distribution of resources and the products.

5.2.2 Create Conducive Local Youth Investments Opportunities

Investment means purchasing of goods and services for future consumption purposes with the aim of making profit. It requires a most conducive environment for a person to be able to utilize the opportunities in the area. If rural youth will realize that, there are more conducive investments opportunities in their localities may decide to invest their capitals and supervise their investments for the expectations of making profits in future. This action will also establish a number of employment opportunities as per capital growth among rural youth which will also be of help because these investments will likely produce required products and services which will be consumed by the surrounding community.

This situation will facilitate the economic growth, which is necessary for poverty reduction and which is usually associated with the development of industrial and service sectors for fostered community prosperity. Investment opportunities include; reliable and affordable financial services, accessible products and services markets, sufficient electrical and water supplies, permanent and accessible infrastructures,

improved social services and good governance.

5.2.3 Ensure Proper Utilization of Available Economic Resources in Rural Areas

Another common name for economic resources is factors of production which are categorized into four main forms; labor, capital, land and entrepreneurship. Labor includes both intellectual and physical human efforts, capital includes machinery, equipment, buildings and structures, land includes naturally occurring raw materials while entrepreneurship includes the risk-taking controllers of production and services. Hence, rural development requires the proper and effective utilization of available economic resources following their scarcity in relation to their requirements.

When resources are well recognized, effectively allocated and utilized, they might eventually attract youth in utilizing them for facilitating their economic growth which will also facilitate to economic development in the rural areas and help retain them and reduce the rural-urban migration among rural youth. At this scenario, the government is recommended to make sure that all necessary economic resources are identifies, listed and shared to stakeholders and community members and prepare district and regional comprehensive plans on how to sensitize the youth in rural settings of the country on how they can exploit those resources as opportunities for their economic growth through different strategies including affordable loans from different financial services both public and private based and also open markets for their products and services.

5.2.4 Assess the Effects of Rural-Urban Migration for both Rural and Urban Areas

Rural-urban migration has negative impacts on rural development in a number of ways which include the loss of labor forces, changes in household heads age wise and gender structure and off-farm income by providing new empirical evidence on the effects of lost-labor and non-agricultural earnings on agricultural outputs, productivity and rural incomes. When lost-labor forces persist, it is likely that rural areas will face extremely poverty and hunger which will most affect children under five, women, elderly and chronically-ill persons.

On the other hand, urban areas will be highly populated and facilitate the growth of slums which is connected with increased crime rates, street vending, limited social services and environmental pollutions. From this point of view, it is recommended that, rural-urban migration among rural youth as the core labor forces, should be discouraged by ensuring the sustained economic growth in their rural habitats which will automatically attract them to invest and stay in the areas for the rest of their lives which will enhance the community cohesions and encourage personal relations with reduced economic stress among them and the community as a whole.

5.2.5 Encourage Proper and Effective Information Sharing Among Rural Community

As according to International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR, 2014), Sustainable rural development is the kind of change that takes the current as well as the future generations of humanity and nature into account. Sustainability issues touch upon human rights, equity, participation and

empowerment. It also aims to improve the quality of life and the integrity of the environment for all. Communication plays a vital role in this kind of change and it is recommended that, the government should ensure the sustained linkage of rural development strategy with a direct communication strategy using affordable mobile phones technology for encouraging rural youth innovation through copying mechanisms for enhanced food security, gender equity, rural youth incomes and intellectual extension for knowledge and skills circulations among youth in rural settings.

Through proper and timely communication, youth in rural settings will be able to exchange different information on time and take action for the purposes of securing reliable markets for their products and services. Other information apart from market access which can be of vital for youth in rural areas include but not limited to; climate changes, financial services, health services, availability of agricultural inputs and extension services, new policies, education opportunities and employment opportunities for their better living.

5.3 Conclusion

Rural youth are open-minded and curious to learn new things and are crucial to the development of the country and also have fresh brain but are not given priority and sometimes are forgotten and ignored in development plans. In order to facilitate the rural development the government should make sure that it invests in rural youth around the rural settings of the country.

Sustainably, this investment should mostly consider the unrecognized opportunities available in rural areas and establish some sustainable and conducive means of using them by purposively involvement of rural youth from the initial stages of recognition, mobilization and utilization. This also should consider the evenly distribution of available scarce resources and opportunities around their localities in order to create a satisfactory condition among them for a cohesive community and encouraged economic growth among them through enhanced individual incomes.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Studies

This study has assessed the effects of unrecognized rural development opportunities on rural youth development and suggested the ways to overcome them. Furthermore, the study revealed some push and pull factors which have direct influences to poor rural development and their contributions to rural-urban migrations among rural youth. Also, the study has analyzed the effects of rural-urban migrations among rural youth to both rural development and the rapid growth of the cities with their related effects. Two main areas are proposed as follows;

First, it is proposed that, more researches on the roles of youth in rural development should be conducted in order to create a direct connection between the effects of unrecognized rural development opportunities to youth and the rural community as a whole. Second, more researches are recommended on the attitudes of rural youth towards agricultural activities and the effects associated with towards rural developments. This will help to create a direct linkage between youth, agriculture and rural development.

Third, the study on how rural youth participations in agribusiness will facilitate rural development for future prosperity as compared to ordinary agricultural activities since agribusiness covers a large area of business aspects compared to ordinal agriculture which is merely deals with growing of plants and allied activities for human benefits.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Questionnaires

PART 1: Introduction

Dear respondents, as part of my Master Degree of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation offered at the Open University of Tanzania, I am presenting to you a questionnaires which have been designed to collect data and information from you which will be used in finding the solutions on rural-urban migrations among rural youths for facilitating rural development, and shall be ethically handled to ensure that issues of anonymity, informed consent, avoidance of dishonesty, harm and confidentiality are observed as much as possible.

Student's Name: **Mr. Nguno Bahebe Chugga**

Student's Contacts: **0784 234 349/0767 234 349**

Student's Email: ngunochugga@rocketmail.com

PART 2: Questionnaires

(Please, tick where applicable.)

Key; RQ = Stands for "Research Question"

RQ1.Do you think that, encouraging rural development will result into a reduced youth rural-urban migration?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ2. Do you think that, encouraging youth investing in their native areas will result into a reduced rural-urban migration among them?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ3. Do you think that, involving youth in rural development practice will result into reduced rural-urban migration among them?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ4. Do you think that, involving youth in development opportunities recognition practice will result into reduced rural-urban migration among them?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ5. Do you think that, involving youth in development opportunities utilization practice will result into a reduced rural-urban migration among them?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ6. Do you think that, involving youth in development opportunities recognition and fully utilization practice will result into a reduced rural-urban migration among them?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ7. Are you satisfied with rural youth involvement in recognition and utilization of development opportunities around them?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ8. Do you think that, rural-urban migration among rural youth has positive impact among their communities?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ9. Do you think that, rural-urban migration among rural youth has influenced urban growth?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

RQ10. Do you inspire rural-urban migration among rural youth?

1=Not likely at all, 2= Not likely, 3=Moderately likely, 4= Likely, 5= Very likely

1	2	3	4	5

Which of the following urban pull factors if recognized as rural development opportunities can reduce rural-urban migrations among rural youth?

1= Not Important, 2= Less Important, 3=Neutral, 4=Important, 5=Very Important

S/N	Urban pull factors	1	2	3	4	5
RQ11	Employments / better jobs					
RQ12	Better education facilities					
RQ13	Political stability					
RQ14	Markets access					
RQ15	Business facilities					
RQ16	Better social services					
RQ17	Access to financial services					
RQ18	Lack of reliable Agricultural inputs					
RQ19	Commercial Agriculture					

Others

(Specify).....

.....

.....

Which of the following rural push factors if recognized and converted into rural development opportunities can reduce rural-urban migrations among rural youth?

1= Not important, 2= Less important, 3= Neutral, 4= Important, 5= Very important

S/N	Rural pull factors	1	2	3	4	5
RQ20	Famine					
RQ21	Political instability					
RQ22	No access to markets					
RQ23	No water supplies					
RQ24	No electricity supplies					
RQ25	Poor infrastructure (seasonal roads)					
RQ26	Unemployment/ lack of jobs					
RQ27	Extremely poverty					
RQ28	Poor social services					
RQ29	No access to financial services					
RQ30	Access to reliable Agricultural inputs					

Others

(Specify).....

Which sector (s) do you think if prior improved may facilitate rural developments and reduce rural-urban migration among rural youth?

1= Not important, 2= Less important, 3= Neutral, 4= Important, 5= Very important

S/N	Sector	1	2	3	4	5
RQ31	Agriculture					
RQ32	Education					
RQ33	Water					
RQ34	Health					
RQ35	Security					
RQ36	Environment					
RQ37	Energy					
RQ38	Administration					
RQ39	Natural resources					
RQ40	Infrastructures (Roads, Railways, Aircrafts,)					
RQ41	Livestock					

Others

(Specify).....

.....

.....

Respondent's Particulars.

(Circle where applicable)

RQ42. Sex (1) Female (2) Male

RQ43. Age (1) 18-30 years. (2) 31- 50 (3) Above 50

RQ44. Educational level (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Certificate (4) Diploma (5)
Bachelor degree (6) Postgraduate Diploma (7) Masters (8) PhD

Thank you for your recommendable cooperation

Appendix 2: Kakonko DED Research Clearance Letter

KAKONKO DISTRICT COUNCIL
{All letters should be written to district executive director}

Phone No. 028-2820137
 Fax Na. 028-2820137



P.O.BOX 3,
 KAKONKO.

Ref No. HW/KNK/A.50/44
 Vice chancellor
 The open University of Tanzania

28/06/2019


RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

Reference is made to your letter Ref No. PG2017997802 of 14/06/2019 bearing the subject above.

I am glad to inform you that MR Nguno is allowed to conduct the his reseach in our council from 17th June to 17th July, 2019

However, it should be noted that we do not pay.

Thank you for your cooperation.


 Happiness A. Vahaye
 For District Executive Director
 KAKONKO.

**DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 KAKONKO DISTRICT COUNCIL**

DED-On file
 Mr Nguno-for infomation

Appendix 3: OUT Research Clearance Letter

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. Box 23409
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
<http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445
ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759
E-mail: dpgs@out.ac.tz

Our Ref: PG2017997802

Date: 14th June 2019.

District Executive Director,
Kakonko District Council,
P O. Box 3,
Kigoma.

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No. 55 in the official Gazette. The act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the later, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. NGUNO, Bahebe** Reg No: **PG2017997802** pursuing Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (**MA (Monitoring & Evaluation)**). We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled *“Assessing the effects of unrecognized development opportunities on rural youth development.”* He will collect his data from 17th June 2019 to 17th July 2019 at Kakonko district.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O. Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thanks you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Hossea Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA