

**THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON FAMILY STRUCTURE IN
ZANZIBAR: THE CASE OF CHAKE CHAKE DISTRICT**

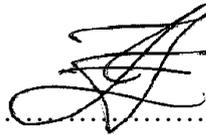
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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2021

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the The Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled: **“The Impact of Urbanization on the Family Structure in Zanzibar: The Case of Chake Chake District”**. In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work (MSW) of the Open University of Tanzania.



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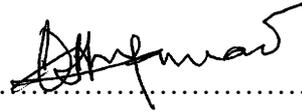
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DECLARATION

I, **Omary Hamad Mjaka**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work of The Open University of Tanzania.



.....
Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family (late parents, sisters and brothers) who encouraged me and patiently supported my studies from primary to this level. Also, to my beloved wives Jokha Seif Ali and Mwana Massoud Moh'd, also to my children Rashid, Nasra, Zulekha, Khalfan, Ali, Mwajuma, Zainab, Abdulmalik, and Lutfiya for bearing the strains of my absence at the time they needed me most.

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled “The Impact of Urbanization on the Family Structure in Zanzibar: The Case of Chake Chake District” was guided by three specific objectives; to examine the family structures; to examine social economic factors of urbanization influencing family structures; and to assess the impacts of changes of family structure. Further, Malthusian’s and Ester Boserup’s Theories were utilised to guide this research work. Using a sample size of 100 households, surveys, focus group discus and direct observation were used to collect data. The results show that urbanization process is influenced by early migration, increasing of economic activities, other income related activities and level of education. Further, the findings show of dramatic increase in single mother parent family resulted from frequent divorces and low remarriages, increasing of nucleated families due to the drop in family ties. However, extended family structure is still high compared to single parent family in urban areas caused by migration and rural urban family ties. As population grows with urbanization, problems like drug abuse, alcoholism and abandoned families. Therefore, the study recommended the government should provide more knowledge on the consequences of rapid population growth and good use of available resources for sustainable development.

Keywords: *Impact of Urbanization, Family Structure, Migration.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GST	General System Theory
IUD	Intrauterine Device
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SI	Structured Interviews
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
ZSP	Zanzibar Sustainable Program

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

The history of urbanization is closely related to the history of civilization. From the earlier life to date, urbanization has always been a part of ancient culture and it is not uniform all over the world. Different ages have witnessed localized growth of towns, the ways in which it takes place and the rate with which it happens, have been changing over time (Hashmi, 1991). The question about where, when, how, and why the first cities began, its answer may be, they began independently in various parts of the world over a range of time and for different reasons.

Woo (2007) defined urbanization as the process by which rural spots become clustered as a result of economic development and industrialization. Demographically, the term urbanization denotes the redistribution of populations from rural to urban settlements over time. However, it is important to acknowledge that the criteria for defining what is urban may vary from country to country, which cautions us against a strict comparison of urbanization cross-nationally. The fundamental difference between urban and rural is that urban populations live in larger, denser, and more heterogeneous cities as opposed to small, sparser, and less differentiated rural places (Chen, 2013).

Housing fulfils the psychosocial needs of a society, and serves as a hope where an individual is able to express his or her need for privacy and territoriality,

psychological and social security, refuge and protection against natural elements of climate (Onyekachi, 2014). Housing can be seen to be the core characteristic of an urban setting. Thus it distinguishes whether an area is a village, slum area or more developed urban area. Although the problem of housing becomes of concern when there is an influx of persons from rural to urban area. In rural as well as urban area the the population is not static but changes over time. Many people tend to move from rural to urban area thus creating large influx in town areas.

In Zanzibar the development of villages followed traditional rules, customs and decision-making processes reflecting the demands of the villagers. The colonialists introduced a physical urban planning scheme which was controlled by a central government. Urban planning at this time was an output of political demands. However, urban growth was limited and the number of African residents in towns was determined by demand for colonial labour force (Lupala, 2002).

Traders from the Arabian Peninsula used the monsoon winds to travel along the East African coast including Zanzibar and Pemba in particular and they form trading places and towns. Arab and Persian traders and African natives formed their own culture and language. (Aga Khan 1996). For many years, the mixture of African and Arab influences led to the evolution of a specific urban structure of Swahili towns (Arab cities). Towns like Chakechake, Wete and Mkoani and others in Unguja despite being the younger Swahili towns became the most powerful under Arabs rulers where the capital of Oman was moved from Muscat to Zanzibar and the Oman Sultan introduced the cultivation of cloves. People from different ethnic groups

came to work in clove plantations although most of them were natives.1964 revolution made Arabs fleeing from Zanzibar but they left behind islam and islamic culture.

On the other hand, according to Woo (2007) family can be defined as Social unit of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and having a shared commitment to the mutual relationship. Family can also be defined as two or more persons who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or serious long-term commitment to each other, and who live together. They usually form an economic unit, and adult members care for the dependent children.

According to above definitions family can be a group of individuals living under one roof and usually under one head household. Family structure is the composition and membership of the family and the organization and patterning of relationships among individual family members. Family structure is composed of different types of family such as nuclear family; this is the type of family, which consists of mother, father and children. Extended family is the one, which consists of a father, mother, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins and other relatives. Single parent family, this is a one-parent family. It consists of one parent and his or her children. Single-parent families may result from the death of one partner, divorce or getting children out of marriage and others, which are related, in blood or marriage. Family structure defers from one another due to different factors like historical background, fertility and mortality rate, religious, divorce, employment opportunities, educations, migration, political factors and social factors.

So, this study will concentrate much on investigating the effects of urbanization and change the family structure especially in Chake-Chake District in Pemba-Zanzibar. The rapid expansion of Chake Chake town in terms of both physical and demographic factors has impact on the change of cultural aspects before, during and after independence. It is influenced by number of factors like religion, languages, marriage, mode of marketing, political change, health care and others.

Currently, it seems that the systems of life from one family member or same geographical location differ as the interaction and competition increase to cope with this contemporary world. Again the change of the economic system in the mid of the 1980's is the main driving force for people to move into town which is the main factor for the development of informal settlements on Zanzibar. "The first informal settlements occurred after the political changes in 1984 with the introduction of a free market economy, so people moved from the countryside, Pemba and the Mainland into town because of economic reasons to run their own business" (Alawi, 2001).

This can be justified by making a comparison from previous years and current days when Zanzibar experienced great urban change through the countryside and from mainland who particularly engaged in business and other economic activities. So, this issue leads the interaction between natives and migrants and resulting the change of life style, the new forms of family structure are created and also increase the size of urban areas. Arabian culture including language, food, wearing styles, housing, marriage has affected the family structure in general.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

The rapid increase of urbanization in Chake-Chake District has direct impact on the family structure. It has contributed greatly on increasing of extended families by changing the socio-economic pattern of nucleated families. Further, it is important to note that despite these differences, family structure defers from one area to another due to various factors, namely; the historical background, fertility and mortality rate, religious, divorce, employment opportunities, educations, migration, political factors and social factors. The two-parent, nuclear family has become less prevalent, and alternative family forms have become more common.

According to Analytical report by the National Bureau of Statistics in Zanzibar Urban area for 10 years has been decreased from Male headed households 77.2 to 75.5. And that of Female headed households increasing from 22.8 to 24.5. Family structure faces challenges like globalization, ignorance, lack of commitments, industrialization, urbanization and modernization were changing in demographic, socioeconomic and cultural forces have brought changes to the family structure.

This family structural change has to a large extent brought about the changing role of women in the family in all aspects. Women are now gradually gaining prominent role and status in the family pattern which is a great achievement due to historical and cultural background of Zanzibar family structures. According to Zahor (2012) Before urbanization to become more rapidly women in Zanzibar were not allowed to go to the Markets for widows, they had find someone to buy for them. Also, they

were not allowed to run their own business, but currently there are women who go abroad to take their own business.

The urbanization process in the district has molded the society into a cultural diversity that is influencing the economy and life styles of the people, since Chake-chake district is the capital of Pemba Island. So this study anticipates to investigating the impact of urbanization on the family structure in Chake-chake District in Pemba.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this research was to examine the impact of urbanization on the family structure in Zanzibar; the case of Chake-Chake District in Pemba.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives: -

- (i) To examine the family structure in Chake-Chake District
- (ii) To examine social economic factors of urbanization influencing family structures in Chake-Chake town;
- (iii) To assess the impacts of changes of family structure in Chake-Chake District.

1.4 Research Questions

- (i) What is the pattern of family structure in Chake-Chake District?
- (ii) What are social economic factors of urbanization that influence change in the family structure in Chake-Chake?

- (iii) What are the impacts of changes of family structure in Chake-Chake District?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study will be conducted in Chake-Chake District where it will provide critical information about urbanization and change of family structure in Chake-Chake Pemba - Zanzibar having fulfilled among others the following;

- (i) The study will assist to improve family values, traditions, custom, moral, ethics, religion, marriage, type of family which these are most affected by urbanization and also suggest measures that will improve family structures and family members.
- (ii) The study will excel the sound urbanization processes in order to assist the nation to fulfill its aspiration for sustainable development as well will sensitize reasonable family structure in the urban and rural areas.
- (iii) Provide the information of family structure changes in relation to urban activities as major causes of change, hence provide awareness to the society especially the ward dwellers, conservationist groups and many others on the role of each citizen on urbanizations and family structures
- (iv) It will also be used as reference materials for those who conduct research on urbanizations and family structure.
- (v) Finally, this study will help Geographers and educational administrators to reduce the effects of urbanization instructional practices at schools, colleges and universities.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual Framework is a theoretical structure of assumptions, principles, and rules that holds together the ideas comprising a broad concept. The conceptual frame also, work as a guide to researcher on making the image about the problem or study.

The study employed the general system theory (GST) as the theoretical framework for the study. Higgs and Smith (2009) define system theory as a general science of organization and wholeness. Figure 1.1 shows the conceptual framework of the major variables of the impact of urbanization to the family structure in Chake-chake District in Pemba.

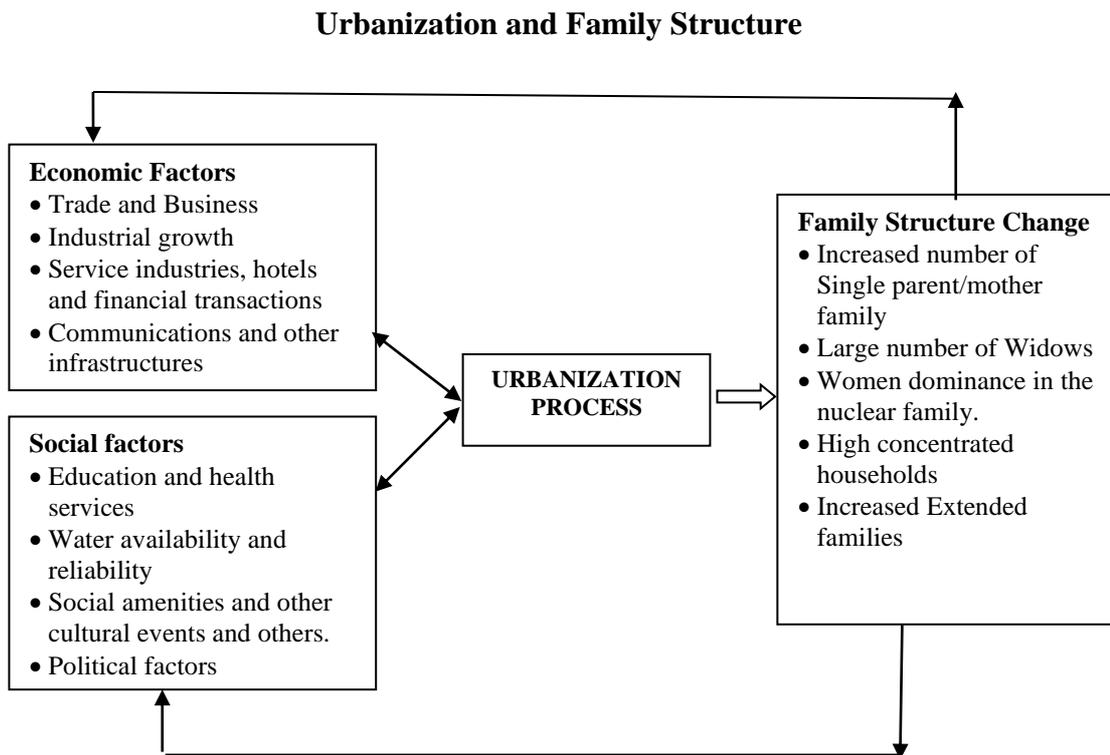


Figure 1.1: Conceptual framework

Source: Researcher's Perception

In the conceptual diagram above showed that urbanization process is contributed by various factors including increasing of social and economic activities, such as trade and industrial activities. Social factors such as education and health services, cultural events and others. Also, increasing the use of social medias communication networks are associated with urbanization of the town and its suburbs. All these activities cause changes in the family structure as well as demographic factors, increasing of economic activities for instance has cut off the chain for women involvement in income related activities. In the past women were not even allowed by their men to go to the markets.

Also, as women become more involved in education and income related activities male chauvinism diminishes as well as dependence over men decreasing. This situation has contributed to family break down, divorces and isolation of by men. This in turn has contributed to increasing of single parent families, and many females headed families.

Another, major reason of urbanization is migration of people from different areas into Chake-chake town. This has increased the rate of settlement growth and household size in the area. Those who migrated earlier and succeeded were able to take their relatives resulting high household ratio in the town.

According to the study done by Ali, (2012) on stagnant fertility and reduction in mortality rate, exposed that despite the main campaign done by government and other institutions the fertility rate has remain stagnantly high, even highly literate and rich people prefer to have large number of children in Pemba. There has been rapid

increase the amount of people in areas as well as settlements in a way that the encroachment of rich fertile areas used for agriculture and clove plantation are turned into human settlement and other nonagricultural income related activities. On political factor this is classification of political boundaries, up-grading of the villages to town. But economic factors are contributed by employment, trading activities, marketing and infrastructure. Through these factors Urbanization can be accelerated as a result of political, social as well as economic factors.

Due to increase of cities, urban also grows up (urbanization). This can be accelerated by interactions of different peoples of different areas whose come in urban in participate the trading, learning, administrating, politicians, working and others. This interaction tends to change the social and economic as a result of urbanization.

For example, the interaction between the farmer in rural area and those who are in urban area it can make the improvement of marketing. So the goods services are sufficiently distributed and the cost reduced. In terms of education, most of the people are educated about all affairs that face their countries like the aspect of democracy, policy weaknesses and others it can lead the change of political in some areas.

Not only that, but also due to the change of political related policies the family structure also had changed in the form of marriage, religion, norms, traditions and customs. The political decision making in many households also is the source of change of the family structure in many societies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The review of literature explores the relationship between social economic factors influencing changes in family structure where the personal values, beliefs and behaviors that are perceived as the major socio-economic development processes in the modern era (Tainter, 2003). Also to examine family structures in modernity and its impacts on the family and changing of family structure in Chake-Chake town, evolution family structures in Chake-Chake Pemba-Zanzibar from 1964 to date and the relationship between urbanization and change of family structures in the town.

2.2 Definition of Terms And Concepts

The following concepts were defined and more details are provided below.

2.2.1 Urbanization

Urbanization refers to the process of the growth of towns and cities, often at the expense of rural areas, as people move to urban centres in search of jobs and better life. In most countries the percentage of the total population living in urban areas is increasing. In a number of small countries, such as Guadeloupe, Monaco, and Bermuda, 100 percent of the population lives in urban centres. On the other extreme, several of Africa's poorest countries have an urban population of less than 10 percent of their total. Urbanization is primarily the outcome of (net) migration from rural to urban areas (McGranahan and Satterthwaite, 2014).

2.2.2 World Urbanization

In the world the term urbanization has developed since 500BC due to the emergence of early urban settlement and survival development. The number of populations living in the cities increased day to day as the advancement of world technology, landlessness, poor social services and rural conflicts are among the contributing factors particularly in the developing countries (Montgomery, 2016).

Urban areas in developing countries and their inhabitants face the highest population growth and suffer, due to the lack of sufficient infrastructure and urban development control, most from the population growth (UNCHS, 1996: 89). Nearly two third of the world's urban population reside in the less developed regions.

During 1985 -1990 the urban population growth rate was 3.1% per year for the world (4.5% in the less developed regions and 0.8% in the more developed regions). The urban population growth rate peaked for the less developed regions in 1980-1985 (at 4.6%) and for the more developed regions in 1955-1960 (at 2. 5%). By the year 2000, two third of the world's 21 megacities will be located in developing countries (Dorgan and Kasard, 1988). Dramatic increases in growth are projected for the Third World Cities such as Mexico City, Sao Paulo and Reo de Jeneiro in Brazil, Shanghai and Beijing and others (Time 1993).

Generally, the World Urbanization can be accelerated by different fundamental factors which lead the vast change of the urban areas, according to above definitions, it seems that demographic factors, physical factors and economic factors are

fundamental factors that lead urban areas to develop. But the word urban in the world can be explained in different ways based on demographic and physical factors as many of the world's scholars assert through different definitions that have been discussed above.

2.2.3 Family Structure

Family is a group of individuals living under one roof and usually under one head in a household. It can be a single person, or many people living under the single care of parenthood.

Family structure is considered as a family support system involving two married individuals who provide care and stability for their biological offspring (Kessy & Omar 2016). However, this two-parent, nuclear family has become less prevalent, and alternative family forms have become more common. The family is created at birth and establishes ties across generations. Those generations, the extended family of aunts, uncles, grandparents, and cousins, can hold significant emotional and economic roles for the nuclear family (Khan and Rizvi, 2015).

Family structure is composed of different types of family such as nuclear family; this is the type of family, which consists of mother, father and children. The fundamental unit of all societies is the family. According to Musarat (1998) The family is usually the major source of the basic necessities of life and health, love and tenderness, adequate food clean water, a place and time for rest, clothing and sanitation, which is made possible by the prevailing socio-economic, environmental and sometimes

political conditions. The family is thus responsible for the care and upbringing of all its members. It is a cohesive unit, which ideally provides economic, social and psychological security to all members. It defines social and moral norms and safeguards material and spiritual customs and traditions as well as providing role models preparing the way for adulthood (Kimani, 2010).

Extended family, this is the type of family, which consists of a father, mother, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, cousins and other relatives. Degbey (1983) explains that extended family system includes several generations of cousins, uncles and aunts living in a compound or close to one another. Within the structure, children occupy a central place and are raised in a close family group. Thus the responsibility for the social development of the child is shared by the members of the family. However, rapid demographic and socio-economic changes due mainly to urbanization and modernization have altered the composition and structure of families in modern societies.

Nuclear family in Africa is culturally perceived as comprising of a father, mother and children. Fathers are assumed to be in charge of family guidance, protection, provision of material and welfare needs of the family. They are also a source of inspiration to the children. However, many families have absent fathers and the reason for this state of affairs range from socio-economic to alcoholism (Degbey, 1980).

Single parent family, this is a one-parent family. It consists of one parent and his or her children. Single-parent families may result from the death of one partner, divorce

or getting children whole is not married, and others which are related in blood or marriage (Manyama, 2017).

Family structure differs from one another due to different factors like historical background, fertility and mortality rate, religious, divorce, employment opportunities, educations, migration and social factors. World family structure has gone through many changes which contributed by mortality, fertility, migration, marketing, political and others, but urbanization has played a vital role in doing so. Culturally in many societies males are dominant for their family. It may also be argued that recently the domination of male in their families was particularly changed, through many reasons such as education, urbanizations, socio-economic problems and others (Becker, G. 1981).

Not only that but also traditions especially in many societies are of great importance. People are emotional attachments and in the same cases may go to any extent for the sake of traditions. It is however assumed that urbanization has changed the people's attitude towards traditions but find it difficult to maintain them. There may be many reasons for the lack of interest toward traditions but educations, financial constraints and scarcity of extra time are same important ones to be noted (Sharma, 2013).

On top of that rapid change of the world family structure can get the vast changes through other similar factors such as influx of refugees, industrialization, urbanization etc. Therefore, through these factors lead the world family structures to get a great change in terms of values, traditional, marriages, fertility and other family

affairs. So urbanization is highly contributory factor, which change the traditional of the family in urban area (Waugh, 2009).

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

This section on empirical literature review is presented using three specific objectives of this study, namely; the social economic factors of urbanization influencing family structure; the family structures and Urbanization in Zanzibar; and the impacts of changes of family structure. More details are provided below;

2.3.1 The Social Economic Factors of Urbanization Influencing Family Structures

Some scholars have shown clearly that family structures are influenced by several factors. “There are many reasons for changes in family structures such as education, competitiveness, low income, increasing cost of living etc” (Iqbal, 1998). Urban areas seem to have more access to different facilities, which lead to changes in family structure. A strong family structure is somehow undefined; but we have to select some of the characteristics, which may result in stronger relationship between family members. The relationships are mainly depending on the type of family in which the people live. Rapid changes are being observed in our social structure. Inflation, influx of people to town areas, industrialization, urbanization and other similar factors contribute to changes where the age of old customs, values, traditions are breaking down (Iqbal, 1998). New values are coming up. Many towns or cities are diffusion centers for modern civilization as it comes to dominate countryside.

People tend to live in a compact area under municipality where most of them are in multi sectoral occupations.

Slums and its consequences of overcrowding, lack of sanitation, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and crime are the worst impacts of urbanization. Global warming, air pollution, water scarcity and pollution and loss of forest cover, agricultural land and depletion of wildlife as a result of urban sprawl, pose serious threats to the environment (Nyaura, 2014).

With industrialization, urbanization, modernization and globalization, the family institution has inevitably undergone changes. Changing in demographic, socioeconomic and cultural forces have jointly brought about profound changes to the family organization. It has been found that family size has reduced, family forms have become more diversified, family relationship is distanced, many functions has been taken over by public agencies or weakened and family norms and culture has been reshaped (Yang, 2012).

In Zanzibar family structures have been changing for many years. Traditionally, the Zanzibari family structure was characterized by cohesion held through the leadership of the father who was deemed to be the main provider for the family. Also family in Zanzibar includes relatives living within the family, which is referred to as the extended family. Different activities were conducted in the family with the unity of both parents and their sons, this situation make the family structure to be a wide and

were lived as one kin. Peoples are married with the desire of their parents (Edward, 2009).

The rapid expansion of urban areas in Zanzibar is influenced by both physical and demographic factors, which have impact on the change of cultural aspects before, during and after independence. Religion, languages, marriage, mode of marketing, political development, health care and others are also the reason for expansion of urban Zanzibar. Currently, the systems of life from one family member or same geographical location differ as the interaction and competition increase to cope with this contemporary world, (Wahyuni, 1991 and Ryan, 2006).

Yahya (2015) expressed that currently, the family structure of Zanzibar changes in different areas, in demography for example the Population census Profile of Tanzania show that peoples decreases in one area to another and also increase in another area. This situation makes the increase of different Shehias in urban Zanzibar that were not appear before independence, due to different reasons like educations, social-economic aspects, migrations, religious and others. Also in decisions making parents now are free to handle their children to the decision due to different reasons like westernizations and globalizations. Culturally, the family structure now are totally changed due to urbanizations because the extended family tend to disappear due to different life style such as education, establishment of new settlement areas, migration, sociology and many others.

2.3.2 The Family Structures and Urbanization in Zanzibar

The history of Zanzibar is a history of interaction between islanders and various

visitors, many of whom settled on the island (Veijalainen, 2000: 54). While the ongoing rapid urban growth of Zanzibar Town is as in most African cities phenomenon of the last decades, its urban history dates back further than in most African cities, namely to the middle ages. Traders from the Arabian Peninsula used the monsoons to travel along the East African coast and founded trading places and towns. Arab and Persian traders and African natives formed their own culture and language called Swahili (“Sahel” Arabic for coast), which differs from the mainland. For more than 1000 years, the mixture of African and Arab influences led to the evolution of a specific urban structure of Swahili towns, which have much in common with Arab cities (Aga Khan, 1996).

Due to this historical background, the urban development of Zanzibar Towns is based on two urban cores: the Arab and Indian Stone Town where first building activities started in the 15th century and the African Quarter called Ng`ambo (Swahili for “the other side”), which emerged in the 19th century. Both were and still are separated by a former creek, which is now an open space. While the Stone Town became a World Heritage Site in 2002 and a tourist destination, Ng`ambo is the area where recent urban growth and city expansion took place. During the colonial period and the 1970s the urban development was controlled and limited, although not too effectively. With the effects of trade liberalization in 1984, Zanzibar Town faced a rapid process of urban growth and urban expansion. Between 1977 and 1994, the Town area expanded about 21 km² (Veijalainen, 2000: 42). The process seems prominent in all sides of Zanzibar, Unguja and Pemba in particular.

Urban areas have expanded beyond the administrative boundaries of the town district. The Town is expanding also along the main roads, outside the master plan planning area (Veijalainen, 2000: 42) Today, about 206,000 inhabitants distributed to about 37,000 households live in the area of the municipality (Website Government of Tanzania/census quoted in Veijalainen) plus about 145,000 inhabitants at the urban fringe. The total number of residents in Zanzibar Town accounts for more than 350,000 inhabitants when disregarding the political boundaries. The average household size in the municipality with 5.6 is significantly higher than in the urban fringe with 5.0 inhabitants.

In Tanzania the rate of urbanization increase year after year, by 1967 it increases to 5.7%, 13.3% in 1978 and 17.8% in 1988. In a report of the Zanzibar Sustainable Program (ZSP 1998), the population data and urbanization figures were extrapolated to the year 2015. The prospect of urban development in Zanzibar (disregarding political boundaries in 2015) is a population of 470,000 residents in 62,000 households. This constitutes an increase by 134% based on the census data from 2002.

Out of these residents, in 2015, 40% of the inhabitants will live outside the municipal boundary. These facts clearly underline the importance to manage informal urban growth. Summarizing the problems of urban development of Zanzibar Town, the crucial issues are: The high urban growth rate of about 4.5 % per annum (Government of Tanzania 2002), the fact that Zanzibar Island has the highest population density in Africa: 350 inhabitants per square kilometer (ZSP 1998), the

limited availability of resources and fertile land due to the small size of the island, the limited capacity of the state to control urban growth and to provide planned building land and the high percentage of the town area covered by informal settlements. This situation as said earlier is applicable in Unguja as well as Pemba, which in turn affect the family structure from tender ages.

2.3.3 The Impacts of Changes of Family Structure

This is the third specific objective of this study, where the review of literature is guided by the following sub sections, namely; the environment and natural Resources; transport and communication; Social class; and housing. More details on each of them is presented below:

2.3.3.1 Environment and Natural Resources

The built environment within urban areas of all sizes should be safe. The health of the inhabitants depends on their ability to manage the environment. Organizations have been formed to deal with the environment hence the growing population should co-exist without one taking advantage of the other. Natural resources are also managed by the organizations hence there are policies in place to see that natural resources are well utilized. However, there are cases of pollution due to improper disposal becomes a health hazard hence making lives complicated in the urban areas (Manyama, 2017).

2.3.3.2 Transport and Communication

The working system of urban areas as far as transport and communication is concerned makes it easier for the populations to access many places around the urban

places hence making their lives improved. But there are other things that hinder the system from being effective like traffic jam, unlicensed operators, thieves, accidents among others (Hashmi 1999).

2.3.3.3 Social Classes

Urbanization process through migration makes people live in nucleated families hence they tend to stay near their relatives and this makes them have social classes whereas others live according to their incomes. Urbanization developments are controlled by the classes mostly the upper classes that seem to dominate in what is said to be activities of the urban areas (Kimani, 2010).

2.3.3.4 Housing

Marriage is no longer seen in the same light as years gone by (Gillis, 2002). It has become purely contractual as opposed to covenantal. And is becoming a disregarded social institution, thus divorce is cited as one of the contributing factors to absence of fathers. In looking a family pattern, Coleman & Glaros (1983) asserts that the most common cause of a disputed family is desertion by father. This desertion leaves remaining family members with feelings of rejection in addition to financial and other problems. Housing is one of the major problems in the urbanization process as more populations are seen to live in very poor houses and those who are affected most are the ones who earn little incomes hence live in slums that are overcrowded. And for the housing to be effective on the city thing like water, electricity, sanitation, quality of construction and drainage should be taken into account but this also depends on the social classes (Woo, 2007).

According to Kimani (2010) urbanization process has quite a number of impacts on both society and its populations as it influences their lives either positively or negatively. The urban residents have to adapt to the new changes in order for them to fit in the environment and also for them to live a comfortable life. As much as there seem to be a slow change of the population's way of livelihoods, they gain new experiences, languages and they also diversify their cultures through interaction hence change in their social lives. Urbanization process is dynamic and seems to change towards its improvement by modernization through technology and industries making the populations increase the more.

2.4 Theoretical Literature Review

There are significant theories on the impact of migration of people on natural resources. Among these theories includes Malthus Theory of Population Growth and Esther Boserup's Theory of Population Growth on relationship between human population and food production, and Higgins et al. (1982) on Carrying Capacity.

The two theories were adopted to make the investigation on the study area based on the objectives of the research. This was because Ester's Population Theory explains the relationship between agriculture and population growth of which was one of the components of this study on investigating the impacts of migration on the natural resources. Further, the two theories show relationship between population and sustainable development, if it could be extended to include other basic needs besides food, for example, access to water as well as access to factors other than the natural distribution of resources such as social, cultural and political constraints.

2.4.1 Malthusian Theory of Population Growth of 1798

Thomas Malthus in 1798 wrote an essay outlining his response to the problem of population growth, a theory on how and why the size of the population would change. Malthus thought that if the human population continued to grow, food production would not be able to keep up with the demand and there would not be enough food to feed the people. He warned that there would be a terrible famine that would kill many people.

Malthus reasoned that this disastrous outcome could only be avoided if the population stopped growing. He described two types of checks, which could stop population growth. He further said that a negative check that would cause a drop in the birth rate increased the use of contraceptives. A positive check that would increase the death rate was disease or war. This is what Malthus thought would save people from large-scale starvation.

However, Malthus theory has been criticized by the United Nations that population has not stopped growing. Since Malthus's lifetime the number of humans on the planet has continued to increase. In 2011 the population reached seven billion (United Nations, 2011). Malthus's theory was based on the assumptions that the population would grow exponentially (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32) whereas, food production would grow arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), much more slowly. Human beings have great potentialities to produce children. In agriculture, the law of diminishing returns operates; also human beings will need food to eat as well as passion between sexes is necessary and unavoidable.

Engels (1844) criticized the Malthusian catastrophe because Malthus failed to see that surplus population was connected to surplus wealth, surplus capital, and surplus landed property. Population is large where the overall productive power is large. Engels states that the calculation that Malthus made with the differences in population and productive power is incorrect because Malthus did not take into consideration a third element, which is science.

Ester Boserup (1965) stated that, the economics of agrarian change under population pressure, determines the agricultural methods, rather than agricultural methods determining population. The major point of her observation was that innovation was the mother of invention. Another scholar Simon (1994) challenged the Malthusian catastrophe, citing the existence of new knowledge and educated people to take advantage of it and economic freedom, which was the ability of the world to increase production when there was a profitable opportunity to do so.

The economist Henry George in (2001) argued that Malthus did not provide any evidence of a natural tendency for a population to overwhelm its ability to provide for itself. George wrote that even the main body of Malthus' work refuted this theory; that example given show social causes for misery, such as ignorance and greed, bad government, unjust laws, or war, rather than insufficient food production. Thomas Malthus did not allow for the development of irrigation systems that have allowed for increased yields. The green revolution wide spread introduction of high yield crop varieties, pesticides and fertilizers. The slowdowns in population growth, as

countries develop economically and progress to the latter stages of the Demographic Transition Model.

Scientific progress is as unlimited and at least as rapid as that of population. On the other hand, Joseph (2003) argued that science has diminishing marginal returns and scientific progress is becoming more difficult. Malthus' theory on population growth has proved to be correct and has grown to a staggering 6.8 billion people in 2010. There have also been many local famines within regions, natural disasters, water shortages to check local population growth. Indeed, some of the poorest countries in the world can still export food to raise foreign earnings and gain investment.

The office of statistics of United Kingdom in (2010) noted that Malthusian view still revealed that catastrophe was imminent. This was because population continues to rise rapidly and many of the farming practices were heavily dependent on unsustainable substances such as crude equipment. In addition, there might be less famine deaths but hundreds of millions of people survive on very basic diets leading them to be malnourished rather than undernourished. So, the population size and density has a negative impact on their lives. FAO says that more than 800 million people are chronically malnourished. UN said that by 2050, 4.5 billion people will be living in areas that cannot provide enough water for basic needs.

2.4.2 Ester Boserup's Theory of Population (1965)

Ester Boserup (1910–1999) was an economist who specialized in the economics and development of agriculture. She developed the theory of the relationship between

human population growth and food production. Boserup challenged Malthus's conclusion through "The conditions of agricultural growth (1965) and the economics of agrarian change under population pressure" (1965) that the size of the human population is limited by the amount of food it can produce. She suggested that food production can and will increase to match the needs of the population.

Boserup drew the knowledge of farming in the developing world where populations were growing quickly. Boserup observed that the threat of starvation and the challenge of feeding more mouths motivate people to improve their farming methods and invent new technologies in order to produce more food. This change was described as agricultural intensification, for example, a farmer who has four fields to produce food for his family might grow crops in three of the fields, leave the fourth field empty as the ground is dry and his crop will not grow there.

However, if the farmer has two more children, the pressure to produce more food may drive him to build irrigation canals to bring water to the fourth field or to buy a different type of seed that would grow in drier ground. Boserup's theory seemed to provide a model for continuous population growth, as modern environmentalists, scientists and politicians debated the future of the world's climate and resources. Boserup's observation was significant in this study.

The theory assumed the conditions of agricultural growth and the agrarian change under population pressure. The amount of land available was fixed, and did not make allowances for other responses to increased population growth such as trade,

migration of people and conquest. The environment has a limit that restricts population. It has limits, which could be changed using technologies. Population growth was the trigger for innovation to allow food supply to increase. There have been a number of cases in which the model did not seem to apply. Increased agricultural intensification did not require more work or putting more work into intensified agriculture; it did not increase crop yields. Davis and Christian (1999) criticized Boserup's model into a recasting of the model that seen it is applicable only under certain circumstances where increased labor was both necessary and sufficient to raise production. When this was the case, one option for coping with increased population pressure was what they term Boserupian intensification, which was basically the process. Boserup described a situation in which people worked harder and got higher total yields but lower yields per unit of work on a fixed amount of land.

The increasing intensity of shifting cultivation in developing countries, moved from slash and burn practices on using irrigation in rural areas with higher population densities. Also the green revolution that widened spread introduction of high yielding varieties and pesticides. Increased production allowed more people to be fed. Boserup noted that overpopulation could lead to unsuitable farming practices, which degraded the land.

David & Christian (1999) pointed out that, in a condition where intensification was possible without hard work because of new technology or innovative techniques, population pressure ended up not being much of a problem. A good example was the

raised-field agriculture in the Andes and rice paddies in East Asia. It seemed that many of the problems of having a finite land area and possible food shortages have been overcome by technology. The industrialisation of farming, the green revolution, Genetic Modified crops, improved farming methods, and land reform have all massively increased food production (David and Christian 1999).

2.5 Research Gap

Along with the high natural growth rate of the urban population, Chake chake in particular, the urbanization process which has led to the rapid growth of the town is one of the most significant demographic phenomena that has been experienced in the 1980s and 1990s. The chake population grew from only 82,998 in 2002 to 97,249 in 2012. Therefore, there are a lot social economic aspects to be studied due to the rapid increase. There should be research on settlement Pattern, population density and other related issues. These studies are very significant in the development of urban planning and structures.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is devoted to methodological aspect of the study. It specifically devotes on research design, study area, population, sample and sampling techniques. The section proceeds with the research tools and data collection methods.

3.2 The Research Design

According to Bryman, (2008:31) research design is a framework for collecting and analyzing data. Kothari (2004) and Koda (2006) define research design as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. According to Kothari (2004:32)–research design stands for advance planning of methods to be adopted in collecting the relevant data. Generally, it is a logical model of proof that allows the researcher to draw inference concerning the causal relationship among the variable under investigation.

This study used descriptive survey, based on cross-sectional design. Gupta, (2001) depicts that descriptive survey involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. It also used description as a tool to organize data into patterns that emerge during analysis. The design had been used since data was collected at one point in time from a sample selected to represent a larger population.

3.3 Study Area

This study is targeted to be carried in Chake-Chake District in Pemba South Region. Pemba is divided into four administrative districts namely Wete, Micheweni, Chake-Chake and Mkoani.

3.4 Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted in South Pemba, an island forming part of the Zanzibar Archipelago, lying within the Swahili Coast in the Indian Ocean. Pemba Island covers an area of 988 square kilometers and it lies between 40°52' and 60°31' South of equator. Topographically, the Island of Pemba is higher in the west and lower in the east at a general altitude of 30-60 meters. The maximum altitude is 119 meters. South Pemba is one of the 30 regions of Tanzania, located in Pemba Island; the region's capital is Chake-chake. In 2012, Mkoani District population was about 97867, while Chake Chake district was about 97249. The total population was about 195116 and the area of square kilometers 332km² (128sq mi), population density is about 590/km² (1,500/sq mi) (URT, 2012).

3.4.1 Selection of the Study Area

Chake chake is one of the first growing town in Zanzibar with many urbanization activities taking place. Since the town is the center of Administrative and business center in Pemba, there has been a rapid expansion on settlements and business activities changing to become a highly urbanized area with modern buildings and slums. There has been internal migration where people from all parts of Pemba Island, Unguja Island and mainland are coming to live and do business in the town.

Also, factors such as educations, employments, business activities-market, industry and communication are crucial in the urbanization process. Chake Chake offers many public offices the business centre and educational centers, the central hospital and social services activities.

Thus, due to this situation the family structure is highly influences resulting into many challenges and problems as well as economic development. Therefore, that situation compelled the researcher to develop this very significant research, providing insight for many research related.

3.5 Target Population

The target population is the whole Chake-chake district. According to the 2012 census, the Chake-Chake district had a total population of 97, 249 (Tanzania bureau of statistics, 2012). Chake-Chake district has 16 wards categorised into urban and rural respectively. For interests of this study 4 urban and mixed rural-urban wards were selected to get 5% of the Chake-chake population as a sample, which involved ward leaders and the local residents. The wards included were Chachani and, Madungu Chanjaani. Wawi, of respondents studied for example members of the extended families, Divorced or single, family, children, mothers and fathers.

3.6 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

The sample selected is random sampling procedures. Is the sampling technique whereby a group of a subject is chosen based on their availability rather than their

degree of presentation. Purposive procedures were used in this study to attain proper and vivid information about topic.

A total of four wards were selected to from Chake-chake out of 16 due to time and accessibility, which involves ward leaders, the local residents, workers and government officials. The sample size was 100 respondents selected from four wards with category of leaders (Shehas and their assistances), local residents (The normal people residing the areas) and few government officials. The respondents were obtained as shown in the Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sample

Sample	Ward Leaders	Local Residents	Government Official	Total
Chachani (Urban)	2	19	3	24
Madungu (Urban)	2	20	2	24
Ndagoni	2	25	-	27
Mvumoni	2	23	-	25
Total	8	87	5	100

3.6.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is the type of sampling where by researcher select a sample according to his/her purpose. This sampling technique helps to increase utility of finding, so in this study a purposive sampling represented the entire population. Specific group such as the Director of Urban and Rural Planning in Zanzibar, A Chief Statistician and Director of Archive and people aged 30- 50 years and above born in Zanzibar, was a representative in the study. This helped to ensure that every item in the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample, since the

population does not constitute a homogeneous group. Thus, this design helped to obtain representative sample.

3.6.2 Margin of Error (Confidence Interval)

Margin of Error determines how much higher or lower than the population mean the researcher is willing to let his sample mean fall. For example, a political poll whereby 68% of voters said yes to proposition Z with a margin of error of +/- 5%.” This is so because no sample is perfect therefore the researcher needs to decide how error to allow.

3.6.3 Confidence Level

How confident the researcher wants to be that the actual mean falls within the specified confidence interval. The most common confidence levels are 90% confident, 95% confident and 99% confident.

3.6.4 Standard of Deviation

It refers to how much variance is expected in the responses. Since the survey is not yet administered the safe decision is to use 0.5 – this is the most forgiving number and ensures that the sample was large enough.

Now that the values have been defined, sample size can be calculated using the following formula.

The formula is the same for all populations: $n = Z^2 \times p \times (1-p)/M^2$

with

n = Sample Size for infinite population

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

P = population proportion (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%))

M = Margin of Error at 10% (0.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{So } n &= \frac{Z^2 \times p \times (1-p)}{M^2} \\
 &= \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.01} \\
 &= \frac{0.96}{0.01} \\
 &= 96
 \end{aligned}$$

So the respondents should be 96. However, other four 4 respondents were added to make the data clearer. Thus 100 respondents were involved during the survey.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

The study used both primary and secondary sources of data.

3.7.1 Primary Data Collection Methods

3.7.1.1 Questionnaires

Questionnaire is a set of questions in an orderly form presented to a respondent for answers. This is another important instrument that was used in the study; to use this instrument enabled the researchers to collect a lot of information from the larger number of respondents in a short period.

In questionnaires, open ended questionnaires were used in the process of collecting data, where by respondents provided their own opinions when answered the

questionnaires, not only that but also close ended questionnaires were used to collect short answer in the study.

3.7.1.2 Structured Interviews (S I)

A structured interview is sometimes called a standardized interview. The same questions are asked of all respondents. Corbetta (2003, p.269) states structured interviews are “interviews in which all respondents are asked the same questions with the same wording and in the same sequence.” It was ideal if questions can be read out in the same tone of voice so that the respondents were not be influenced by the tone of the interviewer.

The aim is for all interviewees to be given exactly the same context of questioning. This means that each respondent receives exactly the same interview stimulus as any other. The goal of this style of interview is to ensure those interviewees’ replies can be aggregated.

3.7.1.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

The focus group discussion is the method that used to elicit some in-depth information from the respondents. Basing on Corlien et al (2003) and Morgan (1998) a focus group discussion should be constituted by six to twelve persons, three groups of discussion of respondents will conduct and each group comprise ten respondents. The researcher facilitates the discussion in such a way that all group members during the discussion were left talk freely and spontaneously about the different subtopics, which emanated from the main topic.

3.7.1.4 Observation

Observation method as the name implies, is distinguished from other methods by the fact that the observer become a part of the situation being studied (Enon, 1998). This method facilitated the collection of information from local communities on attitudes towards family structure in the study area.

3.7.2 Secondary Data Sources

Documentary analysis has been considered by many researchers as potential source of data for research. Providing the meaning of a document in research context, Bryman (2004) says that, it is any written material that can be read, have not been produced specifically for the purpose of social research, are preserved so that they become available for analysis and are relevant to the concerns of a social researcher.

In this study, documents have been used to complement other sources of information with the idea that documents corroborate and augment evidence from other sources. Various published and unpublished working documents and record from libraries of various departments and higher education institutions were used in collecting secondary data. This helped to obtain various information related to the study.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

Best and Kahn (2006) define validity as the quality of a data gathering instrument or procedure that enables it to measure what it is supposed to measure. Reliability, on the other hand, is the degree of consistency that the instrument or procedure demonstrates (Best and Kahn, 2006). In order for a research instrument to be reliable,

it must demonstrate that if it had to be used on a different group of respondents in different context, then similar results would be found.

The researcher assured the validity and reliability of instruments through choice of the right instrument for harnessing the required data from relevant respondent with specific attention to key issues that relate to the study, proper wording of instructions and questions as well as logical arrangement of the questions that to be asked. Then the researcher discusses the instruments with his colleagues' students and discussed with his supervisors. Comments provided by colleagues and supervisors considered to make adjustment of the instruments for harnessing information required for the study.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The consent of the respondents was corresponded physically to discuss verbally before involving them in the research. It was included briefing of the respondents about the research objectives and how they are going to benefit from the research. The respondents were assured about the confidentiality in the information, which may be obtained from them. The interview with respondents were set to be in privacy way. Recorded information, photos and narrations from respondents were used only for the purpose of this study.

All respondents were free to withdraw from the study and the chance to be replaced by another person. Respective all local government authorities where the study was conducted were consulted for permission of to conduct this study. The respondents

were informed about the aims and objectives of the research/study and that information obtained was used for the purpose of study.

3.10 Data Analysis

Data analysis will be done with calculating various parameters that will be used and helping in interpreting the data. The most important are the measure of central tendency such as mean, mode and median. So the data analysis is clear and wisely on calculating various statistical data, which used in the study of research that was expected to conduct.

3.10.1 Qualitative Data Analysis

In this method of data analysis, the researcher considers to analyze the data based on the quality of the phenomena, therefore on this kind of data analysis, therefore on this kind of the data analysis, the data were analyzed in terms of its quality or kind. For example, those data obtained through interview, was analyzed in term of interpreting and analyzing photography taken during interviewing.

3.10.2 Procedures of Data Presentation

After researcher to accomplish the process of data collection, the following procedures of presenting data will be used such as chart, graphs, tables and pie charts so as to obtain quick and accurate information from it. These were used for making easier interpretation to the targeted group of people.

Graphs: Some of the statistical data were presented using graphs, so that by using graphs the readers of research will see the relationship and trend clearly about

urbanization and change of family structure in urban district. So this procedure depicted the meaningful interpretation to the reader of the research.

Tables: In this procedure columns and raw used to produce the data which make easier way for interpretation, the table showed those data gathered in the form of numerical according to the number of the respondent used, especially for those data collected by using interview and questionnaire technique.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview

This chapter gives an overview of demographic characteristics of the population in the study area. It is also presenting the findings of the study on the impacts of urbanization on family structure in Chake-Chake District, Pemba.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population

4.2.1 Age and Sex

The age of respondents in this study ranged from 15 - 60+ years for both males and females, who currently live in Chake-Chake town area. The study involved 44 females and 56 males of different ages. The results show that 68.0 percent of the respondents were youth aged between 15 to 44 years. These are young people who use more resources than the rest of the members of the community because they are more energetic while the remaining 32.0 percent of respondents aged from 45 years and above.

The age of respondents indicates that the group of people are matured enough to give reliable information and from both young people and old people. The distribution according to age provides a good sample for answering questions related to types of family structure, morals and their ways of life.

4.2.2 Marital Status of Respondents

The study results show that 72.0 percent of respondents both males and females were

married. About 8.0 percent never married while 14.0 percent and 6 percent were widows and divorced/separated respectively. The study results corresponded with the study conducted by Gao and Feng (1995) that marriage in developing countries is a universal social institution through which an adult male and female are generally involved in marriage union and acquires new social status as a husband and wife.

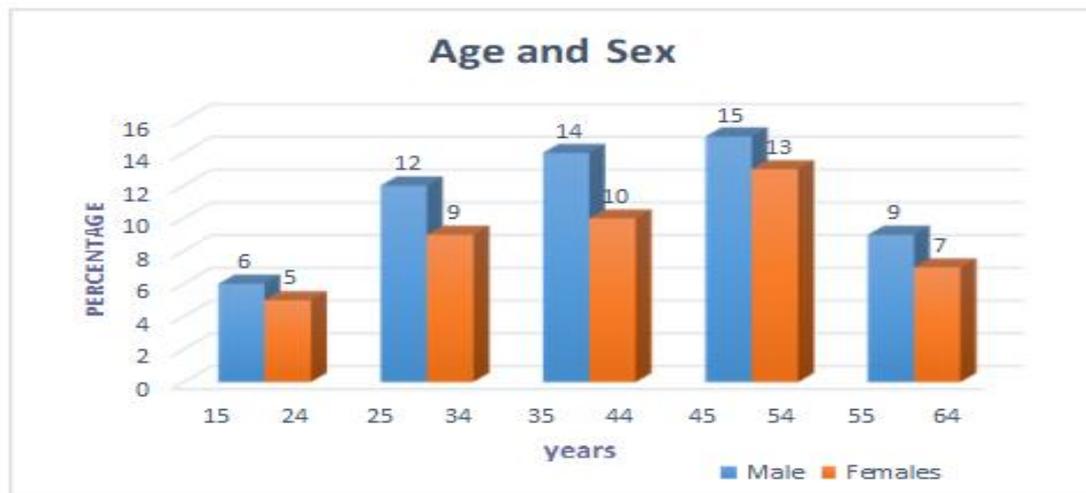


Figure 4.1: Age and sex of respondents

Source: Study Survey (2017)

The social statuses the husband and wife acquire go through from institution to companionship to meet reciprocal material, sexual, emotional, psychological and spiritual needs for their survival. Social scientists argue that male female relation through marriage norm is the first and foremost bond in human civilization; it is the foundation of all human bonds, because most of the cultures around the world prefer sexuality and reproduction in marital tie (Gao & Feng, 1995).

In relation to marriage, the tradition is still followed by many and the institution is still respected, although there are a few people in urban areas who are a single as a

result of divorce or separation; or simply never married. It appears from the study that even in urban areas marriage is still the most preferred relationship; which means that there are no changes.

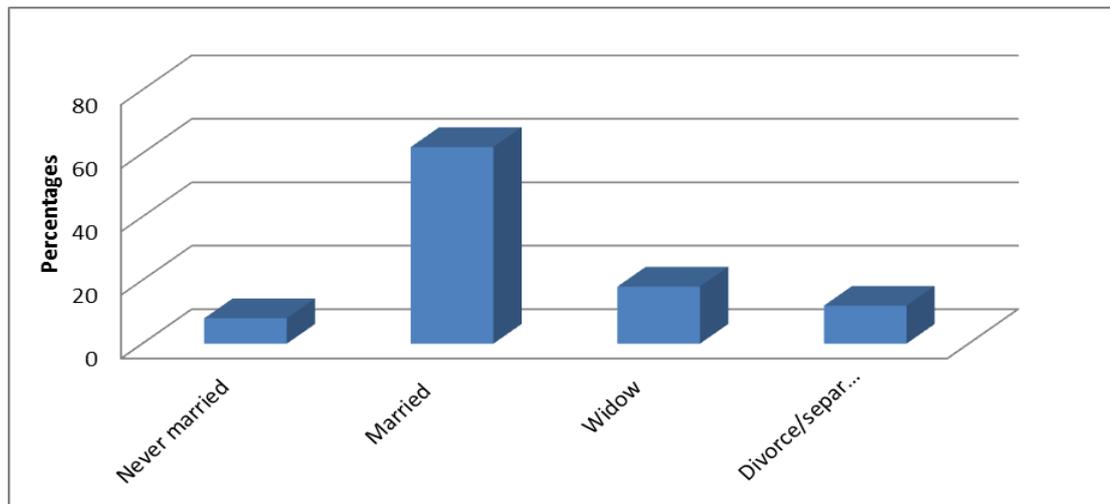


Figure 4.2: Marital status of respondents

Source: Study Survey (2017)

4.2.3 Education Levels

Education is said to be an important key to the development and demographic analysis of the population. Education attainment of a particular population is an important determinant of their opportunities and behavior and has strong effects on the decision family planning, resource utilization, as well as sustainable use of natural resources for maintaining socio-economic development.

The findings showed that about 52 percent of both male and female respondents have completed secondary education. About 22 percent had high education level while 16.0 percent have completed primary education. However, about 10 of respondents in the study area had no formal education. The level of non-formal education was

highly prevalent in village areas compared to urban areas due to awareness disparity between these residential areas. Likewise, non-formal education facing aged people compared to young generation.

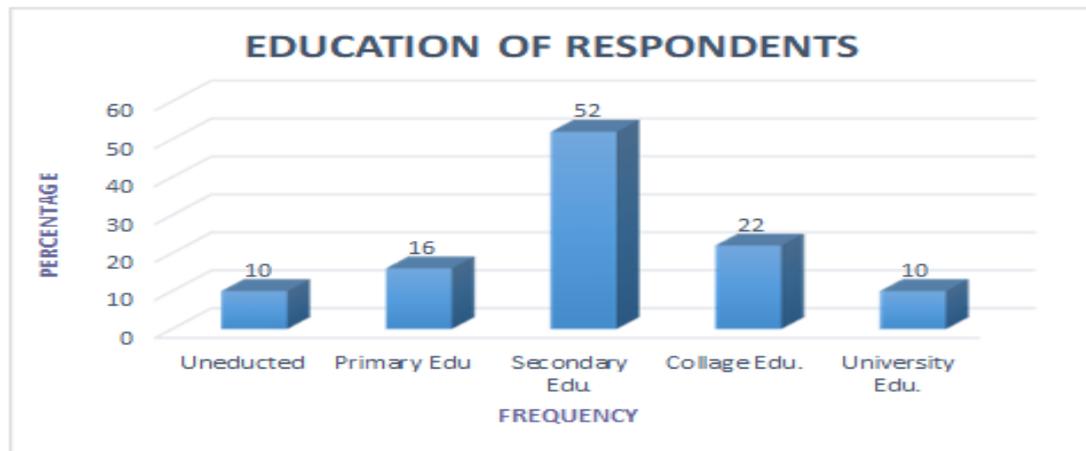


Figure 4.3: Education levels of respondents

Source: Study Survey (2017)

4.2.4 Economic Activities of Respondents

Generally, in Chake-Chake District there were no specific categories of gender related to economic activities, but there were differences of economic participation influenced by the nature of occupation, income, education, resources and biological factors between sexes. However, there was minimal influence of religion that may affect gender participation in economic activities. For example, some husbands/fathers are reluctant to allow their wives, daughters, and sisters to be involved in business activities as well as formal employment in Government and Non-Government institutions (Ali, 2011).

An identification of economic activities of the study area is very essential in understanding the nature of family structure and natural resource utilization.

Likewise, the economic activities may help to determine if there are an association between the level of education and the nature of economic activities. In this case, therefore, the study results show that 31.0 percent of respondents were engaged in entrepreneurship activities compared to 23.0 percent of farming. Another 17.0 percent of respondent were government (formal) employees while 10.0 percent were engaged in private sector and 14.0 percent were involved in other(s) activities like construction, quarrying, driving, and wood charcoal making and 5 percent were engaged in fishing and other related activities.

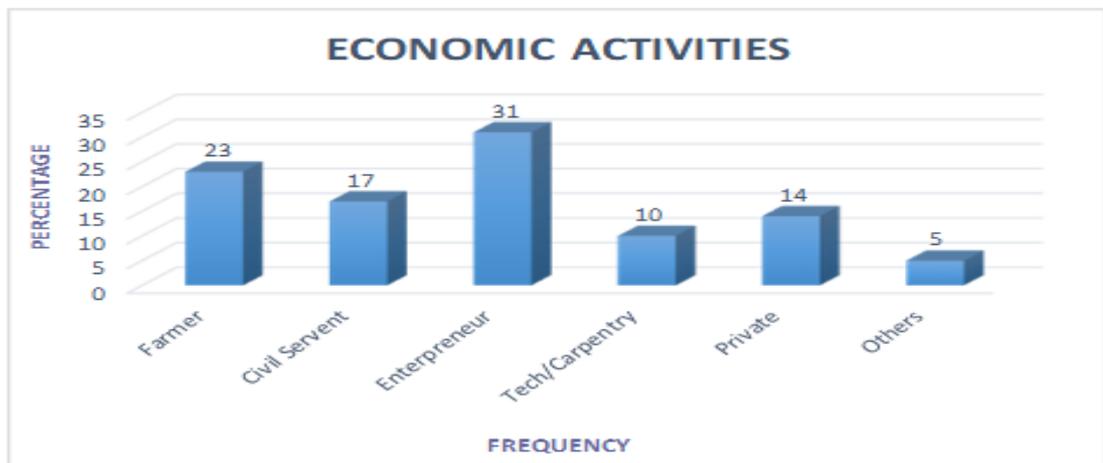


Figure 4.4: Economic activities of respondents

Source: Study Survey (2017)

4.2.5 Relative Incomes of Respondents

The income of people in any given community has a significant relationship with family structure and style of living. Many people in Chake-Chake District are either public servant, businessmen, entrepreneurs and people engaging in different self-employed activities like carpentry, masonry, fishing, welding and technicians and farmers.

In this study it was found out that 21 percent live below Tsh. 200,000, which indicates that they live below \$100 per month, 44 percent live with income between Tsh. 200,000 – 400,000 which is below \$200 per month. This group involved many governments employed people like works with certificate and diploma level salary (The government minimum salary is Tsh. 300,000 per month). About 22 percent their monthly income is between Tsh, 400,000 – 600,000 which is below \$300 and 13 percent is more than Tsh. 600,000 or more than \$300.

Table 4.1: Relative income of respondents

Income	Percentage
Below 200000	21
Between 200,000 – 400000	44
Between 400,000 – 600,000	22
More than 600,000	13
Total	100

According to this study the level of income of many respondents is lower, where about 85 percent live below \$400 per month. Most of the low-income families are associated with large dependent ratio, though live in nucleated families. On the other hand, most of those families are associated with large extended families with very good communication with their relatives in which provide support to education, health, food on monthly remittance as well as housing.

4.2.6 Household Size

Fertility is one of three principal components of population dynamics that determine the size and structure of population of Zanzibar. TFR is high in Zanzibar compared to that of Tanzania Mainland (2.8 and 2.7 percent respectively). Zanzibar society

favors high fertility since children is symbol of well-being both socially and economically. Although fertility has been decreasing in Zanzibar since 1988s, it is still high. There is variation of level of fertility between regions in Zanzibar. Region wise North Pemba has the highest fertility rate (7.4) followed by South Pemba (7.3) while in Zanzibar West it is least (6.4). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has further declined from 7.9 in 1988 to 6.2. In 2005 TFR was projected to decline to 4.7 by 2012 and 4.0 in 2020 (RGoZ, 2008).

The study results show that 42 percent of respondents have 5-7 children. About 30 percent had 3-4 children compared to 10 percent of 1-3 children and 18 percent had 8 – 10 members. The study also found that some respondents (12 percent) had more than 8 children while 6 percent had no children. It is further the study found that despite of respondents having large number of children when the research asked if they need more children or not, 78 percent and 22 percent like and dislike more children respectively.

This result shows that the old tradition of having many children is still the most preferred family size. Even in towns people still find their insurance, security and general wellbeing embedded in the family. Government social services are still not well established or completely non-existent. The security of the old people and children depends on the youth and adults.

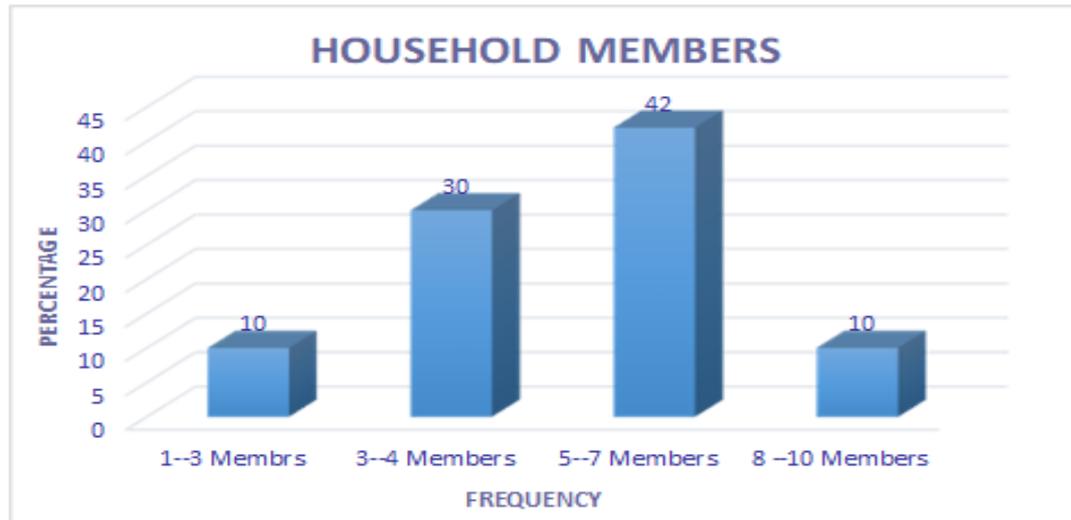


Figure 4.5: Family members in a household

Source: Study Survey (2017)

When respondents were asked why they have and need more children; they said that their children will help them when they become old, children are an asset, just following and implementing religious (Islamic) order of having more children as taught by Prophet Muhammad that Muslims should produce as to be proud during the judgment day. Others said they need large family just to show their manhood, helping in different economic activities like agriculture, livestock and others. However, some respondents said that they no longer need more children due to complications during delivery process like surgery, increasing important costs of rising children such as education, health and other facilities.

4.2.7 Nature and Type of House

Understanding the nature of the house is very significant in understanding the standard of life. Chake-Chake district is an urbanized area and it is the capital of

Pemba Island most of the Public, private and commercial activities are taking place in the study area. The results from the field depict the following situation. 53 percent are made up of bricks and connected with both water and power, 15 percent are brick house but connected with water only, 11 percent have power with no water, and 9 percent have no water no power.

On the other hand, there are mud houses, where 5 percent of them have no power no water, 4 percent have both power and water, 2 percent have power and 1 percent have water connection only.

Table 4.2: Type of house

Nature and Type of The House	Frequency	Percentage
Bricks With no Water or Power	9	9
Bricks With Power only	11	11
Bricks with water only	15	15
Bricks With Water and Power	53	53
Mud with no water no power	5	5
Mud with power only	1	1
Mud with water only	2	2
Mud with water and power	4	4
Total	100	100

Generally, the data shows that 90 percent of house in the district are built up of bricks made up from cement and limestone, only 10 percent of the houses are mud houses. Also, 57 percent of all houses are connected with both public water and power, 29 percent is connected with either of the two, power or water only. In relation to this study the data indicates that there is relative rapid increase of family changing style of life with the improvement of living standard.

4.2.8 Family Structure

The existence of the extended family was indicated if the participants were married and living with parents, or single living with parents and grandparents, a married sibling, or had a married child living with them. The nuclear family is defined as married couples with or without children, divorced with children, or widowed with children. There is a lesser degree of involvement with members of the extended family when compared with the nucleated family. A single parent family is defined as a family headed by one parent either father or mother, though the family can be large enough depending relationship built up in the family.

The family at comparison of family types present is shown in Figure. The percentage of extended family types is 33 percent. This is indicated by a higher percentage of 51 percent for nucleated families. And a single parent family is 16 percent. Although, nuclear family in terms of household composition, it keeps close relations with parents and other relatives due to the availability of easy communication.

Today, people use cars and trucks compared to traditional means of transportation such as camels, donkeys, or ships. The large percentage of nucleated families in the present generation seems to support Litwak's interpretation that such family systems keep strong relations with extended families despite geographical distance and breaks in face-to-face contact. Such family ties are expressed and consolidated by sending money and gifts to extended family members and helping new family members migrate to the city in order to find employment, provision of short-term accommodations, and other types of assistance.

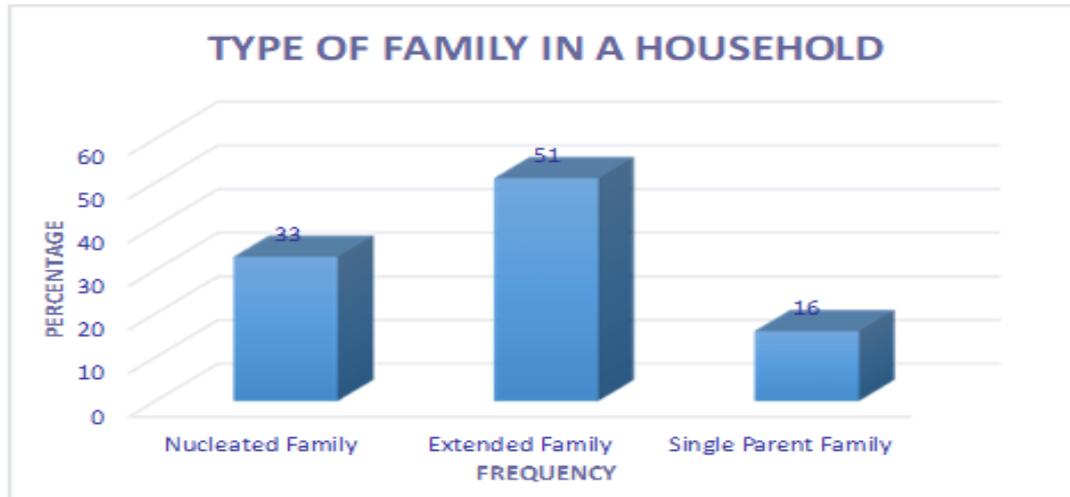


Figure 4.6: Types of the family structures

Source: Study Survey (2017)

4.2.9 Types of Family and Their living Styles

This study indicates that despite the limited years of modern social and economic development in Chake-Chake, family structures have shown little changes. These changes were characterized by a large percentage of extended family and nucleated family types. It was also indicated by more people living further away in the present generation and few people living in the same house or nearby. These changes in the family pattern show that as modernization proceeds, families disperse more throughout the Islands and districts.

However, in such an early stage of modernization and as a result of good transportation and communication systems especially the use of phones, families stay in strong contact. However, the results also show that on the average, there are few contacts between family members and less visiting of family members on a daily or weekly basis of relatives among people living in the Chake-Chake town than among

those living outside the town area. This evidence indicates that urban dwellers are involved in more modern-like types of activities rather than staying home or visiting relatives and friends. This includes working in their private offices (many government employees have their own businesses which they run after their main government jobs).

It was also shown that the participant's age and father's level of education led to more family nuclearization. It showed that younger children lived with their extended family. However, as age increased they became more independent and formed their own nuclear families. Children of less educated fathers had rather nuclear type families, which indicate that with a low level of education, the lower income forces families to live in extended family types. However, participants who offer regular financial assistance to family members is indicated by over 60% of the respondents.

Overall, this study showed that participants spend most of their time at home with their families, going to the Mosque, working on their small cassava and banana farms, and watching television; and for men staying in *Maskan* centers (bantering areas). Other areas this study was concerned with the issues of child and elderly care. The question was at what level such issues are still a family function. As for childcare, this study indicates that childcare is still by and large a family matter. Most of the respondents said that often childcare is the duty of the child's grandparents and siblings. Housekeepers were a third source of care, but were least preferred. There were also more families where the wife works who relied on housekeepers than when the wife did not work.

Elderly care is another issue this study was concerned with. The elderly care issue in Pemba still is a family responsibility as pointed out in this study. Out of 100 respondents, 33 percent indicated that they have an elderly family member who requires care. Such care, however, was mainly in terms of housing and mobility and all the basic needs. A smaller percentage (10% or less) required financial assistance and daily care from their relatives.

When participants were asked who offers the most help to the elderly in the family, over 65.0% of respondents answered him/herself. A brother of the respondent scored second with 60.9%, and a sister placed third as a help provider with 55.4%. Other relatives came fourth at 62.9%. Friends, neighbors, housekeepers, and the government were lower and again housekeepers and the government were the least helpful in providing care.

Participants also indicated that the oldest or wealthiest son should provide the most help. The oldest daughter came second; any son or daughter came third. Finally, participants were also asked from whom they would expect care the most when they themselves became elderly and in need of care. Again, the oldest son was first choice at 60.7%. The oldest daughter was again second choice and any of the children were third choice. Other relatives placed fourth.

The last question also indicates that elderly care in Pemba is still preferred to be handled by the family. It should be pointed out, however, that most of the migrants from rural areas of Pemba to the town area are young people who left their parents

and relatives behind as they came looking for employment in the town. Elderly parents or relatives might come for a short visit or for advanced hospitalization, but they are not accustomed to city life. They usually prefer to go back and live in the villages as long as they can take care of themselves. It should be pointed out that life expectancy in third world countries in general is not as high as that in the Western societies and modern medical technology is not as readily available in most third world countries. Therefore, many elders do not live to be very old to be taken care of.

4.3 Reasons for Urbanization

The analysis of urban growth focuses on how urbanization process affects population and Family Structure. It is associated with employment and economic growth, housing values, and built-up area. Urban growth is associated with development.

4.3.1 Migration

The study results revealed that migration is important factor of population growth in the study area. It was found that many people prefer to move to Chake-Chake district. In the study area rural to urban migration is huge. This is due to the fact that in urban area the best facilities are available in terms of medical, education, security and employment.

The end result is that those people settle over there and those places become overcrowded. Difference between the number of people who are leaving and the number of people who enter the study area leads to more demand for energy, water,

homes, employment, food, clothes, and many other related livelihood facilities, though the overall population remains the same, it just affects the density of population making that place simply overcrowded.

Table 4.3: Origin of respondents

Origin Area	Frequency	Percentage
Urban	37	37
Rural	63	63
Total	100	100

The study also wanted to understand the origin of the town dwellers in Chake-Chake town and results showed that (Table 4.3) about 63 percent are originated from rural areas come in town for different reasons like employments; business, and 37 percent are originated in the town. This gives the real picture of the urbanization process and possibly the changing pattern of family structure. Some of the respondents exposed that after migrating to town they have to take care of their families in town and their relatives from their origin areas. Because of this some respondents said that they have to take their relatives from rural into towns creating large families or extended families.

4.3.2 Divorce

Divorce is the legal dissolution of a marriage. A male divorcee is called divorcé, while a female divorcee is called divorcée, also, marriage is the formal union of a man and a woman, typically as recognized by law, by which they become husband and wife. Divorce is the dissolution of a marriage by judgment of a court or by accepted custom. It can also be called a total separation. It is also a legal way of

ending marriage (Macmillan School Dictionary, 2011). The family occupies a pivotal place in every society and in the Africa continent at large. It is indeed the bedrock of the state, nation, continent, and world at large. Healthy families produce a healthy nation and healthy continent while weak families breed weak, corrupt, and a disarray nation and continent. For a nation and continent or the world at large to be at peace, it must first be settled from the family (Olaniyi 2015).

The study found out that urbanization is one of the great factors of divorce or marriage dissolution in the study area. 73 percent of respondent agreed that urbanization process is directly associated with family structure change. The data showed 26% is caused by moral decay in the community, 16 % is related to increase on financial needs, 15% increasing number of self-employed married women, and 16% was caused by divorced women having high percentage of employment which shows that they could rely on their work for living and be satisfied with it, are among the reasons for increasing rate of divorce in the district.

Further 27 percent lack of education is a big challenge to most of the couples, weather in town or rural areas. Therefore, in relation to this study there is great relationship between urbanization and divorce, which is one of the major courses of family structural change in the study area. Divorce on the other hand is related to the increasing number of single parent family as exposed in the study of about 16 percent, which is considerably high.

Table 4.4: Reasons for divorce

Reason for Divorce	Frequency	Percentage
Moral decay in the community	26	26
Increasing of financial needs and spending	16	16
Increasing number of self-employed married women	15	15
High rate of employments for divorced women	16	16
Lack of education on marriage and family care	27	27
Total	100	100

These results concur to the research made by Olaniyi (2015) about the causes of divorce, which are causes such as absence of love, ignorance, poverty, religion differences, unemployment, and others. In the past decades, Africans are not witnessing cases of divorce as they do in the recent times and unless serious attention is paid to this challenge, there is a strong indication that high rate of divorce will be witnessed in future.

4.3.3 Increasing of Women Engagement in Socio-Economic Activities

Among the critical issues observed during the study which is related to urbanization is the women increase in socio-economic activities which also, a strong factor of family structure changes. Due to urbanization, there has been greater change in perceptions and attitudes for women engagement on education, employment, and entrepreneur as well as business engagement. For many years in the past women in Pemba were not allowed even to go to the markets to buy things. It was only the responsibility of men to serve for their wives remained at home. At present women are gradually becoming aggressive in search for employment in every sector. Also they have become among the wealthy business women supporting their families and even their husbands.

4.4 Effects of Rapid Population Growth

4.4.1 Land and Population Growth

Land is a primary resource naturally supporting our daily life. Population growth and establishment of townships and hamlets has impacted the pattern of land use and the management of the natural resources. Zanzibar population has grown from less than one million people in 2002 with the growth rate of 3.1 to 1.3 million people with growth rate 2.8 percent in 2012. This is an expansion of over four times comparing to that of 1957 (295,600) with the growth rate of 1.3 percent (RGoZ, 2011). In this case Zanzibar as islands with small surface area of 2,654 square kilometers and rapid growing population size, it is constrained with various challenges imposed not only to the economic development but also to the wellbeing of the society and government efforts towards poverty reduction. This situation creates imbalance between the needs of the people and the available resources. In this regard there is highly competition of resource use that threatens national security.

4.4.2 The Effect of Population Growth to Land Sector

Over the last three decades' rapid population growth in Zanzibar islands has created a significant challenge to land use development. Spatial expansion of economic activities such as agriculture, forestry development and extension of human settlements has brought a tremendous pressure on the development of land and exploitation of other resources. As population grows, the communities have to find more arable land to produce food for their people. Thus, there will be increasing demand for arable land. High population growth rate of 2.8 per cent in the Island

country like Zanzibar with small land size becomes a big challenge for settlement planning, agriculture development and other land use programs.

Too much concentration on human settlement exerts pressure on existing land to serve the people in their social activities while at the same time reduces scope for agricultural expansion. Data indicates that the same area of land of 2,654 square kilometers that existed since year 1967 with total population of 354,360 is now required to meet the demand of the expanded population estimated to about 1.3 million in year 2012. In trying to solve this problem, the community tries to make effort of personal land reclamation for deforestation of mangrove forest and change salt land into agriculture area as an alternative way of having enough arable land to serve their family members.

From the field the it was observed that about 300 farmers in Chake Chake district harvested a little or nothing at all in three seasons due to salt water intrusion in agricultural areas as a result of not only climate change but also land reclamation (change of mangrove area) done by farmers in maximizing arable land. In this regard, food insecurity took place in some parts of Chake Chake District and Zanzibar in general.

When asked one of the affected farmer with salt intrusion in Ndagoni shehia, she argued that in 2015 season she had a hard time since she spent a lot of money for preparing, sawing and other agricultural facilities like fertilizers for rice production, disappointingly, during high tide times salt water enter into her agricultural areas and

affect all rice that have been in better growing. She added that unfortunately, while focusing with rice she didn't concentrate with other crops production like cassava, banana and other useful crops as others done.

She further said that despite of reporting the situation to the government institutions like shehia leaders and agricultural officers for their assistance but nothing gain even now. In that case she was experiencing hard time since she is a head of household (six members) without any assistance from her relatives and all money used for investment of rice production.

This situation substantiates that where there is a limited land, the fast-growing populations can shrink crop land area per person to the point where countries can no longer feed themselves. Therefore, people might go hungry in areas that cannot afford to buy enough food at the same time do not have enough land for cultivation and becoming source of economic and social disorder in particular area.

On the other hand, the District Agricultural Officer confirmed that there are serious and growing concerns about the impacts of rapid population growth on land resource towards economic development. Consequently, the effect of population changes on land resource has attracted more attention recently in the study area, partly because of personal development aspirations, plans and programs for food security through increasing agricultural production and poverty reduction initiatives among the communities.

Based on the scenario of population increase towards the scarcity of land resources in the study area the study has experienced high land demand for settlement resulted into uncontrolled developments which cause physical disorder, uneconomical land utilization and increasing informal settlements. This situation has been observed at many areas in the study area. For instance, at Mvumoni shehia, about 80 residents established their informal settlement in lowland area, which usually used for agriculture in doing so they affect agriculture production and threaten food security.

Some responses from the respondents argued that, they were unwillingly to establish their residents around production areas but they said that nowadays the land is very expensive in relation to their income. However, they had opportunities to establish such residential due to hospitality of some of villagers who own land around their village.

Surprisingly such established settlement in Mvumoni areas is unsecured since during rainy season the area must be affected with flood that may threaten the human life and their properties. The discussion between researcher and head of village observed that the land owner who gave such area was not his property but it is owned by government (lease) that given his fore fathers for economic development especially agricultural production.

Invasion of agricultural land; the present situation indicates the existence of conflicting land uses between agricultural activities and other land uses such as livestock development, residential, infrastructure development and anthropogenic

activities. The most common issue is the invasion of agricultural lands which are converted into residential, hence productive land for crops production is decreasing.

Increasing land disputes and conflicts as results of increasing land values has been highly contributed with the increase of land demand for fulfillment of economic, residential and other development demands. Awareness of individual land rights on the other hand has resulted into the need for individuals to acquire and own land. This situation has caused land disputes with regards to ownership, boundaries between owned/occupied lands, right of occupancy between individuals or community, common ownership between family members and multiple sales of the same land. Either, land use conflicts between compatible and non-compatible uses have also emerged.

4.4.3 Environmental Impacts

The relationship between population growth and environmental degradation may appear to be rather straight forward. More people demand more resources and generate more waste. Clearly one of the challenges of a growing population is that the mere presence of so many people sharing a limited number of resources strains the environment. But when looking at the impact of human activities, the situation is more complicated due to the wide variety of government policies, technologies, and consumption patterns worldwide (Population Reference Bureau, 2016).

While Zanzibar has valuable forests, deforestation and forest degradation continue at a rapid pace. With increasing trends of consumption, it is eventually being impossible to sustain food production to meet the increasing demand of growing

population. Land available for agriculture and vegetables has been used for building houses (shelters) to accommodate the additional population. From the wave of population growth forest has been cut off to satisfy basic requirements; including the need of making charcoal, building materials and new agricultural land, the situation leads to environmental degradation including erosion. Not only has that but water sources have been destroyed reaching a condition of not having enough water for the needs of the people.

Pollution of water catchment areas caused by increasing land pressures caused invasion of natural water sources and catchments such as springs, small seasonal streams, ponds and wet lands. Human activities such as agriculture and settlements cause drying up of water sources, contamination of ground and surface water hence results into periodic disaster of epidemic diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, dysentery and others. The research results found that there are various projects funded by TASAF in Chake-Chake district have no longer functioning due to the drying water sources. For instance, researcher observed a lot of villagers in Vitongoji and Mjini Ole working hard in digging ponds in order to increase depth so as to restore large water volume that will help them in irrigation purposes.

4.4.4 Methods of Family Planning

The knowledge of at least one modern family planning method is relatively high. It is high among men and women, that is, 90 percent against 84 percent respectively. The most commonly known methods in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar are the pill, condom, injection, female sterilization and IUD (URT, 2005). The knowledge is

influenced by great intervention from both Government and Non-Government Organizations that boost family planning in Tanzania.

The most methods used by population of the study area including injection (27.3 percent). About 40.9 percent use male condoms, 13.6 percent use pills while about 18.2 percent used calendars. When respondents asked where they get these facilities they said that Government health centers/dispensaries, and Non-government organs like Marry Stopes programs.

Although, there is high level of family planning awareness among women and men, its use remained significantly low. The low level of contraceptive use is largely a result of low demand, inadequate supply of the services and limited access to the services. Low demand is result of persistence of cultural and socio-economic underpinning of high fertility. A considerable resistance still exists among women and men regarding the use of modern contraception due to high value of children, fear of side effects, education, institutional factors and logistical factors such as accessibility, affordability and availability of services.

Similarly, provision of family planning services face challenge in meeting client expectation and needs, due to limited capacity of services providers, interns of lack of requisite knowledge and skills necessary for providing quality Family Planning services, limited spousal communication, inadequate male involvement, misconception regarding modern family planning methods, low community involvement and limited demand creation activities (TDHS, 2010). 4.4.5 Large Families as a Form of Social Protection.

The findings from the study indicate that although large families may be harder to support, they also serve as a form of social protection in area with high infant mortality and few social safety nets. Children represent family capital, having children has been seen as a way of getting power and wealth may make sense in different families and communities. Through the national population policy of Zanzibar 2008, The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and Tanzania at large didn't discourage or limit anyone from having lots of children, however, it appeals to the universal desire to have healthy children and healthy mothers and this means encouraging couples to delay their first pregnancy and to leave (spacing) at least two years between pregnancies. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar through Ministry of Health and Population Planning Unity has launched a campaign that shows how spacing births translates into healthier and more economically productive families. The policy is also discouraged "four too" meaning that community should avoid "too early", "too old", "too many" and "too close". This is due to the fact that couple can effectively engaged and afford provision of good care, education; health and giving parents important opportunities to participate in different social and economic activities resulting to maximize their families' livelihood.

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Too much concentration on human settlement exerts pressure on existing land to serve the people in their social activities while at the same time reduces scope for

agricultural expansion. Data indicates that the same area of land of 2,654 square kilometers that existed since year 1967 with total population of 354,360 is now required to meet the demand of the expanded population estimated to about 1.3 million in year 2012. In trying to solve this problem, the community tries to make effort of personal land reclamation for deforestation of mangrove forest and change salt land into agriculture area as an alternative way of having enough arable land to serve their family members.

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When asked one of the affected farmers with salt intrusion in Ndagoni shehia, she argued that in 2015 season she had a hard time since she spent a lot of money for preparing, sawing and other agricultural facilities like fertilizers for rice production, disappointingly, during high tide times salt water enter into her agricultural areas and affect all rice that have been in better growing.

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Based on the scenario of population increase towards the scarcity of land resources in the study area the study has experienced high land demand for settlement resulted into uncontrolled developments which cause physical disorder, uneconomical land utilization and increasing informal settlements. This situation has been observed at many areas in the study area. For instance, at Mvumoni shehia about 80 residents

established their informal settlement in lowland area, which usually used for agriculture in doing so they affect agriculture production and threaten food security.

Some responses from the respondents argued that, they were unwillingly to establish their residents around production areas but they said that nowadays the land is very expensive in relation to their income. However, they had opportunities to establish such residential due to hospitality of some of villagers who own land around their village. Surprisingly such established settlement in Mvumoni areas is unsecured since during rainy season the area must be affected with flood that may threaten the human life and their properties. The discussion between researcher and head of village observed that the land owner who gave such area was not his property but it is owned by government (lease) that given his fore fathers for economic development especially agricultural production.

Invasion of agricultural land; the present situation indicates the existence of conflicting land uses between agricultural activities and other land uses such as livestock development, residential, infrastructure development and anthropogenic activities. The most common issue is the invasion of agricultural lands which are converted into residential, hence productive land for crops production is decreasing.

Increasing land disputes and conflicts as results of increasing land values has been highly contributed with the increase of land demand for fulfillment of economic, residential and other development demands. Awareness of individual land rights on the other hand has resulted into the need for individuals to acquire and own land. This situation has caused land disputes with regards to ownership, boundaries

between owned/occupied lands, right of occupancy between individuals or community, common ownership between family members and multiple sales of the same land. Either, there has been a soaring price of land for housing due to the people tendency of valuing it with expectation of large income.

4.5.3 Increasing Sexual Harassment Activities

As we said earlier that majority of population in the study area depend fuel wood and charcoal as a source of energy. But due to rapidly population growth that promotes excessive deforestation and climate change lead difficulties to access such energy. In this case women and girls ought to travel a long distant finding for fuel. In doing so some people use the opportunities to full fill their sexual harassment to those girls.

Likewise, the observation showed that despite of sexual harassment made to girls but also they lack important opportunity in education services. For instance, when girls back to school or during weekends use most of time with their mothers or alone in fighting for woods, in this case affects her ability to make revision, attend discussion and always keep in stress. This situation leads to poor performance that resulting poor involving employment competition, in decision making as well as economic development hence always may become dependents on husbands and their families.

4.5.4 Climate Change

Chake-Chake district like other area in Tanzania and worldwide has been affected by climate change. It is a big problem posing changes to sustainable livelihood and economic development in majority of population in the study area. As we mentioned earlier, agriculture is the most economic activity in the study area, however, it is

more vulnerable to adverse climatic changes due to its dependency on rainfall. The impact of climate change in agriculture is to reduce crop productions due to drought. Climate change becomes important factor of food insecurity, and rural-urban migration.

The Chake-Chake district administrative secretary said that currently there were farmers' arguments on production throughout the district and regional at large; Different shehas were reported the agriculture and harvesting situation from their respective areas. The observation showed that some farmers didn't harvest even their seed for another season. In this regard therefore food insecurity may take place and affect national security.

Additionally, rural urban migration now becomes a big challenge in the study area. Currently, there is high increasing population from different corners of Island to Chake-Chake. The situation is triggered by poor support of agriculture in rural areas so people find alternative sources of income for their livelihood. Thus people were all spread even in restricted areas like along the roads, bus/car stand and building small huts which affect poor performance in doing some important issues like fire emergency. In this regard, always there are conflicts between young people against police force and Municipal.

4.6 Measures to Overcome the Problem

4.6.1 Population Control

Based on the study about 28 percent of respondents argued that in order to solve effects of population growth and natural resources use, the Revolutionary

Government of Zanzibar should advocate for effective implementation of Zanzibar Population Policy and its implementation strategy, since number of people grows explosively pressure is exerted on land leading to resources competitions. The control strategy will be achieved by improve education on family planning as a priority at national level in Zanzibar. Public sensitization on the importance of child spacing culture at least three years through different media should be encouraged.

4.6.2 Fund Allocation for Resource Management

Enough fund allocated for natural resources conservation activities (12 percent). The fund can be used for conducting seminar, workshop and carrying out different training program on different nature conservation strategies. The respondents were emphasized that rural areas should be a major focus rather than experts holding seminar and workshop in towns. The seminars should not be aimed at just generating income for participants but shall be for promoting struggle towards lessening the natural resource properly used for sustainable development.

4.6.3 Climate Change Adoption and Mitigation

About 8 percent of respondents suggested that Climate change adaption and mitigation should remain a major national priority. It is necessarily to engage in national efforts to save fragile island forest and coastal ecosystems from impacts of global warming and climate changes. Control of climate change is associated with drying of inland water bodies like rivers lakes and springs, which has been experienced in many parts of Pemba Island. Also, shortages of resources pose great challenges to the people living in rural areas within the district.

4.6.4 Improving Fishing Sector

Despite of Zanzibar has been become rich in fishing ground; however, the sector has little contribution to national and individual income just because to date there is no valued investment of fishing sector invested in the study area and Zanzibar in general. Thus, about 18 percent proposed that government should encourage donors and well-established local resource people to invest on fishing sectors than only rely on transport gears that will maximize employment creation and reduce dependent on forest and agriculture as a means of income. Also, to minimize the number of youths who are unemployed. Youth can be easily driven into criminal activities like drug abuse, banditry, alcoholism and further involved in the terrorism related activities to get income.

Table 4.5: Measures to overcome population growth and natural resource use

Measures	Frequency	Percentage
Population control	14	28
Use alternatives source of energy	17	34
More fund allocation for resource management	6	12
Climate Change adoption and mitigation	4	8
Improving fishing sectore	9	18
Total	50	100.00

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The family occupies a pivotal place in every society. It is indeed the bedrock of the state, nation, continent, and world at large. Healthy families produce a healthy nation and healthy continent while weak families breed weak, corrupt, and a disarray nation and continent. For a nation and continent or the world at large to be at peace, it must first be settled from the family. The sanity in the continent will never rise above that of the family.

Household size, income level of the family, divorce, migration and education are among the important factors for family structure change. Based on the results indicated that as urbanization take place with associated factors like migration, economic growth, industrial activities and other socio-economic activities family structure change significantly resulting into many socio-cultural challenges.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Family Structures in Chake-Chake District

This study indicates that despite the limited years of modern social and economic development in Chake-Chake District, family structures have shown some changes. These changes were indicated by a large percentage on family types from about 18% in the parental generation to over 31 % in the present generation. It was also found that more people are living far away in the present generation from their families and few people living in the same family house or nearby. These changes in the family

patterns show that as modernization proceeds, families in Chake-Chake are experiencing dispersal of its members throughout the country.

However, in such an early stage of modernization and as a result of good transportation and communication systems, families stay in strong contact. However, the results also show that on the average, there are few visits among family-members on a daily or weekly basis for relatives in Chake Chake. For relatives living outside Pemba Island, like Zanzibar town, Dar es Salaam and elsewhere which is the destination of many people from Pemba, the visits and interaction of family members is now very limited. This evidence indicates that urban dwellers are involved in more modern-like types of activities rather than staying home or visiting relatives and friends. This includes working in their private offices since many private and government employees have their own economic activities which they run after their main activities.

5.2.2 The Relationship between Urbanization and Change of Family Structures

The study has found that there is direct relationship between urbanization process and change of the family structures. The study has found that as far as the town is growing up there has been decreasing of family size and women engagement in education and business and other economic related activities. This is a good sign for change since before that in Pemba was supposed to stay at home and wait for husband to do everything. Women for instance were not allowed to go the market as it was considered as a shameful act. Also the study found out that women competition on government employee has increased a lot with different levels of

educations and profession child relationships. Many people nowadays depend on other people like house girls and other relatives when they become old to take care of them when they become older or sick especially those parents who got longtime suffering from problem like stroke and other cardiovascular diseases. The children who are supposed to care of their parents are absent either having migrated to other towns or are busy with their activities.

5.2.3 The Impacts of Changes of Family Structure in Chake-Chake District

Based on the results from study indicate that urbanization process in the study area has significant challenges to the family structure. As urbanization take place the community has to change their living styles like living with their children and other relatives, young people tend to live separately from their parents seeking their own privacy. Also household headed by women have increased as a result of frequent marriage dissolution and widows left behind by their late husbands.

As population grows with urbanization problems like drug abuse and alcoholism and abandoned families have increased resulting to many children who do not get require support from their parents. The urbanization process has increased on change in the housing styles where every person struggles to have a good house with a large fence has resulted into people encroachment on productive land and those areas which in the past were covered by clove plantations have now changed into settlement areas.

In Zanzibar as population growth also there is increasing demand of more arable land to produce food for the people, high land demand for settlement, invasion of natural

water sources and catchments such as springs, small ponds, rivers and wet lands. Environmental degradation, contamination of ground and surface water hence results into periodic disaster of epidemic disease such as cholera, diarrhea, bilharzias and dysentery lead insecurity in the study area.

5.3 Recommendations

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar through Planning Commission (Population Planning Unit) should provide more knowledge on the consequences of rapids population growth and resource use for sustainable development. Thus, it should disseminate more copies of Zanzibar Population Policy and empower some of Non-Governmental Organizations to assist effective campaigns on family planning/control.

Establishment and empower Social adjustment committees such as guidance and counseling should be established at national, district and shehia levels. These committees will be fundamental source of stakeholder's inputs to enable institutions responsible for social wellbeing sustainable and sound control of people maladaptive behaviors in Zanzibar.

The introduction and implementation of family pattern policy must involve a wide range of stakeholders operating in different sectors at different levels; including government institutions, civil society organization, community –based organization, and faith based organizations.

Private and civil society organizations are required to mainstream family related issues in carrying out their day-to-day activities and functions of the respective organization. These should establish those supportive efforts on problems such as on deserted families, children living under difficult conditions and families under mother parenthood, which are poor, and lack of proper support.

The Court of Kadhi of Zanzibar should establish family conflict management and resolution efforts. These are important to keep at low-level or long-festering disputes from escalating into significant violence between parties and to limit spread of violence if it does occur. Also conflict prevention, management and resolution should effectively start from low level (shehia, district and region) to national so as to maintain social and family sustainability.

Strategies for rural development should be encouraged. The government should encourage investors to invest in rural areas; such a move would create jobs and other multiplier effects in rural areas to discourage rural urban migration in search of jobs. Families should be given loans by the government and NGOs as a way of empowering them. Such a move would make men productive at family level.

The government should play its rightful role in sensitizing its citizens on the dangers of men absconding their responsibilities to their wives. Others who can also sensitize the society on the vice are teachers and religious leaders. In view of the fact that sensitization campaigns play an important role in discouraging fathers from leaving their families, the campaigns should be well-planned, more aggressive, consumer

friendly and properly targeted. Further, effective sensitization campaigns can be enhanced through clear identification of specific factors that aggravate the problem. Emphasis must be put on individual men's responsibility in fighting the urge to abscond their families. The men must be made to realize through guidance by the Mosque, peers and community that leaving families is a serious problem that affects all the members. Local village leaders, community and Faith based organize need to make it their agenda to support the men by arming them with skills, knowledge and confidence to resist pressures to leave their families.

Formulation and improving effective The Government through environmental department and Disaster Authorities should set and strictly implement climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. Early warning systems should also establish in order to respond with climate related disasters.

Need for the Government to review its land and housing policies including integration of high raising buildings in order to cope with the limited land/resource situation. Government institutions should become exemplary and restrict arable land becoming residential areas.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaires for Heads of Households

Introduction

I am a student of Open University of Tanzania carrying out research on “The impact of urbanization on the family structure in Chake Chake, Pemba, Zanzibar”. I kindly request your participation in this study and give your opinion. Provide clear and appropriate answer in the space provided. The information obtained will be treated with high confidentiality, your identity will be anonymous and the information will be used only for academic purposes.

Demographic Information

1. a. Age _____ b. Sex : Male [] Female []
2. Marital status: Never Married [] Married [] Widow [] Separated / Divorced []
3. Date of first marriage _____
4. Level of education

University level	[]	Primary level	[]
Diploma level	[]	Non-Formal education	[]
Secondary level	[]		
5. Economic Activities

Farmer []	Civil servant []	Private sector []	Enterprenuer []
Technician/Carpenter [] Other occupation:			
6. What type and nature of household you live in?

Nature and Type of The House	Tick the Appropriate	
	eg. 1	√
Bricks With no Water or Power	1	
Bricks With Power only	2	
Bricks with water only	3	
Bricks With Water and Power	4	
Mud with no water no power	5	
Mud with power only	6	
Mud with water only	7	
Mud with water and power	8	

- 7. What is your social economic condition?
 - a. Satisfactory []
 - b. Unsatisfactory []
- 8. What is your economic income per month
 - a. Below Tsh. 200000,
 - b. Between Tsh. 200,000 – 400000
 - c. Between Tsh. 400,000 – 600,000
 - d. More than Tsh. 600,000
- 9. How many members are there in your household?
 - a. 1 to 3 [] b. 3 to 4, [] c. 5 to 7 [] d. 8 to 10 []
- 10. What type of your family is your household?
 - a. Nucleated Family [] b. Extended Family [] c. Single Parent Family []
- 11. Who is most responsible in the support of the family?
 - a. Father [] b. Mother c. Elder son [] d. Daughter []
 - e. Others Specify
- 12. How do you live in your family that get support from outside or what?
Explain
.....
.....
.....
- 13. Are you aware of urbanization?
 - i. Yes []
 - ii. No []
- 14. If yes how far?
.....
.....
.....
- 15. Please answer the following questions.
 - (a). Were you born here?

i. Yes []

iii. No []

(b). If no, where were you born?

(c). Why have you migrated to this place?

.....

16. What are the main reasons for divorce? (tick the appropriate)

Reason for Divorce	Tick the appropriate	
	1	√
(For example Carelessness of the parents)	1	√
Moral decay in the community	1	
Increasing of financial needs and spending	2	
Increasing number of self-employed married women	3	
High rate of employments for divorced women	4	
Lack of education on marriage and family care	5	

17. Please indicate your agreement on by ticking where it is appropriate on the following factors that lead to the migration into chake chake town.

1= strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Disagree 4= strongly disagree 5= Neutral

S/n	Factors leading to immigration to urban areas in Chake Chake	1	2	3	4	5
1	Employment opportunities					
2	Trade					
3	Infrastructure					
4	Calamities like hunger, floods, droughts etc					
5	Social services					

18. In your opinion, is there any relationship between the urbanization and change in family structure?

a) Yes []

b) No []

19. If yes, what are their relationships and if no why? (you should understand the possible answers from this question

Can you mention the changes in family structure in your area? you should understand the possible answers from this question

20. In your opinion, how do the above mentioned changes in family structure affect the people in the area?

21. In your opinion explain how change in family structure influence the urbanization?

a. Positive Effects:

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

b. Negative Effects:

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

22. In your opinion, what were the effects of the urbanization of people to the change in family structure?

23. 24. What measures were taken to overcome the above-mentioned effects?

24. 25. Indicate your opinion by showing your agreement to the following actors on their efforts to overcome the effects that result from urbanization on changes in family structure by ticking appropriate area.

Where 1= strongly Agree 2= Agree 3= Disagree 4= strongly disagree 5= Neutral

S/n	Organization acting to overcome the effects of migration of people on natural resources in Chake Chake District	1	2	3	4	5
1	Family members					
2	Village					
3	Ward					
4	Non-governmental organization					
5	Government					
6	International organizations					
7	None of the above mentioned					

25. What methods are mostly used to make people aware of the effects of the urbanization and change in family structure in your area?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

26. Any other comment or advice.

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix 2. Dodoso kwa Ajili ya Utafiti

Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu Huria cha Tanzania ambae ninafanya utafiti kuhusu Athari za kukuwa kwa miji katika mjengeko/muundo wa kifamilia Zanzibar, kigezo ni Wilaya ya Chake Chake Pemba. Kwa heshima naomba ushiriki wako ikiwa ni pamoja na kupata maoni yako. Tafadhali, naomba kupatiwa taarifa sahihi kwa kujaza ndani ya dodoso hili. Taarifa utakazotoa zitahifadhiwa kwa usiri mkubwa ikizingatiwa usalama wako na hazitatumika kwa jambo lolote lisilokuwa la kitaaluma.

Taarifa za Utambulisho

1. a. Umri _____ b. Jinsia: Mume [] Mke []
2. Hali ya Ndoa:
 - a. Sijawahi Kuoja/kuolewa [] b. Nimeoa/Kuolewa [] c. Mjane []
3. Tarehe ya Ndoa ya Mwanzo _____
4. Kiwango Cha Elimu:
 - a. Elimu ya Chuo Kikuu [] b. Diploma [] c. Elimu ya Sekondari []
 - d. Elimu ya Msingi [] e. Sijasoma []
5. Shughuli za Kiuchumi.
 - a. Mkulim [] b. Muajiriwa Serikalini [] c. Muajiriwa Binafsi []
 - Mjasiriamali [] Fundi/Muashi/Seremala []
 - d. Kazi Nyenginezo :

2. Ni aina gani ya Kaya unayoishi?

Hali na aina ya Kaya unayoishi	Chagua inayofaa	
	Mf. 1	√
Ya Tofali isio na Maji	1	
Ya tofali ilio na umeme tu	2	
Ya Tofali ilio na maji tu	3	
Ya tofali ilio na Umeme na Maji	4	

Ya udongo isio na umeme wala maji	5	
Ya udongo tu	6	
Ya udongo ina maji tu	7	
Ya udongo ina maji na umeme	8	

6. Ni ipi hali yako ya kiuchumi na kijamii?
- c. Inaridhisha
- d. Hairidhishi []
7. Jee kipato chako unakadiria ni kiasi gani kwa mwaka
- a. Chini ya Tsh. 200000,
- b. Kati ya Tsh. 200,000 – 400000
- c. Kati ya Tsh. 400,000 – 600,000
- d. Zaidi ya Tsh. 600,000
8. Jee ndani ya kaya yako unaishi na watu wangapi?
- a. 1 to 3 [] b. 3 to 4, [] c. 5 to 7 [] d. 8 to 10 []
9. Ni aina gani ya kaya yako unayoishi?
- a. Nucleated Family[] b. Extended Family[] c. Single Parent Family[]
10. Nani anahusika na kuishughulikia kaya?
- a. Baba [] b. Mama c. Mtoto wa Kiume [] d. Mtoto wa Kike []
- e. Wengineo fafanua
11. Jee unaishi vipi na familia yako ambayo inahudumiwa na mtu ambae hayupo
or anaishi mbali na hapa? Elezea.
-
-
12. Jee unauwelea wowote kuhusu kukua kwa miji?
- i. Ndio []
- ii. Hapana []
13. Ikiwa ndio Elezea ni kwa kiasi gani?

.....

14. Tafadhali jibu maswali yafuatayo:

(a). Umezaliwa katika eneo hili?

i. Ndio []

ii. Hapana []

(b). Ikiwa hapana eleza umezaliwa wapi?

.....

(c). Kwa nini umehamia katika eneo hili?

.....

15. Ni zipi sababu kuu za kuachana na aliyekuwa Mume/Mke wako? (Chakuwa iliokuwa sahihi)

Reason for Divorce	Tick the appropriate	
(Kwa mfano kukosekana kwa Umakini kwa wazazi)	1	√
Mmomonyoko wa Maadili katika jamii	1	
Kuongezeka kwa mahitaji ya kifedha na matumizi	2	
Kuongezeka kwa wanawake wanaojijiri wenyewe	3	
Kiwango kikubwa cha kuajiriwa kwa wanawake walioachika	4	
Kukosa elimu ya ndoa na malezi	5	

16. Tafadhali onyesha kukubaliana kwako kwa kuweka alam ya vyema katika sehemu unayoona inafaa kwa sababu za kuhama kwako

1= Nakubali kwa Dhati **2**= Nakubali **3**= Nakataa **4**= Nakataa kwa dhati

5 = Sina Uamuzi

S/n	Sababu zinazopelekea watu kuhamia katika mji wa Chake-Chake	1	2	3	4	5
1	Fursa za Ajira					
2	Biashara					
3	Miundombinu					
4	Matatizo kama vile, mafuriko, ukame, umaskini n.k.					
5	Huduma za Kijamii					

17. Kwa mtazamo wako kuna uhusiano wowote kati ya ukuwaji wa miji na mabadiliko ya kifamilia?

a. Ndio []

b. Hapana []

18. a. Ikiwa ndio kuna uhusiano gani

.....
.....

b. Ikiwa hapana uhusiano wowote elezea kwa nini

.....
.....

19. Jee, unaweza kutaja mabadiliko katika mjengeko wa Familia unayoyajuwa katika eneo unaloishi?

.....
.....

20. Kwa maoni yako vipi mabadiliko ya kifamilia uliyoeleza yanaathiri hali za watu au maisha watu katika eneo unaloishi?

.....
.....

21. Kwa mtazamo wako, elezea kwa namna gani mabadiliko ya kifamilia yanaathiri kukuwa kwa mji wa Chake-chake?

.....
.....

22. Kwa mtazamo wako ni zipi athari za kukuwa kwa miji kwa madiliko ya muundo wa kifamilia? Tafadhali fafania kama ifuatavyo

a. Athari mzuri

i.

ii.

iii.

b. Athari Mbaya

iv.

v.

vi.

23. Hatua gani zimechukuliwa kukabiliana na athari mbaya ulizozitaja hapo juu?

.....

.....

.....

24. Ainisha maoni yako kwa kuonyesha wahusika unaokubaliana nao katika kukabiliana na athari za kukuwa kwa Miji na kubadilika kwa muundo wa kifamilia.

Ambapo 1= Nakubali kwa Dhati 2= Nakubali 3= Nakataa 4= Napinga kwa dhati 5= Sikubaliani lolote katika haya.

S/n	Taasisi husika katika kukabiliana na athari za uhamiaji dhidi ya mazingira na raslimali katika wilaya ya Chake-chake.	1	2	3	4	5
1	Wanafamilia					
2	Wanavijiji					
3	Wanaohusika na wadi					
4	Asasi za Kiraia					
5	Serikali					
6	Jumuiya za Kimataifa					
7	Hamna hata moja kati ya zilizotajwa					

25. Njia gani zinatumika kuwajulisha watu juu ya uwelewa wa athari za kukuwa kwa miji na mabadiliko ya muundo wa kifamilia katika eneo lako?

a)

b)

c)

26. Any other comment or advice.

Ahsante kwa Ushirikiano wako

Appendix 3: Interview Guide for Government Officials and NGOS

The targeted respondents here were; village chair persons, village executive officers and ward executive officers.

1. Population of the village/ward/district.
2. Where population found on the study area came from?
3. Are married, when?
4. What type of household you live on?
5. What are the reasons for migration of people from different areas to Chakechake district?
6. What are the changes in family structures found in the area?
7. What are the states of the family structure at the first time you arrived here?
8. What are the impacts caused by urbanization activities?
9. What are the measures being taken to control the impacts of urbanization and change in family structure in the area?
10. Which institutions are responsible for controlling the impacts of urbanization?
11. What is the situation today compared to the past and the future trend of urbanization and change in family structure in your area?
12. Any other comments/suggestions/advice

Appendix 4: Observation Guide

1. To observe the extent to which the change of family structure is affected by urbanization in the study area.
2. To observe the state of urbanization.
3. To observe the state of family changes.
4. Photographs will be taken in the study area showing the real situation in the area concerned.

Appendix 5: Focus Group Discussion

1. What were the former activities here?
2. How was the family structure of the area?
3. What attracted people to migrate to the town area?
4. Is the migration of people continuing in the area?
5. Currently, what is the housing condition of the area compared to the past?
6. Is there any impact of urbanization activities in the Chake Chake district?
7. What are the impacts of urbanization to the change of family structure in the area?
8. What are the measures and necessary steps being taken to control urbanization in the district?
9. What are the agencies involved in controlling urbanization?
10. In general, what are the impacts of urbanization to the change in family structure in Chake Chake district?
11. Any other comments.

Appendix 5: Research Clearance Letter

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DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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Our Ref: PG201504666

Date: 11th December 2019

District Commissioner
 Chake Chake Pemba
PEMBA

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 **Omary Hamad Mjaka, Reg No: PG 201504666** pursuing **Master Degree of Social Work**. We hereby grant this clearance to conduct a research titled: **“The Impact of Urbanization on Family Structure in Zanzibar: The Case of Chake Chake District”**, he will collect his data in Chake Chake Pemba, Tanzania from 11th December 2019 to 7th February 2020.

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 thank 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