

**ROLE OF THE UNION IN PROMOTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
AND TRADE OPPORTUNITIES: A CASE STUDY OF ZANZIBAR**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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2023

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify, that the research report submitted by me entitled “*Role of the Union in Promoting Economic Development Regarding Trade Opportunities: A Case Study for Zanzibar*” in fulfillment of the requirement of Master’s Degree in International Cooperation and Development (MAICD) is an outcome of my independent and original work. I have duly acknowledged all the sources from which the ideas, materials and extracts have been taken.

.....

Dr. Felician Mutasa
(Supervisor)

.....

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DECLARATION

I, **Mohamed Mansour Nassor**, 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 requirement for the Degree of Master in International Cooperation and Development (MAICD)

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to all who in one way or another have given me a support to reach this stage. The first to begin is my beloved father, Mr. Mansour Nassor Adim for his wisdom and being a responsible father to me (including my studies) and family as well, my mother, Ms. Bakiya Mohamed Rashid for great tolerance, love, care and support that she gave to me, the whole family and my friends (especially Mr. Shafii Mbilu and Idd Maulid Idd) who helped and encouraged me when I faced challenges especially in completing this study. Special thanks to my wife, Asha Mohamed Salum for her love, support and tolerance. Another special gratitude go to my guardians, Hon. Ambassador Mbarouk Nassor Mbarouk, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania, my super uncle and a scholar, Dr. Saleh Al-Miskry, Mr. Salim Othman Hamad, the Private Assistant in Politics to the President of the United republic of Tanzania and Dr. Bill Kiwia, commissioner for Public Private Partnership (PPP) of the Zanzibar governrment whereby all of them advised, encouraged and supported me in different ways, knelt and always prayed for my success. Besides that, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and to thank all my teachers and lecturers who supported and taught me during my studies at the Open University of Tanzania especially my supervisor, Dr. Felician Mutasa.

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the significant contribution of the union on the economic development of Zanzibar. This study employed a descriptive research design together with the aid of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The study conducted in two districts of Zanzibar; Urban district Unguja and Chake Chake district in Pemba. The study involved 100 respondents selected from the traders in community, government leaders and owner of business companies and managers. This study adopted both a quantitative and qualitative approach. The quantitative data were collected through questionnaire provided to 90 respondents, while qualitative data were collected through In-Depth Interviews (IDS), Secondary data were obtained through Documentary review. The Data collected were also analyzed through using SPSS and Microsoft excel computer package. The study found out that, the Union government has done much on the growth of businesses in Zanzibar. Among the benefits mentioned was the creation of conducive environments of trade, investment and market, the financial and human capital development and easy access of market. Furthermore, the findings noted that availability of market for Zanzibar's products especially agricultural products likes cloves to get market in the Tanzania mainland enabled traders to expand their business and create employment opportunities from Unguja and Pemba Islands. Other traders of imported goods such as electrical products like TV, radio, fan and refrigerator have been also sold in the mainland Tanzania. The study concluded that the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar have benefited majority of Zanzibar economic development in terms of growth of trade, growth of market for Zanzibari commodities and generation of employment opportunities though trade. However, regardless the benefits and opportunities, Zanzibari traders are encountered by some challenges such double taxation, high tax rates and low competitive advantage. Moreover, the study recommends that policymakers are required to identify the business environment which should be favorable to traders.

Key words: *Union, economic development, traders*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASP	Afro Shirazi Party
AU	African Union
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun Del Cono Sur (Southern Cone Common Market)
OAU	Organization of African Unity
RGZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TANU	Tanganyika Association National Union
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
USSR	United Socialist Soviet Republic

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Chapter Overview

In this chapter, the background of the study, the problem statement, the study's objective, the research questions, the study's significance, and the study's organization are explained.

1.1 Background of the Study

Worldwide, it has been witnessed different kinds of unions between nations, between states and government and international organizations especially after the Second World War. In that particular context, the union of USSR is among the symbolic union in the world history which emerged from a civil war in 1921 as the newly formed Soviet Union and falls and ultimate dissolution in 1991. The USSR was made up of 15 republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (White, 2012).

Another notable union of government is the USA which is officially the United States of America which is a North America Federal Republic of 50 states. Besides the 48 conterminous states that occupy the middle latitudes of the continent, the United States includes the state of Alaska, at the northwestern extreme of North America, and the island state of Hawaii, in the mid-Pacific Ocean (Lender, 2012). In Asia the famous prevailing union is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which is a political and economic union of 10 member states in Southeast

Asia, which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and sociocultural integration between its members and other countries in Asia (Moon, 2014).

In the African continent, one of the famous Union of two to three countries in the history is the Ghana and Guinea union which was formed on November 23rd 1958, between the first black African country to win independence from Britain and the first to achieve it from France, and joined by Mali in 1961 to form the Ghana – Guinea – Mali Union which was more symbolic than functional. This Union, was a short-lived and loose regional organization that was formed in 1958. The union planned to develop a common currency and unified foreign policy amongst members however, none of these proposals were implemented by the countries. The union was the first organization in Africa to bring together former colonies of the British and the French (Brandful, 2013).

Moreover, the creation of the African Union (AU) which started as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963 in Addis Ababa also shows the evidence of the formation of union between states and organization specifically for African states. From OAU later led to the formations of other unions in Africa such as; the creation of the East African Community (EAC) in 1967 and its return in 2000 after the collapse in 1977, other unions or various organizations came to be in Africa such as SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA, IGAD and others (Ghai *et al*, 2006).

Definitely, when talking about the long-term surviving Union in Africa post-independence, we cannot ignore the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar which emerged on 26th April, 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania. The Union

Treaty was signed by the former President of Tanganyika, The late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and former President of Zanzibar, the late Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume, April 22nd, 1964 in Zanzibar (Nyerere, 1995). The agreement was approved by the Tanganyika Parliament and the Zanzibar Council of Revolution on April 26th, 1964. The name "United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar" was later changed on October 28, 1964 to the United Republic of Tanzania through the Law of the United Republic, Act 61 of 1964 (Cameron, 2004).

In 1977, the two ruling parties, TANU of Tanganyika and Afro Shirazi Party (ASP) of Zanzibar, merged to form the new party which is the Part of Revolution or Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) which still continues to rule the country after consecutive successful elections. The early close relationship of these political parties before 1964 has led to the stage of the union the parties in 1977. This stage has strengthened the union as one of the reasons why this union still exists (Sanders, 2014).

The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar came to be and it has existed for other various reasons or factors such as geographical factor/location, the existence of close and historical ties between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in various fields such as blood brotherhood, business, culture and language. Basically, there are various reasons that led to this Union as such as the history of the two countries, the proximity of the two countries, the interaction of social, business partnerships, effective and temporary partnerships political term between TANU and ASP, cooperation and temporary friendship the length between the people, the leaders, and the time of the nationalist movement that led to its independence of the two countries (Cameron, 2004b).

Indeed, the union has played a key role socially in uniting the people and strengthening good relations between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The United Republic of Tanzania has set up a broad scope for its citizens to take advantage of the various economic, political and social opportunities for development to both parties of the union between mainland and Zanzibar (Mwakikagile, 2008). The union has resulted to the beneficial association between the peoples of these lands in the ties of kinship and amity between them that has been successfully maintained and strengthened. This has fostered the unity of Tanzanian people. Zanzibar as part and parcel of the Union since 1964 has achieved and enjoyed the important objective of enhancing the political stability, socio – economic goals, peace and security under the umbrella of the union (Mbunda, 2014).

Zanzibar itself has made significant progress in socio-economic development. The two Islands Unguja and Pemba have been enjoying reliable electricity energy from Tanzania Mainland (TANESCO) since the 1964 revolution. Moreover, Tanzania Mainland is a source of most consumable agricultural products and other products to Zanzibar as well as, employment and investments destination for Zanzibaris together with traders of Zanzibar enjoy the big market of more than 50 Million people in the Mainland. Furthermore, existence of free movement of people without a VISA or passport created opportunities for trade which resulted to huge circulation of money hence economic development of Zanzibar in trade and investment opportunities (*Ibid*).

This calls for the need to examine on what extent the union did for the economic development of Zanzibar. Therefore, the current study examined the role of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in Economic Development for Zanzibar specifically on trade opportunities for Zanzibaris and the government from the mainland in general.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar which gave birth to the United Republic of Tanzania remains the pride of Tanzanians, as the direction of the world in various fields, nations uniting in various forms is more important than one nation fighting on its own (Ubwa, 2005). Shivji (2008) argues that, the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was born in the midst of debates on Pan-Africanism and in the thick of cold war. The Union is the only surviving example of a political association of African sovereign states.

The Union has displayed the best lesson of unity and solidarity as well as sustainable political stability, safety, peace and security as well as economic development to other Unions in Africa formed the same time but all of them failed such as the Senegal and Gambia (Senegambia), Ghana – Guinea - Mali Union etc. (Juuko and Muruiuki, 2010).

Indeed, the Union has brought many social benefits to Zanzibaris including trading activities, sustainable peace and security, unity and solidarity among the people in the community through the use of Kiswahili language as the medium of communication etc. (Van Buren, 2011). Other benefits are the growth of business and economy through the existence of reliable markets for Zanzibar products to

Tanzania Mainland without forgetting the vast and wide opportunity in the availability of social services such as education, health, electricity and transport infrastructures (Mihangwa, 2014). This calls for the need to know on what extent the union government played role in promoting economic development regarding trade opportunities in Zanzibar.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The main objective of this study was to examine the significant contribution of the union on the economic development for Zanzibar.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were;

- i. To determine the contribution of the Union on the business growth among Zanzibari traders in Zanzibar.
- ii. To explore the employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibar.
- iii. To investigate the challenges facing Zanzibari traders in the Tanzania Mainland

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the contribution of the Union in promoting business growth in Zanzibar?
- ii. What is the role of the Union in promoting employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibaris in the Tanzania Mainland?
- iii. What are the challenges facing Zanzibari traders in the Tanzania Mainland?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study findings could be useful to traders by identifying the opportunities of market for the products in the Tanzania Mainland. Also, the findings of this study could further enhance by the fact that the governments (the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) may take it seriously in working with the challenges and recommendations that would be made to create the conducive environments for Zanzibar traders especially the market opportunities in Tanzania Mainland. Moreover, this study would be in the memory of scholars who later read it to the community in need of easy access. Furthermore, the importance of this paper will be further enhanced by the fact that the government and decision-makers could take it seriously in working with the challenges and recommendations that could be made to strengthen and improve the Union especially in the economic development initiatives.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study examined the significant contribution of the union on the economic development for Zanzibar, with specific objectives to determine the contribution of the Union on the business growth among Zanzibari traders in Zanzibar, to explore the employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibar and to investigate the challenges facing Zanzibari traders in the Tanzania Mainland. During the study, some limitations arose that can provide opportunities for future research. First, the study was limited by scope. The study's focus on trade opportunities for Zanzibari traders as the sole indicator of economic development provides an incomplete picture of the Union's impact. While trade is undoubtedly an essential aspect of economic

growth, it encompasses only a narrow segment of the broader economic landscape. Excluding other crucial sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and industry overlooks the potential contributions of the Union in these areas and limits the study's overall assessment of the Union's economic impact. The study focuses on the Tanganyika-Zanzibar union, the findings may not be directly applicable to other unions or geopolitical contexts. Each union has its unique historical, political, and economic factors that influence its impact on economic development. Data limitation arose because the study's reliance on self-reported data from Zanzibari traders introduces potential biases and inaccuracies. Self-reported data may be susceptible to memory lapses, social desirability biases, or strategic misrepresentation. Moreover, the study's exclusion of data from government officials or other stakeholders impedes a comprehensive understanding of the Union's economic policies and initiatives, potentially underestimating or misinterpreting their effects.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The research is organized into six chapters namely, Chapter one provides background of the study, statement of the problem and informing the study and all its perspectives in order to justify the study/research, the Chapter two presents literature reviews which related to the study, Chapter three explains the research methodology the data collection methods of the study, Chapter four concentrated on the findings of the study, Chapter five focused on the discussion for the findings of the study and data analysis and Chapter six provides the summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Chapter Overview

This chapter focuses on reviewing of available literatures so as to gain understanding of noise pollution concepts and getting information from what other Scholars have studied so as to establish the knowledge gap of this study.

2.1 Definition of Key Terms

2.1.1 Government

A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, generally a state. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, executive, and judiciary (Thomas, 2015).

2.1.2 Union Government

Union government is a political entity and supra-statehood of two sovereign states united to form one state with a stage-by-stage united politically, economically, military, customs, currency, legal, humanitarian and cultural space (Subramanian, 2014). The union government can be in the form of republic or monarchy or other form. Examples are; the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), the United Kingdom (UK), the United States of America (USA), the United Arab Emirates (UAE) etc. The peculiarity of the institutional system of the Union State lies in the synthesis of the principles of building a federal state principle of organizing an international organization. Therefore, another union government system can be federation like the Russian federation, federation of Brazil.

2.1.3 Trade

Trade refers to the voluntary exchange of commodities or services between economic players (Smith, 2008). Since interactions are voluntary, trade is typically thought to be advantageous to both sides. Trading in finance is the buying and selling of securities or other assets(Ibid).

2.2 Theoretical Literature review

2.2.1 Liberalism Theory

Liberalism perspectives do not view states as the only actor in union government and bilateral cooperation. Instead, they also acknowledge the significant role of the Union governments and institutions in dealing with unitary government spheres or in influencing politics among the two states agreed on sharing common interests. (Grecio, 1990) maintained that, in the liberal perspective, normally states don't regard each other as enemies, but instead they see each other as a development partner or potential stakeholders that can play an essential role in securing their national interests. Many criticisms from liberal activists were directed to the realist scholars for ignoring the role of international organizations in the international systems.

Furthermore, liberals believe in economic, social and cultural interdependence among the states as a way to ensure the pursuit of the national interest of states and promote peace and stability among nations since interdependence among the states reduces the possibilities of the countries to engage in conflicts. Unlike realism, under liberalism, states are not only concerned with maximizing their power but states have

different interests with different strategies or approaches in pursuing those interests. Promoting peace, stability and cooperation are among the key strategies used by the states to pursue their national interest.

Despite the existing logical differences between the two theories with regards to their views and perception on the position of the state in the global affairs, both realist and liberalist scholars share basic core assumptions. For example (Stein, 1993) claims that, both realist and liberals agree on the absence of global state over and above all other individual states accepted as a legitimate authority to enforce the law or punish the aggressive behaviors done by the state. Stein further argued that both realists and liberal perspectives see the states as an important instrument in international systems. The only difference is that, although realists view the state as only an actor in the international system, but on the other hand liberal scholars regard union government in supporting state's economic growth and social development like unity and solidarity.

Based on the contributions of liberal government or unitary government in the implementation of global affairs of the states as emphasized by liberalist scholars, this theory is relevant in this study because in Tanzania, apart from the government, the unitary government agencies other actors such as ministries, individuals, citizens and media, are among the critical actors and have a significant role in the execution of economic development for the betterment of community.

The application of realism and liberalism theory is very important in this study because it has been used as a guideline for the researcher on analyzing and assessing the role of union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in ensuring the pursuit of national social economic interest. In addition, since the focus of the study is to examine and assess the significant role of URT towards economic development, these theoretical perspectives will also guide the study on assessing the key actors involved in the implementation of Tanzania development to ensure the promotion of economic development of both part of the union.

2.2.2 Institutional Theory

Institutional theory seeks to explain why nations are committed to scientific institutions as well as what forms these take. The central theme is that organizational structures developed in industrialized countries are viewed by policy makers, donors, and other states as signals of progress towards modern institutional development and hence worthy of financial support. Institutional theory examines ways in which organizational structures, norms, practices, and patterns of social relationships are connected to the broader social and cultural environment” (Anagnostopolous *et al.*, 2010).

Regardless of the positive or negative consequences of their activities, the introduction and maintenance of certain forms in tertiary education and government serves to communicate this commitment. Institutional theory provides an account of the growth and structure of the academic and state research sectors, as successful

organizations in industrialized nations operate as models far from their original contexts.

Institutional theory signifies the role of institutions which constrains and empowers human behaviour. There is no one single way of defining institutions and various institutional approaches define institutions in their respective way (Knill and Tosun, 2012, p.76). One way of conceiving them as set of legal rules that can be enforced by state actors, they are the 'rules of political game' (Knill and Tosun, 2012). This definition is different from sociological perspective which understands institutions as incorporation of informal cultural practices as well as formal rules (Knill and Tosun, 2012). Institutions can be understood as structures having values, norms and customs is not governed centrally but by values of organization.

The institution theory supports the study topic by showing that, the URT and RGZ will achieve better development in economic development by having common values, norms and customs in governing the central government. The history shows that the union has continued to exist and there have been several developments especially in economic arena due to the various reasons including close and historical ties between Tanganyika and Zanzibar in which contributed on the economic growth to both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar traders.

2.2.3 Union Government Theory

Theory of the Union based on explanations of the American state system, descriptive and normative in purpose, which have been formulated to guide political action and

resolve controversies among the member states. Especially important in the period from 1789 to 1868, theories of the Union have been concerned with four principal issues: the origin and nature of statehood; the nature and extent of state powers; the origin, nature, and extent of the powers of the central government; and the manner of resolving conflicts between the states and the central authority. From this context, taking example in American history on federation type, the union is referred to the general arrangement of political authority created during the Revolution by the American people, acting through their colonial and state governments, for the pursuit of common purposes like security as an expression of their incipient nationality.

Although inter-colonial cooperation occurred intermittently before the Revolution, in an effective political sense the formation by the colonies in 1774 of an assembly to deal with imperial matters of common concern marked the beginning of the American Union. In 1776 this assembly, the continental congress, issued the declaration of independence, proclaiming that the colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states. Yet the Declaration also referred to the people in the colonies as one people, and to the colonies as the United States of America.

The practical effect was to announce the existence of a national Union comprising thirteen state governments and a central body, Congress, which, although not constituted as a government and incapable of legislating for individuals in the states, was more than merely the agent of the states. Although theory and principle to explain this new compound political organization were yet to be formulated, the fact of a division of sovereignty characterized the American Union from the outset.

The Union thus existed as political reality before it was rationalized in a formal instrument of government, the articles of confederation (1781). Asserting that, each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, the Articles conformed to the model of a league of autonomous states. However, the languages of state sovereignty notwithstanding, the states were not perfect states. And Congress, although empowered only to make resolutions and recommendations rather than to make law, in matters submitted to its consideration acted as a real government. In practical effect the Union resembled the operation of the British Empire, in which sovereignty had been divided between the colonial governments managing local affairs and the authority of Parliament regulating matters of general interest in the empire.

Theory of the Union was relevant to territorial problems of the 1780s, which raised the question of the origin, independence from colonialism and nature of statehood. The original colonies based their claim to statehood on their colonial charters and the fact of succession to previously existing political establishments. This theory union is quite relevant to the study, as the union between the former two republics of Tanganyika and Zanzibar which formed the one strong United Republic of Tanzania in 1964 due to the courage, tenacity and sincerity of the founders of the Union, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere of Tanganyika and Abeid Aman Karume of Zanzibar (Shivji, 2001). The theory shows how the union connected the culture, language and the social believe where in one way or another facilitates the social

economic activities and from there the union government came up with some efforts to ensure there is sustainable social economic development in both sides of the union.

2.3 Empirical Review

The contribution of the Union on the business growth among

The monopoly face of unionism refers to a number of adverse wage and nonwage effects. One of the most well-established effects of unions is the ability to increase wages above competitive levels (Lewis 1963). Another dimension is unfavorable effects on R&D spending and tangible and intangible investments. Union rent-seeking acts as a tax on the return on investment and limits innovative and investment activities (Connolly, Hirsch, and Hirschey 1986; Hirsch and Link 1987). These can have a negative impact on the dynamic productivity path. By limiting managerial freedom, unions can have a direct detrimental influence on productivity. Unions, for example, may compel businesses to use wasteful human hiring and firing procedures. Legal prohibitions on layoffs and closed-shop arrangements have an impact on efficient factor utilization and, as a result, productivity. Unions may also promote restrictive work practices, such as limiting the pace of work, working hours, and skill development. They may also impede the introduction of new technology (Autor and Dorn 2013; Blanchflower and Bryson 2017). Another factor that has an impact on productivity is the activity of strikes. It is because of the number of working days that are lost, in addition to the noncooperative conduct that occurs either before or after strikes. (Kaufman 2012).

According to Mmuya and Assey (2014) Significant efforts were made in the early post-independence period of Tanganyika to implement a program that relied on foreign investment to support massive, capital-intensive industrialization and agricultural development projects. This program was intended to support the country's efforts to develop its agricultural sector. The nation's first plan for the next five years was this one. The political decision just after independence therefore was to continue with the capitalist mode of production inherited from colonial masters. It can be argued that the relationship between political actors (TANU leadership) and economic policy was one in which the leaders followed more or less the policies inherited from colonial masters. The interests of colonialists were continued in this epoch (Juuko and Muruiuki, 2010).

Mdoe and Komba (2018) demonstrate that today, the semi-autonomous Zanzibar is a densely populated junior member of the United Republic of Tanzania, reliant mostly on Diaspora remittances, clove trade, foreign aid, and dollar tourist, and frequently at odds with the Union Government on Mainland Tanzania. Half of its people are under the age of 16. The majority of luxury tourist hotels are foreign-owned, with a substantial proportion of Mainlanders or foreigners employed who do not have Zanzibar's labor union membership and the associated social security. (Haule, 2006).

A paper presented by Van Buren (2011) on recent history of Tanzania essay demonstrated about it. Africa South of the Sahara reveals that early party politics in Zanzibar were infected by racial/ethnic unrest, mostly aggravated by its recent history of Omani colonization of the coast of East Africa and many inland urban

centre's, plantation and domestic slavery and slave trade, slaves brought to Zanzibar for local employment or export to Mombasa for work on coconut plantations on Kenya coast, farms in the Juba Valley in Southern Somalia, and date plantations in Oman, had been bought from local chiefs in the interior of eastern Africa, or randomly caught mostly in north-eastern, central and south-eastern regions of Tanganyika, eastern Congo and south-eastern Kenya but currently due to unshakable union all these remain a story.

To explore the employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibar in the Mainland

According to Kaufman and Taras (2016), unions can enhance productivity by improving communication between workers and management. The opening of communications channels between management and workers can result in integrative rather than distributive bargaining (Dworkin and Ahlburg 1985). Unions may provide additional information to a firm about the preferences of employees, thus permitting the firm to choose a better mix among working conditions, workplace rules, and wage levels. These can result in a more satisfied, cooperative, and productive workforce. In addition, unions may be responsible for a "shock effect." Unions can induce managers to alter methods of production and adopt more efficient personnel policies (Slichter, Healy, and Livernash 1960). Union activities also may improve worker morale and motivation. The potentially arbitrary nature of decisions such as promotions or layoffs can be reduced by the presence of unions. Consequently, the employee is more likely to see his or her employer as fair. Hashimoto and Kwon (2020) underlined that employee engagement and morale is

one of the most important areas for the company to improve its X-efficiency. Unions frequently emphasize seniority regulations. Productivity is positively correlated with substantial experience. The seniority system excludes any subjective selection process and prioritizes merit and competence. It may also mitigate the tension between seniority and productivity (Rees 1962).

Moreover, Mbunda (2014) did a study on the union and the Zanzibar Statehood. The findings revealed that Zanzibar itself as part of the Union has made huge progress in economic development. The Islands have now a source of a reliable electricity from Mainland (TANESCO) as opposed to the Diesel Generated power that was in use immediately after the revolution; Mainland Tanzania is a source of most consumable agricultural products in Zanzibar as well as a market, employment and investments destination for people from Zanzibar. Social integration is at its peak where we have hybrid children and grandchildren of the Union, we are likewise, calling each other 'shemeji' due to intermarriages between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

But Mbunda (2014) in the same study went further by showing that due to the existence of unlimited freedom of movement between us, also our existing Union is increasingly increasing our opportunities and opportunities for a wider field of trade. This situation has led to a huge circulation of money in us as it is not uncommon to see money coming from the Islands (Zanzibar) to the mainland (Tanganyika) through the exchange of goods such as cereals, coffee, fruits, car parts and so on. It is also not uncommon now to see money crossing the sea and going to Zanzibar for business or business purchases such as cars, coconuts, cloves, dates and so on.

A study by Alesina and Watanabemit (2018) on Federalism and economic growth, this meta-analysis of 32 studies finds that federalism is positively associated with economic growth. The authors suggest that this is because federalism can help to reduce corruption and rent-seeking, and can also promote innovation and experimentation.

Jjuuko and Muruiuki (2010) in their study on Federation within federation based on the Tanzania union experience and the East African integration process, Eastern Africa Centre for Constitutional Development found that the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar makes those foreigners, foreign nations and all cunning people, lumps, cashew spirits afraid to touch us and disturb us due to the existence of a great power of unity, cooperation and solidarity between us. This union gives us a great opportunity for freedom of movement on all sides, whether on the mainland or on the islands. Nowadays it is very easy for a person from the mainland to go to the Islands and even those from the Islands to come to the Tanzania Mainland more freely as that freedom of existence has been paid for by our Union (*Ibid*).

Mbughuni and Issa (2018) conducted a study on Achievements and Challenges of The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. the diverse perspectives on the union, acknowledging the positive aspects such as economic integration and freedom of movement, while also acknowledging the concerns of Zanzibaris regarding political representation and resource sharing. By considering every fundamental component outlined in the Articles of Union. This unity serves as a robust foundation throughout all aspects of our existence. Such a union (Tanzania and Zanzibar) is categorically

impossible to achieve in Africa. Unity, solidarity, peace, and stability are among the most cherished benefits of Tanzanians, as often demonstrated by the union.

To investigate the challenges facing Zanzibari traders in the Tanzania Mainland

The scholars Vito Tanzi and Howell Zee (2001) make it clear that, granting tax exemption is the one form of tax incentives to promote investment around the world, evidence suggests that their effectiveness in attracting incremental investments above and beyond the level that would have been reached had no incentives been granted is often questionable. As tax exemption can be abused by existing enterprises disguised as new ones through nominal reorganization, their revenue costs can be high. Peter Walkenhorst (2006, 7) said, the overwhelming share of trade taxes is collected on imports.

In 2005, about 55 per cent of all incoming shipments entered CAR under the general customs regime, but these imports accounted for 83 per cent of all import tax revenues. In contrast, special trade regimes that offered exemptions under regional trade agreements, conventions and bilateral treaties, or other special arrangements provided merely 17 per cent of revenues, although they accounted for 45 per cent of imports. Hence, the existing exemptions led to a considerable loss of fiscal revenue. He continues to say, if all imports under special regimes would have generated the same fiscal yield as the average of imports under the general customs regime (i.e. 40.5 per cent), import tax receipts would have been 50 per cent higher.

Mark Weisbrot and Dean Baker (2002), alternatively, without exemptions, the same revenue could have been raised with border taxes that are a third lower than those

actually in effect. These static calculations of lost revenue due to exemptions do not take the incentive effects of border taxes on trade flows into account. Brenton, Hoppe and von Uexkull (2007, pg 8) said that Mauritius embarked in 2006 on the ambitious objective of becoming a duty-free island by 2009. However, Mauritius had already implemented substantial reform of statutory tariff rates over the previous 6 years. The unweighted average tariff fell from more than 19 percent in 2000 to around 7 percent in 2005 (the weighted average tariff declined from almost 13 to just over 6 percent).

However, these statutory rates mask the true level of protection due to the extensive granting of exemptions. Actual customs duties collected as a proportion of the value of imports amounted to 6 percent in 2000 and had fallen to 3.6 percent in 2006. In 2000 and each year through 2004 the value of customs duty exempted exceeded the amount collected. In 2000 the value of duty exemptions was 7.4 percent of the value of imports. The impact of the reform of tariffs has been primarily to diminish the value of these exemptions. Nevertheless, in 2005 exempted customs duties still amounted to 2.5 percent of the value of imports. They also continue to say that excise duties now contribute more revenue than tariffs. The key excises are those on alcoholic products and tobacco, fuel and motor vehicles. The value of exemptions of excise duty is small relative to tariff exemptions, being about half in 2005.

Nevertheless, the excise duty exemptions are highly concentrated with 72 percent relating to vehicles (duty exemptions for civil servants account for almost half of the vehicle duty exemptions). The main source of revenue from imports is now the

VAT, which accounts for over a half of revenues from trade compared, with around one third in 2000. This reflects both the increasing value of imports and increases in the rate of VAT from 10 to 15 percent (in two steps). Exemptions from VAT are also substantial, being around one third of the VAT actually collected on imports. There are also a number of products that are zero-rated for VAT (Source: calculation based on Information from Mauritius Customs) (Michelle N. Corzine 2008).

Import tariff revenue is one among the sources of income of the Revolution Government of Zanzibar. It contributes an average of twenty percent of the total tax collected (20.6%) and the rest from other sources of income. This source of income is obtained from international trade (importation of goods). Where the importer must pay duties for the goods imported. However, some goods are not eligible for import tax (goods exempted duties). The analysis on this study is based on both of the secondary and primary sources of data from the Tax administration institutions (TRA and ZRB), as well as stakeholders views (Lucio et al., 2004).

Questionnaires were the main instrument used for the primary data collection from the Tax administration officials, importers, clearing and forwarding agents. Data collected is divided into qualitative and quantitative. The analysis revealed that the import tariff revenue collection has an effect on the total revenue collection in Zanzibar and it fluctuates each year. Tariff revenue collection faces the main challenge of “tax exemption”. When the importation of goods increased, the revenue on importation increased too, but the tax exemption also increased each year which erodes overall collection. The tax exemption is on an average of 86.47% percent of

the total import tariffs revenue collection. It appears that there is no corrective measure taken to reduce the exemption. Owing to this problem, the study recommended that the Government should review tax exemption laws and exercise monitoring of granted exemption. Use monitoring of exemption will detect the abuse and misuse which help to rectify or amend existing laws and regulations so as to protect Zanzibar traders through union benefit.

2.4 Research gap

The literature review showed that the Union has done much in improving economic development for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar citizens and strengthening good relations within the community. However, from the reviewed literature showed that, still there are no exactly literatures explained the role of the union in promoting economic development of Zanzibar. Therefore, the current study examined the role of union in promoting economic development regarding trade in Zanzibar based on primary and secondary data so as to fill the gaps.

2.5 Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. According to Ndunguru (2007) conceptual framework is an assemblage set of research concepts cum variables together with their logical relationships often presented in form of diagrams, charts, graphs, pictographs, flow-charts, organ gram or mathematical equations. Therefore, the researcher has developed conceptual model that served as roadmap of the major concepts associated with the role of union in promoting economic development regarding trade in Zanzibar. The below

conceptual framework model explained different variables associated with the role union government in promoting economic development. This study had two variables, namely independent and dependent variables.

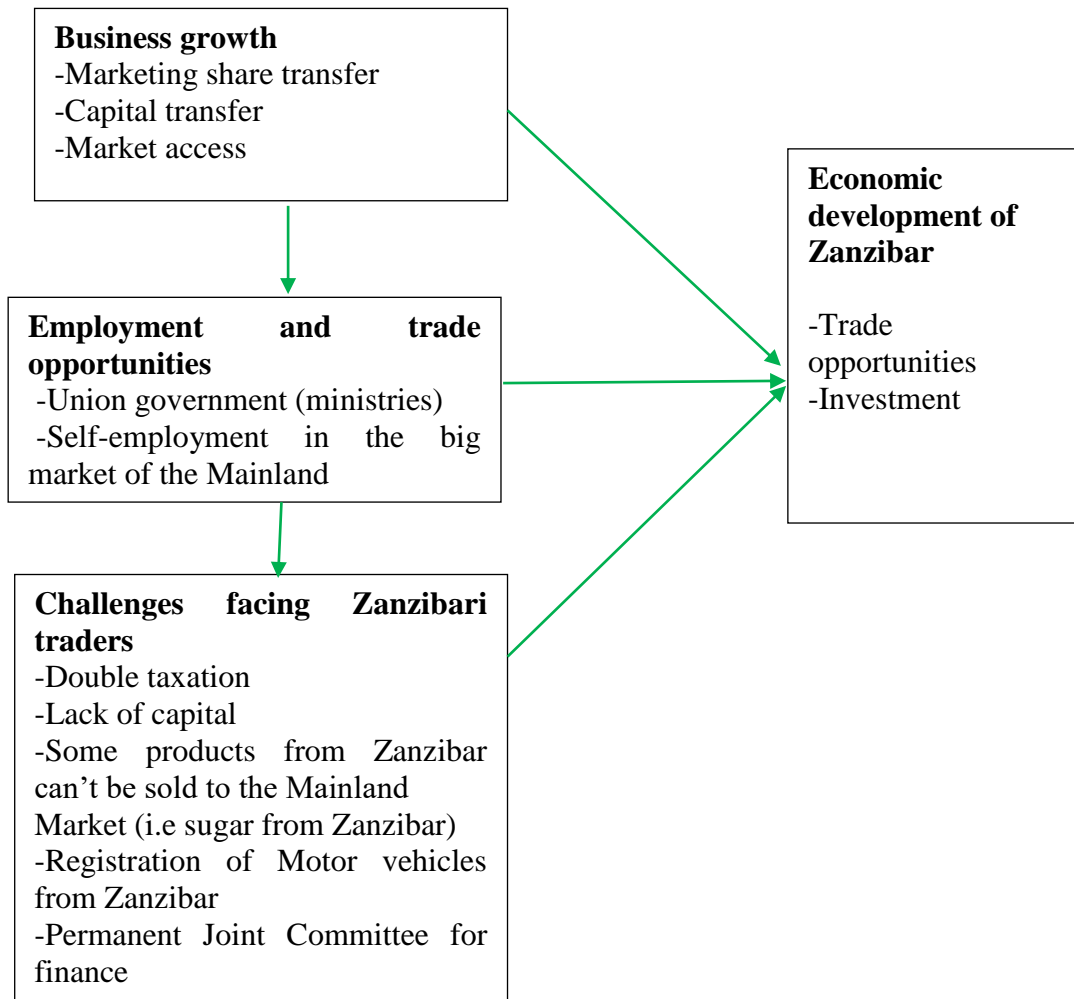


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

Source: Researcher (2023)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Chapter overview

This chapter describes the research methodology and procedures that could be used to carry out the study. In this chapter, the population and sampling design could be described. Under sampling designs: sampling technique, sample size and research procedures were presented.

3.1. Research design

A research design is the plan and structure of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions (Kothari, 2019). This study employed a descriptive research design. This design is adopted because can be used to investigate the background of a research problem and get the required information needed to carry out further research (Kothari, 2014). The aim of the study was to investigate and get a close to an unknown phenomenon that is the role of Tanganyika and Zanzibar union in social and economic development.

A descriptive design of a research project usually focuses on identifying and describing, quantitatively or qualitatively the characteristics of an individual, a group or event. A scientific study addresses specific assumptions and predictions, and develops a narration of facts and characteristics of concerned individuals, groups, events or situations (Kothari, 2019). Descriptive research is therefore primarily concerned with describing the degree, nature or conditions of a situation or event.

The emphasis of the research design in this study is more or less narrative and interpretation than judgmental (Cresswell, 2014). This design has ensured accuracy of information collected in relation to the subject, theme or thrust of the study and also ensures elimination of every kind of bias in the effort to obtain maximum reliability and validity of the collected data (Bryman, 2012).

3.2 Research Approach

Research approach is the plans and procedures for conducting research that cover everything from general hypotheses to specific techniques for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data (Schindler and Cooper, 2011). This study adopted both quantitative and qualitative approach. Quantitative data collection techniques largely used questionnaires, while qualitative data collection used In-Depth Interviews. It is important to select the research approach after considering the distinction between two main researches in adhering to the research norms (Saunders, et al., 2012). Creswell (2014) identifies two major research approaches in social research, namely quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research is viewed as a research strategy that is built and emphasizes on the quantification of data while qualitative approach highlights and emphasizes on the words.

Quantitative approach entails a deductive approach to the relationship between theories in which the accent is placed on findings, cause and effect of such constructs built from theories, and the norms of the natural science model (Saunders, et al., 2012). On the other hand, according to Bryman and Bell (2007) qualitative research

can be viewed as a strategy that usually emphasizes on words rather than on quantification in data collection and analysis.

3.3 Area of the study

The study was conducted in Zanzibar Island in two districts; Mjini Unguja which is the urban center of Zanzibar Island and includes the capital city of Stone Town. It is a hub for trade, tourism, and government administration. Selecting this district allowed the researcher to capture the experiences of Zanzibari traders operating in a more urban and commercial setting and Chake Chake district which is rural district located on the southern tip of Zanzibar Island. It is known for its agricultural activities, particularly clove production. Selecting this district allowed the researcher to contrast the experiences of Zanzibari traders operating in a more rural and agricultural setting. Zanzibar Island is located in the Indian Ocean, lying 22 miles (35 km) off the coast of East-central Africa. By selecting two districts with different socioeconomic characteristics, the researcher aimed to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the study objectives. This approach allowed them to identify patterns and variations in the experiences of traders based on their location and the nature of their businesses.

3.4 Target population

According to Kothari (2019) population refers to the units from which the sample size is to be drawn. The targeted population for this study involved traders and some public organization staff from Urban/West Region. According to the 2022 Tanzania National Census, Chake Chake district has a total population of 136,298 and 219,007 for Mjini Unguja district. The study involved the traders and

government officials who participated so as to give their views, opinions and insights on the contribution of the union on economic development in Zanzibar regarding trade.

3.5 Sample Size

A sample is a finite part of statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the entire population. Due to the nature of this study, it was difficult to use the whole population; therefore, the researcher selected a small portion from the study population to represent others. In this study the sample size was obtained by using the mathematical model formulae developed by Taro Yamane (1967).

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

Where; n =sample size, N= study population and e = level of significance or error term which is equal to 0.1.

$$N=320,282$$

$$n = \frac{320,282}{1 + 320,282 (0.1^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{320,282}{3202.82} = 100$$

Therefore, the sample size comprised 100 respondents as shown in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Sample size

Respondents	Figure	Percentage (%)
Key Informants (Government leaders, Business company owners and managers)	10	10
Citizens	90	90
Total	100	100

Source: *Created by Researcher (2023)*

3.6 Sampling procedures

According to (Kothari, 2014) sampling refers to sampling as a procedure that the researcher adopts to select items for the sample. It involves the selection of a subset from the larger set (group) called a population with elements required by the study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). This study employed purposive and random sampling techniques. The purposive sampling technique was used to select key informants from government leaders who are aware on the role of Tanganyika and Zanzibar Union on Economic Development for the people of Zanzibar. Simple random sampling was applied to select traders from Unguja Mjini Unguja and Chakechake district. Simple random sampling is a type of probability sampling in which each member of the population an equal chance of being has selected (Kothari, 2014).

3.7 Data Collection methods

Data collection is a process of collecting information from all the relevant sources to find answers to the research problem, test the hypothesis and evaluate the outcomes (Bryman, 2012). Data collection methods can be divided into two categories: secondary methods of data collection and primary methods of data collection. This

study applied methods of data collection such as questionnaire, In-Depth Interviews (IDS,) and Documentary review.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent (Saris and Gallhofer, 2014). The questionnaire allows the researcher to generate data specific to their own research and offers insights that might otherwise be unavailable (O’Leary, 2014). In this study a list of close and open-ended questions was distributed to 90 respondents who are traders within Mjini Unguja and Chakechake district. This instrument gave the respondents’ freedom and enough time for digesting questions and filling questionnaires. Also, using open-ended and closed-ended research questions enabled researchers to collect both qualitative and quantitative data, producing results that are more comprehensive.

3.7.2 In-Depth Interview (IDIs)

In-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular topic of the study (Boyce, 2006). An ‘interview’ is typically a face-to-face conversation between a researcher and a participant involving a transfer of information to the interviewer (Cresswell, 2012). In this study the IDIs was conducted to 10 key respondents that are government leaders and business company owners and managers. The IDIs could be guided by a checklist. The questions were designed to get more detailed information with regard to the study.

The IDIs questions were prepared in English but conducted in Kiswahili. All the IDIs were recorded and then transcribed and translated to English for analysis and write up.

3.7.3 Documentary review

Document review was employed to obtain secondary data from different publications and research reports which could be accessed online and other academic and research institutions. Various published and unpublished working documents from variety sources such as articles, website and diaries at one side and different research studies, journals, brochures, media articles on the other side were used. This was very important for a researcher to justify and test the study validity and reliability of those data collected and the analysis instruments.

3.8 Data Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Data Validity

Validity is the extent to which a concept is accurately measured in a quantitative study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). Validity is termed to be a degree that allows the instrument to measure aspects that required measuring (Kothari, 2014). The validity was assured through member checking of transcripts, triangulation of data collection methods (Questionnaires and interviews) and the use of quantitative and qualitative approaches. Additionally, careful selection of the sample from the target population and consideration of ethical issues by the researcher was used to ensure validity.

3.8.2 Data Reliability

Reliability is basically associated with the degree that measures the consistency of the instrument/tool demonstrates repeat trials (Creswell, 2012). Reliability implies stability or dependability of an instrument or procedure in order to obtain information (Bryman, 2012). To achieve the reliability of the study, the researcher tests the research instrument to similar respondents or settings and modify them accordingly. The researcher used triangulation of research methods, considered multiple data sources and research ethics to ensure the quality of the data and findings that respond to the research problem.

3.9 Data analysis

Data analysis is a process that is used to change and transforms data in a manner that could be well understood by the readers (Creswell, 2012). In this study, quantitative methods of data analysis were used. The research data was analyzed using SPSS with the aid of Microsoft excel package. The data was presented using tables, charts and graphs to give a clear picture of the research findings at a glance. The qualitative data from In-Depth Interview (IDIs) were thematically analyzed in a form of explanations, narrations and elaboration in term of words while presented through descriptions.

3.10 Ethical consideration

The Open University of Tanzania and Zanzibar Administrative offices were consulted prior to data collection to obtain permission. In this study, respondents

were asked if they would be comfortable to participate before the interview. The researcher ensured that participants' information would only be used for the purposes that were disclosed to them when consent was requested. Participants who preferred to remain anonymous were informed that they could do so. All of the literature and sources of empirical data that were used in this study were expressly acknowledged by the researcher. The researcher received assurances that the data were professionally collected using the right techniques.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Chapter Overview

The chapter presents findings on the on the role of the Union in promoting economic development regarding trade. The findings were obtained based on primary and secondary sources. In accordance with the study questions, the data results were shown and evaluated using frequency tables and percentages (charts).

4.1 Demographic information

This section presents demographic characteristics namely sex, age and education level.

4.1.1 Respondent's Gender

In this study, gender is a crucial demographic factor since it enables the researcher to ensure that the findings obtained are free from gender bias and, hence, valid. The results show that, out of the 90 respondents, 52 (57.7%) were male and 38 (42.2%) were female, as illustrated in Table 4.1. This implies that most of the respondents reached by the researcher are male. The researcher somehow anticipated an equal number of male and female participants due to government encouragement for women's empowerment and equal chances in all social and economic activities. Yet, the study linked this disparity to a patrilineal lifestyle in which men outnumber women in social and economic activities where women are treated as caretakers for their children and husbands.

Table 4.1: Gender of respondents

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	52	57.7	57.7
	Female	38	42.2	100.0
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Field data, 2023

4.1.2 Respondents Age

Table 4.2 indicates that 12 (13.3%) of the respondents' ages ranged from 18 to 25 years, 20 (22.2%) were between the ages of 26-35 years, 30 (33.3%) were between the ages of 36-45, 24 (26.6%) were between the ages of 46-55 years, and 4 (4.4%) were between the ages of 55 and above years. This means that at Zanzibar, majority of traders about 33.3% were youths with enough working force to engage in different economic activities.

Table 4.2: Age of respondents

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18 – 25	12	13.3	13.1
	26 – 35	20	22.2	35.3
	36-45	30	33.3	68.9
	46-55	24	26.6	95.5
	Above 55	4	4.4	100.0
	Total	90	100	

Source: Field data, 2023

4.1.3 Respondent's Level of education

The level of education is a crucial demographic factor in this study since it allows the researcher to determine if each worker's profession matches the type of work that he or she does so as to ensure maximum work performance that will enable the business firm to reach its goal. The results indicate that 35 (35.5%) of the respondents had only completed their primary education, 27 (27.7%) of the respondents obtained secondary education, 13 (14.4%) of the respondents did certificate education, 10 (11.1%) of the respondents did diploma, 8 (8.8%) of the respondents completed bachelor's degrees, and the remaining 2 (2.2%) reached other levels of education like master's (Table 4.3). Moreover, the study showed that those who earned a certificate, diploma, or higher education studied technical skills in business administration, procurement and supply, public relations, and marketing.

Table 4.3: Level of education of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary education	32	35.5	35.5
	Secondary education	25	27.7	63.2
	Certificate	13	14.4	77.6
	Diploma	10	11.1	88.7
	Bachelor degree	8	8.8	97.5
	Others	2	2.2	100.0
	Total	90	100	

Source: Field data, 2023

4.1.4 Type of businesses operated at Mjini Unguja and Chakechake district

Figure 4.1 shows that 20 (22%) of respondents worked as motor cycle and car dealers; 15 (16.6%) were tourist dealers (tourism guiders, hotel managers, and owners); 32 (35.5%) were clothing sellers; 18 (20%) were food product vendors (fish, fruits, and vegetables) within the study areas; and 5 (5.5%) were other businesses. The researchers discovered that clothing sellers were the most popular type of traders visited during the survey; this was due to the nature of the businesses, which required less capital.

Table 4.4: Trading activities at Mjini Unguja and Chakechake district

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Motor cycle and car dealers	20	22.2	22.2
Tourist dealers	15	16.6	38.7
Clothing sellers	32	35.5	74.2
Food products vendors	18	20	94.2
Other businesses	5	5.5	100.0
Total	90	100	

Source: Field data, 2023

4.1.5 The period for the business survival

The findings revealed that among the visited traders 20 (22.2%) of the traders were in business for less than 3 years, 35 (38.8%) were in business for 4 to 10 years, 17(18.8%) were in business for 10 to 15 years and 18 (20%) of the entrepreneurs were in business for more than 15 years as illustrated in Table 4.5. This implies that

all traders selected as the respondents were having enough experiences in exchanging goods to both Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland.

Table 4.5: The period for the existence of the business

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 3 years	20	22.2	22.2
	4-10 years	35	38.8	60.0
	11-15 years	17	18.8	78.8
	More than 15 years	18	20	100.0
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Field data, 2023

4.2 The contribution of the Union on the business growth among Zanzibari traders

4.2.1 The role of union on growth of businesses in Zanzibar

According to Table 4.6, the majority of respondents (91.1%) agreed that the initiatives of the Union government have an impact on the growth of business in Zanzibar Island. while 8.8% of respondents said not at all. Respondents explained that union activities have both positive and negative impacts on the growth of businesses in different aspects. The positive impacts are such transfers of technology as well as observations of how the union government created a conducive environment for all citizens to conduct their business in terms of pricing strategies, customer relationship building, etc. This implies that, on the whole, domestic companies enjoyed the opportunities of trading in Tanzania.

Table 4.6: Impacts of Union on growth of businesses in Zanzibar

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	82	91.1	91.1
	No	8	8.8	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.2.2 Managerial knowledge advancement

Table 4.7 indicates that 78 (86.6) respondents explained that Zanzibari traders who exchange their products to Tanzania Mainland learn new managerial skills in business matters compared to the ones practiced by local businesses in the country, and therefore, these traders get to learn various business skills in all aspects such as finance and production at large. The modern management skills presented by the Tanzanian mainland foreign investor specialists help to bring intensity and proficiency into the business air.

For instance, the remote financial specialists train the nearby representatives so as to improve human capital, and later on, an overflow impact shows up as talented administration workers from an outside organization choose to work in a neighborhood-owned organization, and thus a move of the board aptitudes happens. Moreover, the respondents clarified that human capital is one of the most significant factors in any organization, yet it's dictated by the quality and value of the local instructional and preparation framework.

It has been noted that the existence of a union in the nation has prompted the transfer of management expertise from Tanzanian mainland traders to Zanzibari companies, improving a variety of managerial abilities in the business sector. And this is due to the fact that many SMEs, especially family-owned enterprises, faced difficulties with business transfer and management transition processes in earlier eras due to poor management practices and a lack of suitable corporate governance procedures.

Table 4.7: Managerial knowledge advancement

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	78	86.6	86.6
	No	12	13.3	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.2.3 The impact of Union on financial development and human capital

The findings from Table 4.8 show that 75.5% of the respondents speaking out of the entire sample size demonstrated that the business activities conducted by Zanzibari traders on the Tanzanian mainland have enabled them to obtain financial development and human capital. This is illustrated because of the quality of better monetary development and expanding human capital in Zanzibar, which benefits remote financial specialists and domestic traders within Zanzibar Island, especially within Chake Chake, Pemba, and Mjini districts in Unguja.

This is on the grounds that a huge number of Zanzibari firms decide to take part in obtaining experience in utilizing resources and human capital that offer various

financial administrations from the Tanzania Mainland, for example, credit, protection, bookkeeping, shopper accounts, and stock and venture businesses. This is because Tanzanian mainland firms are every now and again extra serious. During the interview, one government leader from Chake Chake district said:

“Currently, due to the presence of Backhresa cargo boats that start their journeys here in Pemba, it has become easy for local traders to transport their products to Tanzania's mainland and sell them in large markets such as Kariakoo, Karume, and Ilala-Dar Es Salaam. In fact, this has helped many businessmen gain income and grow their capital”.

Table 4.8: Union on financial development and human capital to domestic investment

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	68	75.5	75.5
	No	22	24.4	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.2.4 Impact of Union on market access to Zanzibari traders

Table 4.9 indicates that 64 (71.1%) said yes, meaning that the existence of the union at a large percentage allowed Zanzibari traders to have a chance to access the market for the products in Tanzania. While a few of them, about 26 (28.8%), said no to the statement, And the reason for this is that on the Tanzanian mainland, there are better human resources and a larger population than in Zanzibar. Therefore, Zanzibari traders have always preferred to export their goods to Tanzania's mainland, and sometimes they also come to learn different marketing strategies and technologies

that may assist them in their daily business activities. During the interview, one manager from PBZ contended that;

“In fact, the existence of the union government together with the laws enacted by the government of the United Republic of Tanzania provide opportunities for domestic and foreign investors to invest well in both sides of the union and for our Zanzibar’s government institutions to expand in the Mainland Market, such as our PBZ Bank, as we have greatly benefited from the union government in helping us to extend our legs in the Tanzania Mainland, especially in Dar Es Salaam Region, where we have more than three PBZ branches, and now we have started and want to open other branches in Tanga, Morogoro, Mtwara, and Lindi regions.”

Table 4.9: Union on market access to Zanzibari traders

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	64	71.1	71.1
	No	26	28.8	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.3 The impact of Union on creation of employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibari traders

4.3.1 Union in creation of formal employment opportunities

The study respondents were asked to indicate to what extent the union assists Zanzibar traders in creating formal and informal employment opportunities. The findings revealed that a large percentage of respondents, about 65 (72.2%), agreed that Tanzania's Mainland had an impact on employment creation for Zanzibari traders because using the Mainland market to expand businesses and capital enabled them to create employment opportunities for Zanzibari traders, while 25 (27.7%) of respondents said no (as illustrated in Table 4.10). This implies that the Union

government, through its efforts in creating a conducive environment for traders to have freedom of movement with their goods and capital from one place to another within Tanzania's mainland and Zanzibar, This has had positive impacts on the growth of Zanzibari businesses in different aspects, such as capital development and transfer of technology, as well as observation of how Tanzanian mainland companies conduct their business in terms of pricing strategies and customer relationship building. During the interview, one of the government leaders from Mjini district added that:

“Through the large business conducted by Zanzibar traders in the free market of the union, many jobs have been created on the part of Zanzibar; many people from Zanzibar have been selling their products in Tanzanian Mainland markets such as Kariakoo; this has helped to grow income and develop capital, and it has also enabled them to employ other people especially youth in their businesses”.

Table 4.10: Role of the Union in employment creation to Zanzibari traders

	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	65	72.2	72.2
No	25	27.7	100
Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.3.2 Impact of Union in generating new entrepreneurial opportunities to Zanzibari traders

The findings from Table 4.11 indicate that 70 (77.7) of the respondents representing 90 indicated that, through the Tanzanian mainland market, Zanzibari traders have been able to obtain new goods and raise customer awareness of these goods.

Therefore, this creates a good base for various employment opportunity scouts to participate in introducing new ventures that will serve the raised customer needs by the Zanzibari investors. As a result, this clearly explains that the presence of Mainland firms leads to various new enterprises being opened in Zanzibar, which in the end leads to growth in the country. Furthermore, during the interview, one of the business company owners said;

.....I usually take various electrical products such as TV, radio, fans, and refrigerators from various foreign countries such as China and Japan and sell them on the Tanzania mainland. The Tanzania mainland market has really helped Zanzibar traders grow commercially as we have been able to buy different varieties of cars and motorcycle spares from China, and our biggest customers are from Dar es Salaam.

Table 4.11: New entrepreneurial opportunities to Zanzibari traders

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	70	77.7	77.7
	No	20	22.2	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.4 The challenges facing Zanzibari traders in the Tanzania Mainland

4.4.1 Double tax to Zanzibar commodities

‘Are you aware of the double tax charged to Zanzibar commodities?’ Was asked, and the responses were as shown in Table 4.12. The results show that 72 (80%) of respondents agreed on double tax charged to Zanzibar commodities entered into Tanzania. While 10 (11.1%) of the respondents said no, the remaining 8 (8.8%) were

not sure of the statement. The results show that Zanzibar commodities entered into Tanzania on the mainland are charged another tax, while at the Zanzibar port they have already been charged.

Table 4.12: Double taxation to commodities

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	72	80	80
	No	10	11.1	99.1
	Not sure	8	8.8	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.4.2 Low level of technology

‘Are you aware of the low level of technology for Zanzibari traders?’ This question was asked, and the responses were as shown in Table 4.13. The result shows that 72 (80%) of respondents agreed on the low level of technology among Zanzibar traders as the factor hindering them from accessing Tanzania's mainland market. While 18 (20%) of the respondents said no to the statement,

Table 4.13: Low level of technology

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	72	80	80
	No	18	20	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.4.3 Low Competitive Advantage

The findings show that the majority of respondents, about 66 (73.3%), agreed that low competitive advantage was one of the factors affecting Zanzibar traders' ability to penetrate Tanzania's mainland market. While 14 (15.5%) of the respondents said no, meaning that low competitive advantage does not have an impact on Zanzibari commodities in the Tanzania mainland market, the remaining 10 (11.1%) were neutral to the statement (Table 4.14). This implies that businesses with a low competitive advantage over established businesses in Zanzibar failed to compete in their mainland market. Generally, a competitive advantage allows small enterprises to be creative in such a way that it attracts customers, which will lead to the growth of the business.

Table 4.14: Low Competitive Advantage

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	66	73.3	73.3
	No	14	15.5	88.8
	I don't know	10	11.1	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.3.4 Limited access to finance

Table 4.15 indicated that about 82 (91.1%) of the respondents reported that the policies and legal framework in Tanzania have hardened the whole process for Zanzibar traders to get finance from various credit facilities in the country. And this is due to the fact that the focus is based on the foreign affiliates, as they are the ones

benefiting from accessing loans at various banks in the country, neglecting the SMEs. This is due to the fact that credit agreements often come with collateral requirements, while the truth is that a large number of SME business owners have limited or no material possessions.

This has been evidenced by one trader who owns a company at Darajani Market who started his business while completing his bachelor degree at SUZA University and had no collateral possession, and hence even after the university studies she was forced to engage in various vikoba programs so as to get more money to finance her business. The limited access to finance by traders is due to financial service providers strict requirements around formal registration, collateral, credit, and savings history. Likewise, proprietors of traders realize these proper credits to be high-hazard because of the high financing costs, exacting advance conditions, and various guarantees set on these advances.

High financing costs have a severe long-term impact on independent businesses, forcing them to pay back the credits they pledged in advance to secure their insurance. Additionally, most traders remain unable to maintain their businesses despite making credit payments, stay stagnant, or even go bankrupt. Additionally, respondents mentioned that the high loan rates make it difficult for trade administrators to choose whether to support their businesses. As a result, respondents indicated that banks must increase their efficacy in order to reduce advance handling times and financing costs because doing so will help traders gain access to bank credit and promote their development.

Table 4.15: Limited access of finance to traders

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	82	91.1	91.1
	No	8	8.8	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.4.5 Lack of maximum support from the government

The findings show that the majority of respondents, about 64 (71.1%), agreed that a lack of maximum support from the government was one of the factors affecting Zanzibar traders' access to the Tanzanian mainland market. While 20 (22.2%) of the respondents said no, meaning that lack of government support does not have an impact on Zanzibari traders' access to the Tanzania mainland market, the remaining 10 (11.1%) were neutral to the statement (Table 4.16). This implies that the government has not yet put its hand in helping Zanzibar traders in various fields, including enabling environments such as allocating land for them to build malls that will enable them to do their business well and get many customers. And also, the government should give them capital by giving them loans with low interest rates.

Table 4.16: Lack of government support

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	64	71.1	71.1
	No	20	22.2	93.3
	I don't know	6	6.7	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.4.6 Lack of trust by Commercial Banks

The findings show that about 75 (83.3%) of the respondents agreed that lack of trust in banks for loan access had a low impact on the growth of traders in Zanzibar; 12 (13.3%) said it had no impact; and 3 (3.3%) were neutral to the statement, as indicated in Table 4.17. This implies that Zanzibari traders, especially small business owners, lack trust in banks for loan access.

Table 4.17: Lack of trust from the banks for loan access

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	75	83.3	83.3
	No	12	13.3	96.6
	I don't know	3	3.3	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.4.7 Unsupportive local government laws

The findings revealed that the majority of respondents, about 68 (75.5%), said that unsupportive local government laws are among the challenges affecting the growth of trading activities in Zanzibar; 15 (16.7%) of the respondents said no, meaning that unsupportive local government laws had affected the growth of business in Zanzibar; and 7 (7.8%) of the respondents were neutral to the statement, as indicated in Table 4.18. This implies that in local government authorities in Tanzania, there are some laws and regulations that hinder the growth of small and medium enterprises.

Table 4.18: Unsupportive local Government laws, rules and regulations

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	68	75.5	75.5
	No	15	16.7	92.2
	I don't know	7	7.8	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

4.3.8 Zanzibar products not sold in Tanzania Mainland

Table 4.19 indicated that about 73(81.1%) of the respondents argued that the business regulators in Tanzania Mainland especially at the port of Dar Es Salaam has been not allowing Zanzibar traders to pass with any products. This has made difficult for the small traders from Zanzibar lacking the opportunity to enjoy the huge market of Tanzania Mainland. During the interview one of the of the enterprise owner, said;

“It has often been difficult for us Zanzibari traders to export our products to the Tanzania Mainland Market; for example, sugar from Zanzibar is not allowed to be sold in Tanzania Mainland”.

Table 4.19: Zanzibar products not sold in Tanzania Mainland

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	73	81.1	81.1
	No	17	18.8	100
	Total	90	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2023

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings mainly divided into four sections; the contribution of the Union on the business growth among Zanzibari traders, the impact of Union on creation of employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibari traders and the challenges facing Zanzibari traders.

5.1 The contribution of the Union on the business growth among Zanzibari traders

The findings showed that the majority of respondents (91.1%) agreed that the role played by the Union government has an impact on the growth of business in Zanzibar. Among the benefits mentioned in the study was the creation of conducive environments for trade, investment, and markets. The findings revealed that the majority of citizens who participated in the study agreed that the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar has set a broad scope for Zanzibar citizens to take advantage of the various economic opportunities for development.

In addition, more than 78 percent (86.6) of the respondents argued that Zanzibari traders who were exchanging their products with Zanzibar Mainland learned new managerial skills for their business. This implies that through the process of coming to Tanzania's mainland looking for marketing of their products, Zanzibari traders were able to exchange experience with their fellow Mainland traders on how to manage their businesses and access the good market for their products. This was also

the fruit of union, where the citizens of both sides considered themselves relatives. This is similar to those highlighted by Mbunda (2014), who argued that the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar has made huge progress in economic development for the people of both sides. The author added that due to the social integration of calling each other 'shemeji' due to intermarriages between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, we have been able to have cooperation in social and economic development activities like trade.

Furthermore, the study noted the union played a big role in financial and human capital development, which was supported by about 75.5%. This indicates that through free trade within Tanzania, which allows the movement of traders with their goods and capital from one area of the union to another area looking for a good market for their products, Zanzibari traders were able to explore the Tanzanian mainland market, which helped them gain more profit and expand their capital.

Moreover, another area mentioned in the study as benefiting Zanzibari traders was easy access to markets on the Tanzanian mainland. This was well illustrated by 64 (71.1%) of the respondents in Table 4.9, who said that the existence of the Union created the room for Zanzibari traders to have a chance of doing business in Tanzania. A vivid example is the PBZ Bank and ZIC, which have opened their businesses in Dar es Salaam and their branches in different parts of Tanzania. Also, without forgetting other traders in food products like Bakhresa, who came from Unguja, Zanzibar, invest their several industries of food products in Dar es Salaam City.

5.2 The impact of Union on creation of employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibari traders

The field data pointed out that the majority of respondents, about 65 (72.2%) of the respondents, believe the union has done much to create the environment for Zanzibar traders to generate formal and informal employment opportunities. The findings indicate that Zanzibar traders, through the presence of a large market for their commodities, have been able to expand their businesses and create employment opportunities for others in the Unguja and Pemba Islands. The big traders from Zanzibar are getting a huge market on the mainland to sell their products. For example, traders and investors like Said Salim Bakhresa and Said Nassir (popularly known as BOPAR) have invested in Zanzibar and the mainland and have been finding a market even on the mainland to sell their many products. Trader Salim Turkey (also known as Mr. White) has also been through his various companies, finding a market to sell his products in Tanzania, etc. Also, these traders have employed various people from Zanzibar in their enterprises.

On the other hand, the findings illustrated in Table 4.11 revealed that 70 (77.7) of the respondents agreed that, through the free trade movement created by the United Republic of Tanzania government for its citizens, Zanzibari traders have been able to take advantage of the opportunities in the Tanzania Mainland Market and facilitate their businesses.

5.3 Challenges of the union especially facing Zanzibari traders

The findings reveal that among the challenges facing Zanzibar traders in exploring the market on the Tanzanian mainland is double taxation on Zanzibari commodities. According to Table 4.12, more than 80% of the respondents agreed that Zanzibar commodities, when exported to Tanzania's mainland, are charged another tax, while at the Zanzibar port, they have already been charged. This has been complained about several times by not only Zanzibar traders but also Tanzanian mainland traders who were buying goods from Zanzibar Island and transporting them to Tanzania. For instance, a person or a citizen crosses a border with a product such as a television or a food processor, and so on, and is told to pay the import duty. This needs to be solved through collaboration between ministers who are responsible for trade and port authorities from both sides of the union so as to allow traders to enjoy business opportunities available in areas of Tanzania.

Another challenge highlighted in the study was the low level of technology among Zanzibar traders. The findings from Table 4.13 show that 80% of respondents agreed on the low level of technology as the key factor hindering their ability to compete in the Tanzanian mainland market. This implies that some products from Zanzibar sometimes fail to compete in the market with other products produced by Tanzanian mainland traders. This is in line with Juma & Said's (2019) study, which contended that marketing problems, poor infrastructure, and poor technology adoptability are the obstacles to SME growth. Therefore, the stakeholders, policymakers, and Zanzibar government, in collaboration with traders, should prepare capacity-building

programs for traders and facilitate capital and other essential equipment that could help manufacturers and SMEs produce quality.

Also, the study noted that limited access to finance is one of the challenges affecting the growth of Zanzibari traders' ability to compete in the Tanzanian mainland market. As shown in 4.15, the majority, about 91.1% of the respondents, agreed that in Zanzibar and Tanzania at large, there is a problem of easy accessing funds for running business activities. This is due to the fact that the focus is based on the foreign affiliates, as they are the ones benefiting from accessing loans at various banks in the country, neglecting the SMEs. The majority of respondents claimed that accessing credits from various credit institutions in the country has become more complex over the years; hence, most business owners obtain their capital from family members such as their father, mother, sister, brother, uncle, etc.

However, significant growth in trading activities is limited when entrepreneurs are not considered in financial schemes where there are huge collateral requirements and high interest rates on loans from microfinance institutions. On the other hand, the study revealed that most of the microfinance institutions in Tanzania did not trust traders, especially small enterprises seeking loans. The high proportion of loans for all small businesses in the world is characterized by huge collateral requirements. Nevertheless, in Tanzania, commercial banks tend to impose high collateral values as a guarantee for traders to repay the loan. Consequently, this made small traders depend on their personal savings or friends and family members to finance their businesses.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in collaboration with the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar through the Joint Committee of URT and RGZ for dealing with Union challenges created in 2005 and started meetings in 2006, it has been holding inclusive meetings delegates from both sides of the Union. The sessions are held at the levels of Experts, Principal Secretaries, Ministers and Committees under the Chairmanship of the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania with the aim of ensuring all arguments or challenges of the union get permanent solutions.

Since the establishment of the Joint Committee to address issues/challenges of the Union in 2006, 25 arguments were raised so far in 2021, 18 challenges were discussed, given solutions and removed on the Union's list of arguments. It should be remembered that, in 2021 eleven (11) challenges/arguments of the union have been resolved while nine arguments have been made as documents of the agreement of the two parties and two challenges did not have documents because they can be implemented directly.

The challenges that have been made as documents include the Great Ocean, the importation of milk from Zanzibar, the employment of Zanzibar employees in Union institutions and the distribution of foreign aid. Another arguments are; the loan agreement for the funds of the Mnazi Mmoja main hospital renovation project, the loan agreement for the road from Chakechake to Wete Pemba, Zanzibar to participate in international issues, the loan agreement for the construction of

Mpigaduri port, the management of the calculation and management of services telephone and the income collected by immigration on the part of Zanzibar.

The mentioned agreement has been reached after ministers and secretaries and experts from both sides of the Union spent two days in Zanzibar to discuss 18 of the 25 problems listed since 2006 where seven challenges have already been resolved. The sessions for discussion were held in June, 2010 and the other one on October 17, 2020.

Generally, at present, the various challenges and arguments facing the union have been resolved, although the results have not yet been seen. If there are only four points left that have not yet been resolved by the union affairs committee from the ministry of union and environment, those arguments are: Firstly, replacement of sugar produced in Zanzibar in the Tanzania mainland market; Secondly, distribution of income from SMZ shares that were in the East African Currency Board and the Bank of Tanzania (BOT); thirdly, registration of the transport of fire vehicles from Zanzibar and fourthly, recommendations of the Joint Finance Commission.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter draws the summary and conclusion of the study based on the main findings of this study. Furthermore, it provides recommendations based on the concluded fact. The recommendations are directly associated with the action that needs to be taken and the responsible personnel.

6.1 Summary

The aimed to examine the significant contribution of the union on the economic development of Zanzibar using the case of traders. Specifically, the study sought to determine the contribution of the Union on the business growth among Zanzibari traders in Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland, to explore the employment and trade opportunities for Zanzibari traders in the Tanzania Mainland, to investigate the challenges facing Zanzibari traders in the Tanzania Mainland. This study employed a descriptive research design together with the aid of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The study conducted in two districts of Zanizbar; Urban district in Unguja and Chake Chake district in Pemba. The study involved the population of the traders in community, government leaders and owner of business companies and managers. The data were collected through questionnaire, In-Depth Interviews (IDS,) and Documentary review. And also analyzed through using SPSS and Microsoft excel computer package.

The study found out that, the Union government have done much on the growth of businesses in Zanzibar. Among the benefits role mentioned in the study was the creation of conducive environments of trade, investment and market. Also, Zanzibari traders who were exchanging their products to Zanzibar Mainland learn new managerial skills of their business. In addition, the financial and human capital development and easy access of market of in Tanzania Mainland as among the benefits achieved.

Furthermore, the findings noted that availability of market for Zanzibar's products especially agricultural products likes cloves to get market in the Tanzania mainland enabled traders to expand their business and create employment opportunities to others in the Unguja and Pemba Islands. Other traders of imported goods such as electrical products like TV, Radio, fan and refrigerator have been also selling their products in mainland Tanzania. Another different opportunity is education, free movement of people, areas for investment for instance arable land for agriculture, industry and trade.

However, regardless the benefits and opportunities there are some challenges and grievances that need to be resolved by the two governments from both sides of so as have good environment Zanzibar trader. Those challenges are; limited access of finance to traders, high tax rates, and low competitive advantage and low level of technology.

6.2 Conclusion

Generally, the study sought to examine the significant contribution of the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar which formed since 26th April, 1964 on the economic development of Zanzibar using the case of traders. The study revealed that the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar have benefited majority of Zanzibar economic development in terms of growth of trade, growth of market for Zanzibari commodities and generation of employment opportunities through trade. Another benefit is the growth of business and economy and this is further contributed by the existence of reliable markets for Zanzibaris to send goods to the mainland where there is a large population and market. Despite these benefits but there are still a few challenges which need to be resolved. One of the challenges is the double taxation to Zanzibari commodities in Dar es Salaam port, low level of technology and limited access to finance

However, there is still confusion and little understanding among Tanzanians about the Union, the weakness that will need more publication of accurate information about the Union and its distribution in schools, colleges, work and other places where people gather many and raise positive discussions to build a broad understanding of stakeholders. Also this knowledge is to be presented on social media platforms, TV, radio and other information platforms.

Generally, this study discussed arguments that tend to mislead about the union with the good intention of putting them right including the benefits of the union economically.

6.3 Recommendations

Ministers of the United Republic in the ministries should strive to be involved in the affairs of Zanzibar, visiting various parts of Zanzibar to address the various challenges facing the people.

The government should reconsider how to remove double tax on goods imported from Zanzibar, If there is a difference in the rate being charged in Zanzibar and this level on the mainland then the government should set a special standard for all parties to the to enable citizens and traders on both sides of the to trade easily.

Likewise, policymakers are required to identify the business environment, which should be favorable to Zanzibari trader. According to the findings, some of the issues that need appropriate actions include the amendment of legal and policy framework, here the government should focus on coming up with policies and regulations that will promote products that are produced locally and boost small firms. In addition, the government should formulate a financial scheme that favors SMEs operations.

6.4 Suggestions for further studies

This study does not provide an end to itself. The limitations posed in this research provide a push for more inquires. The study has investigated the significant contribution of the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar on the economic development of Zanzibar using the case of traders. The study has certainly derived some relevant insights which are believed to render a useful contribution in fostering on the role played by the government in social and economic development for the Zanzibar community.

However, there are other avenues for further research in the subject matter. The research focused only on the contribution of unitary government in economic development for Zanzibar specifically in trade. As a leading point, other studies could be conducted on the contribution of unitary government protection of peace and security, political stability etc. Also, another study can be done in analyzing the position of Zanzibar in international cooperation under the government especially in issues of loans, funds, trade, investment and economic diplomacy.

The Researcher believes that with the above highlights, more researches and scholars could be conducted on the same field from different angles from where this research or study had been ended. Again, this study does not provide an end to itself at larger magnitude in particular as far as the wide scope of the union is concerned.

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APPENDIX II: ESTIMATED RESEARCH BUDGET

NO	ITEM/ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
1	Data collection	600,000/=
2	Data analysis	500,000/=
3	Transport	400,000/=
4	Food & accommodation	800,000/=
5	Stationeries	200,000/=
6	Editing	300,000/=
7	Communication	250,000/=
8	Internet	250,000/=
	TOTAL	3,500,000/=

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear sir/Madam,

Greetings!

I am a candidate pursuing master's degree in International Cooperation and Development offered by University of Tanzania. The main aim of this questionnaire is to assist in gathering data that will be used in research report on "*Role of the Union in Promoting Economic Development Regarding Trade Opportunities: A Case Study for Zanzibar*". I will be very grateful if you would complete the attached questionnaires to the best of your knowledge to enable me complete a successful research on the study topic. I, therefore request you to answer the following questions honestly and openly so as to assist me coming out with the report on the study topic.

I wish to thank you in advance for your maximum cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

.....

Mohamed Mansour Nassor

Please put a tick in front of the appropriate answer you think is correct. If asked to explain or comment please assist by doing so.

Part A: Questionnaires for women elected, women contested and women political party members

1. Sex

- a) Male []
- b) Female []

2. Age group

- (a) 18-29 []
- (b) 30-39 []
- (c) 40-49 []
- (d) 50-59 []
- (e) 60 and above []

3. Level of education:

- (a) Primary []
- (b) Secondary []
- (c) Certificate/Diploma []
- (d) Bachelor Degree []
- (e) Masters []

4. What are the efforts done by United Republic of Tanzania in supporting Zanzibar's social economic development? Respond by ranking on a scale of 1- 4. Where 1- Strongly agree, 2- Agree, 3- Disagree 4 – Strongly disagree (Tick most appropriate)

SN	Statement	1	2	3	4
1.	Overseeing the peace and security of Zanzibar				
2.	Advising on the operation of a national unity government				
3.	Distribution of external aid.				
4.	Giving autonomy for engaging in Contracts for project financing loans for infrastructure repairs in social services				
5.	Issuing documents on the extraction of natural gas oil.				
6.	Formulating social and economic policies that favor Zanzibar development				
7.	Enacting productive by-laws in the				

5. Do you think Zanzibaris have benefited from the opportunities in the union?

(i) Yes [] (ii) No []

6. If YES, in question 5 above, what do you think are the opportunities in the government that is most potential to Zanzibaris?

- a) Market for local commodities
- b) Employment opportunities
- c) Free movement/ Travelling without VISA or passport
- d) Social interaction
- e) Education opportunities

7. Rate the following in accordance to the 1- Strongly agree, 2- Agree, 3- Disagree 4

– Strongly disagree (Tick most appropriate)

S/N	Measurement	1	2	3	4
1.	There is an equal opportunity to both Zanzibaris and Tanganyika people in the government				
2.	The ministries in Tanzania does advocate the equal time and access of resources to Zanzibaris and Tanganyika people				
3.	The government encourages Zanzibar to invest in Tanzania				
4.	Zanzibaris are employed in Tanzania mainland government authorities				
5	Laws of Tanzania encourages Zanzibaris to do business in Tanzania mainland				
6	Zanzibar are regarded to be inferior in embracing the opportunities available in Tanzania mainland				
7.	Zanzibaris are strong in making decisions like Tanzania mainland people, so they can perform well in the political, social and economic development activities				

8. What do you think are the remaining challenges and grievances that hinder Zanzibar to achieve social and economic development in the government?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

9. The following are challenges and grievances of the government. Rate them in accordance to the 1- Strongly agree, 2- Agree, 3- Disagree 4 – Strongly disagree (Tick most appropriate)

S/N	Measurement	1	2	3	4
1.	Double tax to Zanzibar commodities				
2.	Zanzibar not being given direct authority to borrow				
3.	Lack of acknowledgement of Zanzibar leaders to the government				
4.	ministers not engaging in Zanzibar affairs				
5	Lack of joint financial commission				
6	Unclear structure in the distribution of leadership positions in the government				
7.	Unclear chance for Zanzibar to have its international identity				

10. What measures do you think could eliminate or minimize challenges and grievances facing Tanganyika and Zanzibar?

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

THANK YOU IN ADVANCE

APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What are the historical background of Tanganyika and Zanzibar?
2. What are the processes and procedures used to form Tanganyika and Zanzibar?
3. What do you think are the benefits achieved by Zanzibar in the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar?
4. What are the opportunities that are potential for Zanzibar citizens in the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar?
5. What do see the Tanganyika and Zanzibar and Zanzibar development for ten years to come?
6. Do you think the Zanzibar community development relates with the presence of Tanganyika and Zanzibar ?
7. Do you think there are any challenges and grievances facing Tanganyika and Zanzibar?
8. What measures are you taking to ensure that Zanzibar community is benefited with the available opportunities in the union?
9. What measures have been taken by Zanzibar government to eliminate or minimize challenges and grievances facing the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar?
10. What do you think how Zanzibar will be assisted through the union government in focusing and implementing its policy of Blue Economy?

APPENDIX V: A LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY (OUT) FOR RESEARCH CLEARANCE AND ALLOWING DATA COLLECTION STAGE

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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



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

Our Ref: PG201900516

Principal Secretary,
Office of Second Vice President of Zanzibar,
P.O.Box 239,
ZANZIBAR



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 Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr. Mohamed Mansour Nassor, Reg No: PG201900516** pursuing **Master of International Cooperation and Development**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"Assessment on the Role of the Union in Social and Economic Development: A Case Study of Zanzibar"**. He will collect his data at your office from 28th July to 29th September 2021.

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,
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Magreth Bushesha
Prof. Magreth Bushesha
DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES.



*Mkuu, Viliwango wa Urathibu wa Tawimu wa Taifa
Kwa hatua*

*M. Tawimu Mkuu Smz
Kwa hatua bapa chini
16/08/2021*

16/8/2021

**APPENDIX VI: A PERMIT FROM THE CHIEF STATISTICIAN OF THE
REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR**



REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

**SECRETARY
ZANZIBAR RESEARCH COMMITTEE
P.O Box 2321, Mazizini, Zanzibar
Tel: 024 2231869
Fax: 024 2231742**



RESEARCH/FILMING PERMIT

(This Permit is only Applicable in Zanzibar for duration specified)

SECTION

Reference No#: 611B6F8FA8398

Name	MOHAMED MANSOUR NASSOR
Gender	M
Date and Place of Birth	1987-06-30, WETE, PEMBA
Nationality	Tanzanian
Duration of study	3 Month(s)
Research Title	Assessment of Role of the Union in Social and Economic Development: A Case Study of Zanzibar
Date of Issue	17-08-2021
Valid until	17-11-2021

Full Address of Sponsor

Name of the authorizing officer	Abdalla M. Denge
Signature and seal	
Institution	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Address	P.O Box 2321, ZANZIBAR

Printed Date 17-08-2021

**APPENDIX VII: A LETTER FOR ALLOWING DATA COLLECTION
FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY
GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR**



SERIKALI YA MAPINDUZI YA ZANZIBAR
AFISI YA MAKAMU WA PILI WA RAIS,
SERA, URATIBU NA BARAZA LA WAWAKILISHI

P. O. Box 239
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OMPR/M.95/C.62/VOL. XVII/47

17/08/2021.

MHESHIMIWA,
MKUU WA WILAYA,
WILAYA YA MJINI,
UNGUJA.

MHESHIMIWA,
MKUU WA WILAYA,
WILAYA YA CHAKECHAKE,
PEMBA.

KUH: RUHUSA YA KUFANYA UTAFITI

Kwa heshima, naomba uhusike na mada ya hapo juu.

Serikali ya Mapinduzi ya Zanzibar imemruhusu Ndg. ~~Mohammed~~ Mansour Nassor mtafiti mwanafunzi kutoka Chuo Kikuu Huria cha Tanzania anaesomea Shahada ya Uzamili katika fani ya Uhusiano wa Kimataifa na Maendeleo kufanya utafiti katika mada inayohusiana na "Assessment on the Role of the Union in Social and Economic Development: A Case Study of Zanzibar" Utafiti huo utafanyika ndani ya Wilaya yako kuanzia tarehe 17/08/2021 mpaka 17/11/2021 Tunaomba asaidiwe ili aweze kukamilisha utafiti huo.

Kwa nakala ya barua hii mara baada ya kumaliza utafiti, mtafiti unatakiwa kuwasilisha nakala (copy) 3 za ripoti ya utafiti huo Ofisi ya Makamu wa Pili wa Rais- Zanzibar.

Naambatanisha na kivuli cha kibali cha kufanyia utafiti.

Wako mtiifu,

Siajabu S. Pandu

SIJABU S. PANDU,
/KATIBU MKUU,
AFISI YA MAKAMU WA PILI WA RAIS,
SERA, URATIBU NA BARAZA LA WAWAKILISHI,
ZANZIBAR.

✓ NAKALA: Ndg. Mohammed Mansour Nassor.