



**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

**THE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES: THE CASE OF
GWANDA MUNICIPALITY.**

BY
COMFORT SIBANDA
R143617W

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT TO THE
REQUIREMENTS OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE
STUDIES AT MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY.**

GWERU, ZIMBABWE

2017

APPROVAL FORM

Midlands State University

The undersigned strongly certify that they have read and made recommendations to the Midlands State University for acceptance of a research project entitled: **The effects of urbanization on Local Authorities: the case of Gwanda Municipality.** The project was submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Local Governance Studies.

Supervisor's SignatureDate/...../.....

Chairperson's SignatureDate/...../.....

RELEASE FORM

Name of Student: Comfort Sibanda
Registration Number: R143617W
Dissertation Title: The effects of urbanization on local authorities: the case of Gwanda Municipality.
Degree Title: Bachelor of Social Sciences Honours Degree in Local Governance Studies.
Year of Completion: 2017

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Signed

Date

Contact Detail: 786 Jacaranda; Gwanda

Cell Number: 0775 575 388/ 0717 101 075

Email Address: comfortsbnd@gmail.com

DECLARATION

I Comfort Sibanda (R143617W) do hereby declare that this research represents my work, and has not been written for me or published by others for any degree programme or publications. All the materials used in this study have been fully acknowledged and sited accordingly in the study as will be shown in the reference and appendices at the end of the research study.

.....

Student`s signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my supportive and caring father Mr B. Sibanda, my motivating and loving mother Mrs S. Sibanda and last but not least my one and only brother Mr Courage Sibanda.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank my King of Kings the Almighty God, for giving me the vision, strength and courage of going an extra mile in life and being with me in every step I took to get here. I would also like to express sincere gratitude to my supervisor Mrs Rajah for the great advice and consistent guidance and patience. I would also like to thank the whole Department of Local Government for enriching us academically with priceless information and know how in this academic field. I would also like to thank the Gwanda community for assisting and treating me with special care during my research for the topic under study. I would also like to thank my friends who have been with me in good and bad times.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business District
MOG	Municipality of Gwanda
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

ABSTRACT

Urbanization is gradually having an influence on urban centers. It can be defined as the growth of towns and cities in terms of services and infrastructure with rural to urban migration being its major characteristic. The developing world has over the years seen most of its population migrating into the so called bright towns and cities that have a potential of providing better services and an upgrade of an individual's standard of living compared to remote areas. The rapid rural to urban migration has greatly affected local authorities the most as they are the hosts and have to provide efficient and effective service delivery to the people at all cost. Corruption, residents not being faithful in their monthly payments, over population per density area, shortage of capital and resources, shortage of skilled minds in Council that are proactive in nature as well as dilapidated structures which are no longer efficient in handling the human daily activities have weakened the hosting local authorities day by day and its potential to meet the needs of the growing population. The research aims to bring out the effects of urbanization on local authorities covering both its merits and demerits. Some merits are that there is creation of vast job opportunities, infrastructural development, business boom, new skills drawn into the local area, availability of cheap labor and opportunities of an entrepreneurial environment. The other side of urbanization being the crawling in of illegal vendors; growth of the informal sector, informal settlements are likely to erupt as the population would later exceed the number of stands available, increase in crime rate and over population. The research also noted other scholarly work to support the study. The research findings highlighted that most people migrated due to rural poverty and the need of a better standard of living. The research went further to recommend that there should be stakeholder involvement and alignment of all tiers of government and ministries for easy access of resource and knowledge sharing. Urbanization is a real threat and if not well addressed local authorities may find themselves few years down the line struggling to survive in this dynamic environment.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this study is to identify the causes and results of urbanization. Gwanda Town will be used as a case study for the research and the Municipality of Gwanda as the hosting organization for the above topic. The paper will bring out possible solutions that may be applied as a defensive tool in addressing the rapid growth of urbanization in Gwanda and also other local authorities of the developing world. The chapter will also set a structure which the following chapters shall be aligned to.

1.2 Background of the study

Gwanda is the capital of Matebeleland South; and the Municipality of Gwanda is strategically positioned at the center of the Central Business District (C.B.D) of Gwanda. The local authority serves Gwanda town and is strategically positioned, 126 kms south-east of Bulawayo and 196 kms from the Beitbridge-Musina border post. Gwanda Town is surrounded by granite based hills and is supported by the perennial water supply of the Mtshabezi River. The town was the chief center for south-western Zimbabwe's cattle district and also traded in agricultural produce. There are gold, asbestos, and chrome mines in the area. The mining of these precious minerals influenced economic activities that revolve around gold and lime mining, and also agriculture activities which were supplementary to the community. These activities saw the population growing gradually in the late 90s and rapidly after the year 2000.

The town has seen most people from the surrounding areas especially the remote areas of Gwanda having to migrate to the mining town in search of a better standard of living. The emergence of the Municipality of Gwanda dates back to the early 70s when it began as Gwanda management board. As its scope of operation increased, it became Gwanda rural and roads council between the late 70s and the early 80s. The 12th of April 1991 saw the birth of Gwanda Town Council and the population continued to grow due to the two main mining giants namely Blanket mine and Vumbachikwe mine which are located 15 km away from the CBD. These two mines are the major employers in town

back then and till date. Furthermore, the growth of the town called for a bigger management system hence the formation of the Municipality of Gwanda on the 22nd of January in 1999. Gwanda is comprised of 10 (ten) wards, each one of these has an elected councilor who serves as its representative in Council. These ten councilors the mayor included work hand in glove with the management of the Municipality of Gwanda in ensuring that the organization functions smoothly in its day to day activities with the guidance of their united objectives which have a backbone of transparency and quality service delivery.

However, urbanization has become a major concern for both the executive and non-executive directors as the available infrastructure was not built to accommodate the growing number of people per density, hence the need for infrastructural upgrading yet there are financial constraints. These resources include the sewer line especially in low density suburbs, roads which continue to be worse each and every day due to the increased number of cars in the town and the supply of water which has become a burden to the local authority since it purchases water from ZINWA and deals with the unknown number of people who are in need of portable water among other factors.

1.3 Statement of the problem

The main problem at hand is that the local authority has scarce resources that can accommodate the already available population, meaning that the more the population grows in its jurisdiction the harder it will be for them to supply up to standard services. Resources and infrastructure like tarred roads, serviced stands, street lights, sewer lines and water supply (tapped) among other services are being strained by the growing population day by day. Where there is a high population density there is bound to be; an increase in crime rate this has seen tower and street lights being vandalized; fast spread of diseases especially in low density suburbs of Gwanda which are always hit by new HIV/AIDS infections especially the age groups between 16 to 32; strain of infrastructure like the sewer line which constantly bursts and water which is miss-used or worsted due to lack of monitoring especially on tenants who pay a fixed water charge. With urbanization comes environmental degradation as the poor would opt for fire wood as a source of energy, and this is a common act in the Hlalani kuhle/ Garikai suburb where there are no electricity or water connections and for toilets they would depend on the green forest. There is likely to be a poor standard of living when the population density gets thick. Informal settlements

are also the end result of overpopulation in towns. A situation where by the population outweighs the resources, those resources are likely to be miss-used and corrupt activities are likely to erupt.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- To establish the causes of urbanisation in Gwanda town.
- To highlight how urbanisation can be an advantage or a disadvantage to both the Local authority and the residents.
- To identify the steps that have been taken to address urbanization and why they have failed.
- To suggest solutions to the identified problems caused by rural to urban migration.
- To identify the key players who have a role to play in terms of dealing or utilising the growing population.

1.5 Research questions

1. What are the effects of urbanization to Gwanda town?
2. What are the challenges that are brought by urbanization to Gwanda as a whole and at ward level?
3. What can the Municipality of Gwanda do to address the issue of urbanization?
4. What strategies can be implemented as a solution to urbanization?

1.6 Justification of the study

The study will identify and suggest solutions to the potential threat of urbanization on the operations of local authorities. Most local authorities especially in developing countries are always complaining about the shortage of resources, capital, skilled labor, land to expand, financial constraints among other factors and yet fail to identify the major reasons why they annually fail to meet targets. The population density in urban areas continues to grow and the birth rate continues to grow hence straining the resources and making it difficult for councils to meet set targets. The study will also help highlight that even though there are financial constraints there are other alternatives to side step these limitations. This paper can be used as an in depth analysis of how urbanization affects council and act as a guideline as it would provide solutions to resolve the issue. The study will highlight that urbanization does not only have negative outcomes but also has the positive side which when exploited could be of great use to the local authority and the community as a whole.

1.7 Delimitation

The findings of this research may be applicable to most local Authorities in Zimbabwe. The research is about the effects of urbanization and the researcher is not likely to meet any resistance or challenges during data collection since the topic is not politically aligned hence people would be free to air their views. Gwanda will be the case study and some wards will be used for further clarification of hanging facts or detail. The researcher aims to reach all ten wards in Gwanda urban so that relevant and confirmed data is obtained at the end of the study.

1.8 Limitation

Financial constraints

As a non-working researcher, one had challenges in data collection as he had to travel to Gwanda and move ward by ward compiling the necessary data. The researcher had to use a bicycle as a cheap mode of transport to cover more ground.

Time Factor

The researcher worked under pressure as he had only the semester break as space to go and do his research on ground. Emails were then used as a backup plan to continue interacting with

those at Gwanda for information and the social media was of great aid as a communication channel.

Language

The researcher had to translate some of the questionnaires to Ndebele since some of the community members could not understand or read in English.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Urbanization – is the social process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban. It can also be said to be the migration of people from rural to urban areas. Their movement has to be permanent in order to be termed urbanization, in other words they would have settled instead of visiting.

Local Authority – is defined by the statutes of the land as a municipal council, town council, local board or rural district council that oversees the administration of a defined geographical area. The primary acts being the Urban Councils Act [29:15] and the Rural District Councils Act [29:13] with the Constitution being the main statute.

1.10 Summary

In this chapter the researcher brought to light the topic under study that is the urbanization effects on local authorities paying special attention to Gwanda Municipality as a case study. The research objectives, research questions, limitations, delimitations as well as the justification of the study were highlighted. Challenges and some of the solutions for urbanization were partly addressed. The following chapter will bring to light various thoughts of other scholars as literature review with regards to the effects of urbanization on local authorities.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

A literature review can be defined as an evaluative report of studies found in the literature related to your selected area or study. Greener, Dr (2008), intimates that a literature review provides a deep and wide range critique within a particular field. This paper will be focusing on the effects of urbanization on local authorities the case of Gwanda Municipality but also placing into consideration other local authorities in developing countries with the aid of the work of other scholars in the field of urbanization.

2.1 URBANIZATION

Urbanization can be described as the growing of towns and cities; this can be through industrialization or the growing population in a certain jurisdiction. Some scholars have defined urbanization as rural to urban migration, where by more people would be migrating from rural or remote areas to urban areas. Pacione (2001) argues that urban change is influenced by historical and local factors that are mediated by other general forces for change. These urban change factors can be said to be the main drivers for the rapid urbanization growth in the developing world (Pacione; 2001).

Such local factors can include the local geography, according to Kim (2008), spatial inequalities in relation to cities generally arise for two main reasons based on two geographical features: the first feature relates to the natural resources a city has and its geographic location in relation to sea ports and rivers, and the second feature is related to the concentration of human interaction. Gwanda town being the capital for Matebeleland attracts lot of people to the area. Grant (2008) views urbanization as; an increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities per density area, this occurs because people move from rural to urban areas. Butcher (1986) is of the view that the government easing movement of people after attaining its independence has resulted in the increase of rural to urban migration and some families permanently moved to urban areas hence causing an increase in population per density area.

2.2.0 CAUSES OF URBANISATION

The urban theory identifies technology, politics and the economy as the major drivers for urbanization. Kainth (2009) identified the most significant factor driving migration to be better employment opportunities. Kainth (2009) also suggested there are push and pull factors; push factors included unemployment and poor economic conditions and the pull factors are better opportunities for employment, higher wages, improved working conditions and better facilities. Kok and Collinson (2006) argue that migrants have been encouraged by the information that they have received from friends and relatives who have already migrated to a city or town, and the communication channel is growing each and every day through technological advancement.

2.2.1 POVERTY

According to UN (2003) poverty can be best described as the absence of opportunities accompanied by high levels of malnourishment, hunger, illiteracy, lack of education and social instability. Another UN report (world cities report 2016) highlights that millions have moved to towns and cities in order to improve their levels of productivity, employment opportunities, improved quality of life via better education and health as well as access to improved infrastructure and services. Most people in the rural areas especially those of the developing world see urban life as the only way out of poverty, hence they migrate in numbers as means of trying to attain a better standard of living.

Moser (1996) states that in developing countries rural to urban migration is usually expected to improve the socioeconomic wellbeing of the migrant population. He however highlights that it is not usually the case as the region that would have received the population attains urban poverty status instead. It is unarguable that population mobility can worsen poverty or reduce poverty. Myburgh (2004) argues that the impact of migration on poverty is determined by the levels of development of the area under consideration. He is of the view that poverty may be the main cause of out migration in developing countries whereas in some parts of the world under different circumstances the poor are the last to migrate. Raftopolous (2011) is also of the view that migrants tend to be those who are no longer employed and living on less than a dollar a day as a result of closure of industries; whilst Bracking and Sachikonye (2006) support this assertion as they state that due to poverty people are then forced to seek greener pastures.

2.2.2 JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Lewis (1955) states that agriculture is land intensive and as time goes land for farming would get smaller and smaller to create space for industries that would be providing employment and benefiting the economy. In the more prevalent development paradigm urbanization happens as productivity increases in manufacturing enabling wages and attracting labor from the rural areas argues Gollin et al (2013). People migrate to urban areas to seek employment since urban employment pays better than rural employment. Leipziger et al (2014) states that two thirds of Africa's urban population lives in informal settlements or slums and 60 percent of total urban employment are in the informal economy. Most of those living in slums would have migrated from rural areas without any relatives or settling place at the destination town and the informal sector will continue to grow as long as the population increases too, hence creating employment opportunities for all.

Onyeneke et al (2012) argues that migration is selective in terms of age, sex, level of education and marital status. This is usually linked with employment and the question asked is will one get employed with certain abilities or skills. Onyeneke (2005) argues that most youths choose to migrate based on proper consideration of benefits of migrating, but most are induced by circumstances in the rural area as well as employment. One of the reasons why there is a rapid urbanization growth is because of big African families. Those that are married find it difficult to migrate and live the family behind hence they would migrate together to the desired city when job opportunities surface unlike those that are single who would have little contribution to urbanization compared to those moving as a pack says Onyeneke (2012). Sajor (2001) states that the industrial wages in urban areas are the main biggest attractions and strong pull factor for rural people. According to Gugler (1997) people would not stop migrating to urban centers as long as they expect and assume that urban wages are far much better than their current rural wages.

2.2.3 EDUCATION

Cohen (2005) addresses the issue of education as the main basic push factor in the 21st century. He is of the notion that education comes in different forms and some of those forms can be literacy were one has the ability to read and write whilst the other one is skill among other forms of education. Pravitasari et al (2014) argues that a region with education facilities for example a

number of primary schools, junior schools, senior high schools and universities would mean that it would have or expect to have higher levels of urbanization because of rapid urban development. Cohen (2005) highlights that cities have always been focal points for economic growth, innovation and employment and these being other forms of education tends to attract people from other surrounding disadvantaged locations. The 21st century has seen education being the basic need for a better living as one has to either be educated in order to be employed into a profession or possess skills that would influence entrepreneurship. Dzingirai et al (2014) highlights that the causes of migration in Zimbabwe appear to be associated strongly with poverty hence education can be a counter to poverty.

2.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE

Sajor (2001) states that due to the high birth rate in rural areas of the developing countries land becomes scarce and since agriculture is the main activity when affected the community is drawn back to poverty, that is why the able bodied would opt to migrate to urban areas were agriculture is not the only survival tool. The biggest environmental pressure for rural people is the shortage of land to make profit out of it, land is inherited and divided to children and their children at last the land per farmer would be so limited and unprofitable to farm (Sajor; 2001). A majority of farmers in rural areas are poor so even if they have space for farming they would fail to afford and compete for non-sufficient water resources or fertilizers. There usually rely of rainfall and on a dry year there is no opportunity for the poor farmers to compete in the market (Sajor; 2001). Water shortages in most remote areas have seen the communities having social inequality, as poor farmers would not afford to sink boreholes to the necessary depths to extract water (UNEP; 1999). The only survival for these poor farmers is to move to cities to find some non-agricultural livelihood (UNEP; 1999).

2.2.5 STANDARD OF LIVING

The perceptions of urban environment in contrast to the rural one, for example opportunities and services provided in urban areas related to employment and education; better shelter public services and centers of culture and technological development are the main drivers for rural to urban migration as people desire a better living (UNEP; 2002). McSweeney and Jokisch (2007) are of the view that migration from rural areas to cities usually occurs because migrants are in

need of better public services; and because of a deterioration of rural living standards the number of people moving to urban areas continues to grow (Almandoz; 2006). Islam and Siddiqi (2010) highlight that the need of a better standard of living is common to all migrants but is usually determined by age, education, occupation, income and family as they are part of the migration drivers. Brookfield and Byron (1993) argue that higher living standards and higher salaries in urban areas tend to draw people to the cities, as long the income gap between rural and urban areas is significant people would not hesitate to migrate. Sajor (2001) is of the similar view that economic factors and job opportunities have an impact on migration levels. Brookfield and Byron (1993) state that political and social factors are preferable in urban areas as well as health care and social relations hence making the inhabitants feel more secure and contributes to urbanization.

2.3 EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

Effects of urbanization usually tend to affect the environment at the end of the chain one way or the other, and it can be through all forms of pollution, deforestation, building on wet lands, poor solid waste management by industries and local authorities, land degradation through soil erosion, global warming via industries and other pollutant chemicals and activities done by people that affect the atmosphere. Some of the effects that have been noted by other authors caused by urbanization include an increase in crime rate, urban sprawl and surfacing of informal settlements, shortage of land and resources, unemployment, fast spread of communicable diseases, poor sanitation, over population, high cost of living among other consequences yet to be discussed below.

2.3.0 NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION -:

These are basically the disadvantages of urbanization and the negative results it produces after.

2.3.1 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Informal settlements can be defined as settlements where people occupy for exploitation of land that would not be registered in their names or government or land legally owned by an individual says Kibwana (2000). Payne (1999) argues that due to uncontrolled migration, land for building homes is running out and cities have found it difficult to access land. Poor housing policies in

Zimbabwe have also played a part in influencing the growth of informal settlements especially at the capital Harare. Moyo W (2014) states that trends in the housing policy since Zimbabwe attained independence have marginalized low income earners housing needs and made it worse for the unemployed.

Hurskainen, P (2004) is of the view that the majority of people in the informal settlements depend on informal activities to earn a living because job opportunities are few due to industries that would be failing to match with the growing population demand for jobs. Hurskainen (2004) goes further to point out that most jobs use education as an employing mechanism tool and of which most of them due to their rural background are usually not educated compared to their urban counterparts.

2.3.2 URBAN POVERTY

According to the United Nations (2002), urban poverty is a major source of concern and about 30 percent of the poor are now living in urban areas and it is expected to reach 50 percent by 2035. Storey (2006) states that in most developing countries there is underdevelopment and inadequate income for those employed and having families to look after. Urbanization has contributed to lack of services, poor living conditions, difficulty in meeting basic needs of local authorities and a lack of representation in decision making process argues Storey (2006).

Munzwa K and Wellington J (2010) state that urban centers in Zimbabwe can best be described now as marked by sickening misery due to increased urban poverty. The urban poverty influenced by population growth can be explained by the increased rate in crime, the resort by urbanites to the ventures of the informal sector and in the case of housing the manifestations of alternatives like multi habitation, squatter camps and informal land subdivisions (Munzwa and Wellington, 2010).

2.3.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The World Bank (2010) is of the view that migration from rural areas to nearby urban areas has been going on for a decades as people migrated in search of better living standards and this has increased human needs like accommodation and employment opportunities. According to

Nyarko et al (2013), urban growth is most rapid in the developing world (Africa and Asia) where cities gain an average of 5million residents each month, the case of Ghana and Alexandria (Egypt). According to Abbaster (2010) most governments of the developing world have only targeted areas like housing, opening up industries using the fast track approach only to meet the needs of demanding people. Increased industries and housing would later result in increased production or generation of waste which most governments had not factored in, argues Abbaster (2010).

Abbaster (2010) also highlighted that, Peru is facing challenges in sewage management due to accelerated urban growth and non-planned urbanization and of which most developing countries are going to experience that if they fail to pre-plan. According to Strauss and Montangero (2002), waste production directly outweighs the capacity of the existing sewerage system. Thus, if the capacity of the sewer system is outweighed, the result is sewer burst. Urbanization also comes with different kinds of waste being produced which the current system would fail to carry since it would be old and dilapidated, this would see sewer bursts being a common story due to over population argues Strauss and Montangero (2002).According to Muchuweti et al (2006) Zimbabwe for the past decade has experienced a rapid growth of urbanization under macroeconomic instability resulting in uncollected household, commercial and industrial wastes. UNEP (2010) used Gweru in particular as an example of a city grappling with problems of high volumes of wastes lying everywhere, mainly due to the high population it hosts.

2.3.4 RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth in most urban areas becomes a challenge to most governments due to its 5% growth per annum (UN-INWEH, 2007). The report states that the population growth is straining the already overburdened water systems and in some instances it can be seen by excessive water rationing across the globe. The Guardian (2012) goes further to argue that due to rapid population growth mainly due to the high birth rate and rural to urban migration waste infrastructure has failed to keep up with population growth in India forcing it to drown in its excreta. Mehta (2000) states that in 1900, only 233 million people 14 % of the world's population lived in cities and towns but by 1950, 30% of the world was urbanized and in 1980 the figure was up to 39%. Rapid population growth is a challenge to the local authority in terms

of service provision. According to UN (2004) currently about 3 billion people or 48% of humankind lives in urban settlements; most local authorities cannot cater for everyone due to the population that is constantly growing hence becoming a challenge to manage.

2.3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

According to Grimm et al (2000) a situation with uncontrolled urbanization, the concentration of human presence in residential and industrial settlements may lead to an alteration of the ecosystem patterns and processes. Macie and Moll (1989) state that urban sprawl not only decreases the amount of forest and farmland but opens space, and breaks up what is left into small chunks that disrupt ecosystems and fragment habitats as supported by Lassila (1999). Urbanization generally, and sprawl in particular which happens to be the child of urbanization contribute to loss of farmlands and open spaces Zhang et al. (2007). Urban growth, only in the United States, is predicted to consume 7 million acres of farmland, 7 million acres of environmentally sensitive land, and 5 million acres of other lands during the period 2000–2025 (Burchell et al. 2005). Sithole and Goredema (2013) argue that, the Zimbabwean Constitution Amendment 20 of 2013 does not contain any stipulation advocating for the safeguarding of the environment.

2.3.6 POLLUTION

Frumkhin (2002) argues that urban sprawl as a part of urbanization contributes to poorer air quality by encouraging more automobile use, thereby adding more air pollutants such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ground-level ozone, Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic carbons, and microscopic particles. These pollutants have the potential to inhibit plant growth, create smog and acid rain, contribute to global warming, and also cause human health problems. Cole (1995) goes further to highlight that the loss of vegetation around water sources reduces water flow while discharge of liquid and solid waste causes water pollution.

2.3.7 URBAN SPRAWL

According to Msindo et al (2013: 172), urban sprawl is a widespread activity leading to enlargement of informal settlements which have been seen as blot on the landscape across major urban areas. Batty et al (2003:1), views urban sprawl as uncoordinated growth, it is the expansion of community without concern for its consequences, and he views it as unsustainable.

According to Banai (2014) urban sprawl is a major actor towards climate change, posing environmental consequences and pollutes the land, water and air resources. According to Bourne (2001), urban sprawl is a suburban development which is haphazard, poorly organized, poorly serviced and largely unplanned. The challenges that are brought by urban sprawl are mainly felt and understood by the state and local governments hence, posing a negative correlation with spatial planning (Bourne; 2001). Some of the causes for urban sprawl which are linked to urbanization include delayed land allocation (Msindo; 2013), poor planning policies (Shingai; 2012), industrial development (Lawrence; 2011) and migration (Gilbet; 1992) among other factors.

2.3.8 UNEMPLOYMENT

Urbanization comes with rapid population growth and people would exceed the number of employment opportunities one way of the other. According to the UN (2005) report, by the mid-1990s the major cities of Zimbabwe began to witness rising unemployment; this was mainly influenced by the rapid rural to urban migration influenced by the 1980 independence. Government tried to provide the impetus for the ascendance of the informal sector through a series of policies, which included reducing regulatory bottlenecks to allow new players to enter into the production and distribution of goods and services, supporting indigenous business development and black empowerment, and relaxing physical planning requirements (UN; 2005). Statutory Instrument 216 of 1994 of the Regional Town and Country Planning Act effectively allowed for the development of non-residential activities in residential areas says the UN (2005) report. However, these policies the current one being the ZimASSET blueprint have not been fully successful as the employment rate continues to grow annually; people are way more than the available industries and other sectors which they can be employed in.

2.4.0 POSITIVE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

This section will provide the merits of urbanization to both the local authority and the residents. Some of the advantages of urbanization are industrialization, availability of labor force in abundance both skilled and unskilled, development of the hosting towns and cities and better participation and planning process, improved economy, growth of commercial activities and resource utilization among other factors to be discussed under.

2.4.1 RURAL UPGRADING

Ajaero and Onokala (2013) argue that urbanization is usually influenced by industrialization which later creates employment, and the employed ones would send back part of their salaries to develop their rural homes. The rural-urban migrants send remittances to their relatives in the rural areas and these remittance-receiving households use the remittances for various purposes (Ajaero et al; 2013). The two authors further argue that these rural-urban migrants execute various rural developmental projects in their rural areas of origin. In Nigeria, most migrants coming from a particular rural community to live in an urban area usually form rural community associations in the urban area; says Ajaero et al (2013).

These community associations in the urban areas articulate, from time to time, the developmental needs of their rural communities of origin and contribute resources to execute projects such as road construction and the award of educational scholarships to students in the rural areas. A combination of these rural community projects executed by the rural-urban migrants and the uses of remittances by rural remittance-receiving households serve as indicators of the effects of rural-urban migration on the population concerned argues Ajaero et al (2013).

2.4.2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Wekwete (1994) states that the increase in rural to urban migration led to the development of the railway line in the 1890s to connect Witwatersrand with commercial ports in Maputo, Durban and Cape Town and in the process, a number of worker schemes were introduced which then attracted more people and more urban centers started growing. Urban development and urbanization in Zimbabwe can be traced back to colonialism era. As stated by Munzwa and Wellington (2010), before colonialism there were no cities and Zimbabwe was largely dominated by rural settlements. According to Wekwete (1992), administrative structures and centers were put in place when colonialists arrived in Zimbabwe in 1890 and they developed supportive infrastructure such as urban centers and communication linkages like railway lines and roads. Where there are people there are bound to be developmental changes like roads, rail, buildings and business centers, schools and hospitals among other infrastructural developments.

2.4.3 INDUSTRIALISATION

Local Authorities can help create an investor friendly environment which can attract industry players to open or expand existing business hence bridging the gap of unemployment since people will have migrated to urban centers in search of employment as noted by Girardet (2009). Chirisa (2008) goes further to argue that Local authorities should keep in line with changes in technology. This can help in improving service delivery and creating greater environments for example e- government for easy communication with stakeholders and potential investors.

2.4.4 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Moyo and Mabhena (2014) state that mining towns like Gwanda have the potential of developing the capacity of the community through employment and education for the miners' children, especially if one is working for a big formal mine. Mineral resources can be harnessed to socially and economically empower the local communities through investment in education and health, often provided initially for the mine employees, but then extended to the general public (Moyo et al; 2014). As the mining town grows mines increase and they work hand in glove with the populace through corporate social responsibility.

2.4.5 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Mineral resources can be harnessed to contribute to the socio-economic well-being of the communities in the area of its operation and for this to be a success there has to be many people as possible willing to be miners. Improvements may include areas such as infrastructure, health, education and the stimulation of the local economy, (Mabhena and Moyo, 2014). According to UN (2016) the benefits of urbanization should not be limited to large cities, but made available to small and medium towns, and this can be made through directing investment to those towns. The adequate provision of adequate infrastructure and opportunities in small and medium cities can promote rural urbanization and contribute to achieving balanced population distribution hence using urbanization to control urbanization (UN; 2016).

2.4.6 IMPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING

According to UN (2016) in China, urbanization occasioned by massive economic growth helped pull 680 million people out of extreme poverty between 1981 and 2010, and reduced the rate of extreme poverty from 84 per cent in 1980 to 10 per cent in 2013. The UN report (2016) clarifies

that however, the reduction in poverty associated with urbanization is not automatic as realizing the potential gains of urbanization will however depend on how well urban growth and its evolving challenges are planned and managed, and the extent to which the benefits accruing from urbanization are equitably distributed. Formulating the necessary policies including effective governance, urban planning and finance is a vital precondition for enhancing the transformative potentials of urbanization that would help improve the standard of living for the people (UN; 2016). If poorly planned and inadequately managed, urbanization will result in the proliferation of slums, poverty, and more unequal, less productive and less habitable cities states the UN report (2016).

2.4.7 ESTABLISHMENT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

According to Yvette (2006) the concept of governance refers to complex set of values, norms, processes and institutions by which the society manages its development and resolve conflict formally and informally; this is usually common in urbanized communities where the population density continues to grow or is high per unit area. The UNDP (2007) states that urbanization creates room for governance as a controlling tool. Some of the good governance characteristics include participation, accountability, transparency, responsive and efficient, equitable and inclusive, consensus oriented and the rule of law.

Sudan (2007) postulated that participation may involve consultation in the development of policies and decision making, elections, and other democratic processes which require citizens to participate or be involved. Jonga (2012) noted that good governance requires consultation to understand the different interests of stakeholders in order to reach a broad consensus of what is in the best interest of the entire stakeholder group and how this can be achieved in a sustainable and prudent manner. Chikerema (2013) highlighted that the local government elections, participatory budgeting, consultative forums and public hearings are mechanisms that are currently being used in Zimbabwe to ensure that there is transparency as another pillar of good governance. Urbanization brings different people together and they form government structures which would make life easier and fair for all.

2.5.0 MODELS OF URBANISATION

Munyoro (2016) states that it is critical to examine the various theories of urbanization that would help explain the reasons why people move from rural to urban areas and why centers grow from rural centers to urban centers. The paper will cover 3 theories which are modernization, dependency or world system and the self-generated theories.

2.5.1 MODERNIZATION THEORY

Munyoro (2016) argues that the modernization theory is a theory that seeks to define a progressive transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society. Modernization looks into social and cultural structures and the adaptation of new technologies as a means that causes the movement from traditional or rural to urban societies (Billet and Bret 1993). Kasarda and Crenshaw (1991) further add that technology is fundamentally significant than a society's social organization in shaping urbanization, the path and pattern of urbanization within and between developed and developing countries are most likely to converge through cultural diffusion, despite breeding inevitable social disequilibria.

Proponents of modernization theory claim that modern states are wealthier and more powerful, and that their citizens are free to enjoy a higher standard of living hence attracting more people. In such situations Harrison and David (1988) highlight that individuals are rational beings who seek to attain the best of all at all times, therefore people would tend to move from rural areas to urban areas where they believe a higher standard of living can be attained. In the end urban growth is justified argues Harrison and David (1988). Modernization theory clearly spells out that people will move from traditional or rural societies to urban societies where they would be able to attain a better living as there are vast technologies or a modernized system of living (Kendall, 2007).

2.5.2 DEPENDENCY / WORLD SYSTEM THEORY

Peng et al (2006) highlights that as modernization theory failed to account for both the conditions and consequences of urbanization in developing countries, it opened the door to a compelling theoretical alternative—the dependency/world-system perspective on urbanization. Advanced by Frank (1969) and Wallerstein (1979), as well as others like Goldfrank (1979),

dependency/world-system theory links recent changes in the roles and organizations of the economies of developing countries to the growth and extension of capitalism in the capitalism world system says Peng et al (2006). The theory follows technological and population dynamics, in simple terms Grossman and Helpman (1991) highlighted that urbanization in developing countries was due to the global trends of the economy, that is, developed countries have urbanized and likewise developing countries are in the process of urbanization.

Munyoro (2016) points out that this has also been fuelled by technological advancement on the globe as people in developing countries move to urban areas in a bid to get well -vested with the new technologies. In Africa, most urbanization was due to the discovery of mineral endowments and trade centers. For example, in South Africa, urbanization began in 1867 as a result of the discovery of gold and diamond as noted by Chirisa (2008). This meant that more workers were needed hence the population of those mining areas gradually increased forming urban centers, Munyoro (2016) states.

2.5.3 SELF-GENERATED THEORY

The theory identifies industrialization as the basic driver behind the movement of rural populations to urban areas for factory jobs argues Munyoro (2016). Before industrialization in Britain no society was described as urban as noted by Weiss (1998). According to Munyoro (2016) the theory accounts for endogenous conditions that facilitate the transfer from preindustrial to industrial sites. The above assertion was first seen in the West and then the rest of the world in an uneven manner as suggested by Aghian and Howitt (1998). The theory also suggests that there are two prerequisites that support urbanization, namely the generation of surplus products that sustain people in non-agricultural activities, and the achievement of a level of social development that allows large communities to be socially viable and stable says Lampard (1965).

2.5.4 MALTHUS THEORY

Harris and Todaro (1970) argue that resources are consumed in order to meet the needs of the increasing population for example the current power supply and water supply shortages in some parts of Gwanda Town.

The Malthus theory is based on a number of assumptions that are:

- a) Uncontrolled population growth exceeds the natural carrying capacity, often resulting in overpopulation and societal problems.

- b) Population grows geometrically along the order of 1, 2, 4, 16 and 32 whereas resource supply grows arithmetically thus along the order of 1, 2, 3, and 4.

- c) Without population control, population growth would be only reduced by natural checks through disasters such as food shortages, war and diseases.

2.6.0 MEASURES MEANT FOR CONTROLLING URBANIZATION

These are some of the tried and tested strategies which were meant to try and help deal with the rapid urbanization.

2.6.1 EMPOWERING CIVIL SOCIETIES (STAKEHOLDER INCLUSION)

The UN (2016) report suggests that governments can craft new urban agendas meant to promote transformative change through equal and balanced participation by men and women, young and old, as well as marginalized groups including the poor, the disabled, indigenous people, migrants and historically excluded groups. Such empowerment must be entrenched in law and proper enforcement thereof meaning that everyone would be able to participate and address their needs; this would to a certain extent address urban poverty according to UN (2016). There is need for an effective local platform that allows for genuine and efficient collaboration between different levels of government and interested groups like civil societies to steer urban growth towards more sustainable path as well as in remote areas (UN; 2016). When people are assisted with capacity building sometimes they would not see the need to migrate to cities, but instead develop their parent areas to suit themselves.

2.6.2 OPERATION HLALANI KUHLE/ GARIKAI/ SETTLE AND PROSPER

According to Kamete, (2006), poverty is one of the primary causes of informal settlements in most nations. According to UN (2003) poverty is absence of opportunities accompanied by high levels of malnourishment, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education and social instability and this is

characterized by a chronic shortage of economic social and political participation, relegating individuals to exclusion as social beings. This programme was introduced by government after the 2005 Murambatsvina programme as means of trying to address the informal settlements that had been influenced by urbanization and also trying to address urban poverty.

2.6.3 SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Kadi et al (2012) states that in India the government has made improvements in the quality of drinking water through household water treatment, improved sanitation and hygiene interventions including hygiene education waste water management as means of trying to protect the populace from diseases that can be prevented. In few cities waste management has been scientifically applied in the interest of the growing urban population and measures are being made to make it available in all cities struggling with urbanization (Kadi et al; 2012).

2.7.0 CASE STUDY OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA

Kadi et al (2012) states that urban population in the developing world is growing at a rapid pace from 17 percent (1951) to 28 percent (2001) and approaching 41 percent by 2030. The technological and industrial boom has brought enormous problems to urban citizens causing degradation of the environment, and the number of slums has increased in metropolitan cities (Kadi et al; 2012). Acute shortage of space for housing, lack of sewage treatment facilities, polluted water and transport constraints are serious concerns of the urban population which is influenced by urbanization says Kadi et al (2012).

2.7.1 HISTORICAL BACK GROUND FOR THE POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

Indian urban population is growing at an average rate of three percent per annum and has almost doubled from 165 million to 285 million between 1981 and 2001 and is expected to reach 575 million by 2030 (UN, 2002). The urban population has increased from 17 percent of the national total population in 1951 to 28 percent in 2001 and is estimated to reach 41 percent by the end of 2030 observes Kadi et al (2012). According to Kadi et al (2012) the urban infrastructure is expanding in tune with the increasing urban population and this has resulted in increased employment opportunities at different levels, higher wages and improved mode of availability of commodities to the consumers.

The impact of international trade is visible in the Indian market in terms of price and qualities; in cities the new concept of big shopping malls has attracted consumers and is growing at a faster rate says Kadi et al (2012). As the spending power of individuals has improved, the market is enhancing the growing demand. Kadi et al (2012) highlights that this is not only applicable to day to day commodities, but also in automobile industry, cosmetics, gold and silver ornaments and rare metals. In most developing countries including India, steep growth of urban population has resulted in depletion of the natural resources, increasing number and size of slums says Mukherji (2006).

2.8.0 EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

2.8.1 HOUSING PROBLEMS

Kadi et al (2012) highlights that the most expensive and inevitable requirement in a city is a house, since it is one of the basic needs for all hence shelter becomes an inevitable factor. Migration of people from rural areas to cities in search of employment has resulted an increase of the population size and coupled with increase in nuclear families which has compounded the scarcity of housing (Kadi et al; 2012).

Many of the houses in India are now being built without permission from the city or town planning authorities (Kadi et al; 2012). In Karnataka alone, most of the cities have such illegally constructed houses and the Government of Karnataka is now evolving a procedure to legalize these houses. Kadi et al (2012) states that a survey that was conducted during 1990-91 on migrants of Mumbai, found that, 49 percent of the migrants were living in only one room house, 44 percent were dwelling in kutchha houses or semi pacca houses (Mukherji, 2006). Thirty-two percent of them had used gunny bags, straw, tin or mud as the wall material, whereas 45 percent of them had used gunny bags, straw, tin or mud as roof materials (Kadi et al; 2012) and these houses were not safe and unhygienic. To improve the housing facilities for the people living in urban areas, the Government has framed certain policies and also implemented laws for providing land, housing loan at lower rate of interest and tax concessions (Kadi et al; 2012). However, for the growing population it is difficult to solve the housing problem in a short period argues Kadi et al (2012).

2.8.2 WATER AND SANITATION PROBLEMS

In India, water supply in many of the cities is through the pipeline system from the nearest water tank or pond or river (Kadi et al; 2012). The water supply from different rivers or reservoirs largely depends on the quantity of rainfall received in that year, and this source is declining for the past several years as a result of scanty rainfall (Megeri, 2002). Many of the cities in India are facing an acute shortage of safe drinking water, especially during summer season Kadi et al (2012) highlights, whilst some of the cities in India have no proper water source; many of such cities are far from rivers and other possible sources. The supply of water in many cities is found to be once in every 7 to 10 days due to shortage of water.

Forty percent of Indian cities get water through tap water and tube well, about 21 percent of cities are supplied with only tap water and 12 percent are supplied with tube well water alone (Kadi et al; 2012). Many of the urban poor and middle class families are finding it difficult to store the collected water for the future days and this makes them to use water economically for essential day-to-day use. Many of the urbanities do not have access to safe drinking water, sewage services, and other facilities Kadi et al (2012) highlights. Improvements in the safe drinking water through household water treatment can lead to reduction in diarrhoea by 35 percent. Improved sanitation reduces diarrhoea by 32 percent. Megeri (2002) states that these water borne diseases can be controlled through better management of water resources like recharge of underground water, water supplied to domestic purposes through the pipes and taking care of seepages.

2.8.3 INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

The increase in the number of Industries has led to the growth of urban population and economy Kadi et al (2012) highlights. Among all the cities in India, Calcutta is found to be the most polluted city with as many as 11,516 factories and 525,000 cars or vehicles says Mutatkar (1995). Seventy percent of the population use coal as cooking fuel and it gets mixed up with other pollutants whilst different industries are producing different pollutants and releasing into the environment argues Kadi et al (2012). The increase in sulphur dioxide level in the atmosphere results in diseases like asthma, chronic bronchitis, respiratory problem and lung cancer among city dwellers (Kadi et al; 2012). Six cities namely Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad,

Surat, Kochi and Vishakhapatnam have nitrous oxide levels beyond the permissible limit and these toxic compounds cause discoloration of skin Kadi et al (2012) highlights. Industrial workers on the other hand are exposed to poisonous gases, chemicals and dust that produce serious headache, chest pain, eye, nose and skin irritation. Industrial waste water is also a severe problem in most of the developing countries like India (Muthukumaran and Ambujam, 2003). Effluent and waste water treatment is expensive hence it is not followed or done properly in many industries. Kadi et al (2012) states that; there is need for treated waste water to be recycled and reused for the purposes of agriculture; citing that it has been well recognized in some of the developing countries.

2.8.4 TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

According to Kadi et al (2012) in India a number of metropolitan cities with a population exceeding one million have increased over the years (5 in 1951 to 23 in 1991 and 37 in 2001) and is expected to reach to 51 by 2021. This growth has envisaged the demand for transport from one place to the other and many of the Indian cities have not been connected with other cities Kadi et al (2012) notes. Moreover, they are less accessible to the surrounding rural areas due to inadequate roads and transportation facilities whilst within and between cities, mobility of individuals has increased tremendously, and the people are experiencing severe problems such as delay in reaching the destination, traffic congestion, air pollution, noise pollution and energy waste etc (Sudarsanam Padam and Singh, 2002, Jyotirmoy Mukherjee, 2005 and Mutatkar, 1995).

Bus services in particular areas have been reduced their frequency as the commuters are opting for their own vehicles (two wheeler, four wheeler, or three wheeler) adding further to traffic congestion which has its impact on the human health argues Kadi et al (2012). Kadi et al (2012) suggests that the transport policy in India should aim at improving the economic status and well-being of urban inhabitants because improper transport policy adversely affects traffic congestion and also causes significant disruption of business and commercial activities. According to Kadi et al (2012) most of the developing countries like India, population and vehicles are increasing in a parallel manor whilst there is also a direct relationship between the number of vehicles and air pollution. Road accidents have increased due to the narrow and poorly maintained roads

according to Kadi et al (2012). Lack of traffic sense and poor condition of vehicles continues to escalate the problem annually. The heavy vehicles like trucks, buses and public carrier goods are the main transport problems that emit higher levels of nitrous oxide compared to other vehicles hence affecting the environment (Kadi et al; 2012).

2.9 GAPS IN THE LITERATURE

2.9.1 POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Most authors have failed to highlight politics as one of the major causes of rapid urbanization in towns and cities. Politicians have the power to attract people to a locality through stands and also as a campaigning strategy promising people a better living in their jurisdictions. Politicians with the use of their charismatic charm can draw loads of people to a locality as means of trying to increase their chances in winning the votes during elections, after the elections have passed most of those people are left desperate and stranded in those towns and sometimes forced to stay there or are attracted to the living standards of that locality and end up settling there for life.

2.9.2 THE APPOINTED AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

The literature in this chapter and after a research had been done in the field of this study one noted that most authors had taken lightly the conflicts between the appointed and the elected officials especially in urban local authorities. The appointed officials that constitute the technical team like heads of departments know best on their field whilst the elected officials are there for the people and the statues of government state that there are there for the best interest of the people. In most instances there tend to be a snail pace in policy implementations due to the war between the two sides, that is why it tends to be difficult to deal with urbanization in a proactive manner hence resulting in reactive strategies that would later be expensive or become a failure due to the short time frame.

2.9.3 CAPACITY BUILDING AND FUNDING

Most of the literature failed to highlight the need to develop rural minds in order for them to create a conducive environment in their areas of jurisdiction so that they would not be need to migrate to urban centers. There is need to help rural people with knowledge on sustainable projects that are likely to create employment for most or all of the community members and on

the issue of funding the government would have to be engaged so that the projects become a success. Government can assist by funding the projects or granting NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) the go ahead to take charge of the projects. This would have a long term effect as a solution to the rapid urbanization on urban areas.

2.9.4 MEDIA INFLUENCE

The literature also left out the impact media has on urbanization. Most developing countries have too much press censorship and the media is usually controlled by the government which happens to be the ruling party, hence the media will always say the positive things about urban centers for example the availability of affordable stands, employment and a better living whilst in actual fact people in urban areas are having challenges surviving from day to day. Such an influence would motivate and create a desire in rural people to want to migrate to urban centers as they would see it as an opportunity of dealing with their poverty and also a dream for a better living.

2.10 SUMMARY

The chapter aimed at defining and highlighting the major effects caused by urbanization to both the local authorities and the government. The literature highlighted that the major reason for the rapid urbanization especially in developing countries was because of employment, people are willing to travel long distances for employment which is usually aimed at improving their standard of living at individual and family level. Most authors highlighted that in the process of migrating for better living standards there are effects on the hosting local authority in the sense that the more people increase in a locality resources would in turn be negatively affected. Local authorities would struggle to provide effective and efficient up to standard service delivery due to the high population density. These services may include water, tarred roads, street lights, and efficient sewer lines as well as refuse collection. The increasing population growth has two sides that is the positive and negative. From the views of different scholars, it is clear that if urbanization is not managed well urban poverty is likely to prevail hence the need of proactive strategies meant to address the problem with a results based approach. The next chapter is going to be a discussion of the methodology about this research; it will outline the research design and the methods that shall be used to capture data.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter was focusing on the literature review about the effects of urbanisation on local authorities. This chapter will go further to highlight and bring out the methods that were used to collect the data for the research and measures that were taken in cases where obstacles were met. Questionnaires and interviews were also used as research tools for collecting data and acquiring accurate up to date data.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a systematic plan and procedures that are used by the researcher to develop a study argue Burns and Grove (2003). This means that the researcher employs a particular method of his choice to collect, examine and understand the data under study. Burns and Grove (2003) also have the view that a research design is simply a blueprint that allows for total control over all other variables that may affect the validity of the findings of the research. Zikmund (2000) is also of the similar view as he highlights that a research design serves as a master plan that specifies the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the required information for a specific study. This research is an attempt to establish the effects of urbanization in Local Authorities with special attention to the developing world and Gwanda Municipality as the main target of the study.

The researcher utilized both the qualitative and quantitative research techniques. The qualitative technique emphasizes more on explanations whilst quantitative uses measurements and statistical analysis to interpret data. According to Scats (2005) qualitative research enables the research to determine the manner, principles and intentions as well as the conducts of the populace under examination. Holloway and Wheeler (2002) refer to qualitative research as a form of social enquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live. This helped identify that; urbanization is a cancer which is eating up

most Local Authorities in Zimbabwe and the developing world but the relevant authorities are taking the issue lightly. The quantitative technique plays a part to interpret the data through graphs and figures to cut the long story short. In short a research design is a comprehensive gathering of information meant to help understand the research under study.

3.2 TARGET POPULATION

Kufakwababa (2012) asserts that population is the total number of people that are targeted in a research and are found within the realms of the study area. Bless et al (1995) asserts that population is a set of people that are selected to participate in a specific research. Population involves the people who are going to be used in helping get the desired information or new data in line with the research and results are obtained from the targeted population. Population is a sample of elements that are targeted to produce results for the study.

Bhattacharjee (2012) views population as people or unit of investigation with the features that the researcher wishes to study. The identification of targeted population is significant as the information obtained from the people would be part of the research and contribute as evidence hence the need to locate the relevant people who are bound to produce relevant information to the researcher (Lincoln and Guba; 1995). Relating to this, targeted population were settlers in Gwanda town, Municipal staff officials, and some of the players who might or have an influence on urbanization. The population size which the researcher was targeting was 50 people.

3.3 SAMPLING

According to Kahn et al (1993), the objective of sampling is to attain a representative that appears resembling the inhabitants in a tolerable margin of error. Gravetter (1996) is of the view that a sample is taken from the targeted population and consists of several characteristics that are needed for the survey. Sampling basically involves the selection of a number of study units in such a way that the units represent the larger group from which they were selected (Patton; 2002). The study employed more on the non-random sampling method as part of sampling which is purposive sampling. Kothari (1990) notes that the purposive sampling method involves the choosing of particular units from a universal unit sample.

3.4 SAMPLING METHODS

Purposive sampling was used in choosing the participants by the researcher and there were considerations made which included the location, relevance and population. Convenience random sampling was used on wards whilst the simple random sampling was also used to collect data.

3.4.1 PURPOSIVE SAMPLING

According to Westfall (2009) judgmental or purposive sampling is a process where the researcher selects respondents according to her or his own test, criteria and knowledge. Gola (2014) is of the view that purposive sampling technique allows the person undertaking the research to select the participants he or she desires deliberately. The researcher was able to select members from different wards of Gwanda and also some of the Gwanda Municipality employees. This is mostly used when targeting experts in the area of study to get certain information that may not be known by just any one from the population. The researcher used his personal knowledge in identifying the fitting populace for the study and this helped produce the required relevant information. Purposive sampling is a non-probability method and is basically a handpicking or accidental sampling method. The researcher used the technique as a tool to access accurate data on time but caution should be taken when activating this technique in the sense that when the wrong group is sampled wrong and inaccurate data would be the end result.

3.4.2 SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING

It is a process of selecting and obtaining a sample in such a way that every member of the targeted population has a chance of being selected Kufakwababa (2012). Each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each member of a specific population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. The interviews also make use of simple random sampling. This type of sampling makes data collection easy as the researcher can pick out anyone from anywhere within the targeted population as long as they have something relevant they can contribute to the study. It is a probability sample type as every unit in the target population has a known chance of being selected; it means that all stated segments have a chance of being interviewed through the questionnaire.

3.4.3 CONVENIENCE SAMPLING

This is a method where participants are picked by availability or closeness in a certain location and they will be willing to participate for example at the work place, park, school or a shopping center says McNealy (2003). Frey (2000) views it as accidental sampling. This is perfect for the participants as the researcher interviewed people at the comfort of their homes, offices and other comfort zones.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Data collection is the process of compiling all data and organizing it in terms of its characteristics. The researcher used both the primary and secondary sources of data to enrich the study and feed relevant information to the research on urbanization. A primary source is the data collected using the first approach whilst the secondary data is one tapped from different sources of information which may include books, newspapers, billboards, council minutes and websites.

3.6 PRIMARY SOURCES

A primary source of data is data collected through various techniques which might include personal examination or observations, interviews as well as questionnaires. The primary source of data helps for further clarification. During data collection, the researcher used 3 primary sources which are to be discussed further below.

3.6.1 QUESTIONNAIRES

A questionnaire is a data research tool that is used for capturing data from the research field and blank spaces are used to fill in answers by the respondents. A questionnaire is a set of questions that need to be answered by the respondents and are all connected and linked to create a chain which joins to form one piece. Annum (2014) argues that a questionnaire is a document that is methodically planned having a set of questions intentionally made to get answers from research informants mainly for collection of data. Khan and Best (2004) further argue that questionnaires act as an instrument which attract responses on a certain subject. Annum (2014) argues that they are two types of questionnaires namely the closed ended and open ended questionnaires. The closed ended questionnaires usually require a tick in a box or a simple Yes/No answer as it needs a short and straight forward answer with no explanations.

Open ended questions on the other hand are those which allow the participant to air their views and opinions and explain further if there is need. It is usually recommended on the purposes of attaining the actual feelings and expressions of the participants as it is likely to trigger some thoughts which could not have been triggered by the closed end questions. Honest answers with an explanation are obtained with this technique. The questionnaires gave room for privacy to the people during the survey so that everyone would feel free to participate and be of aid to the research through their knowledge. The researcher had some challenges in producing the questionnaires for the study as they were expensive to print and the wallet was not permitting hence one had to use other alternatives to raise funds to make the printing and the research a success.

ADVANTAGES OF QUESTIONNAIRES

- They were easy to distribute and it saved time.
- It gave relevant feedback as the researcher gave the participants the date of collection to ensure that they knew how much time they had to complete the questionnaires.
- It gave room to freedom of speech and people were able to point out their honest opinions with confidence knowing that there was privacy in the process since the questionnaires did not require any names and highlighted that the information to be provided was strictly private and confidential.
- It created a trust based relationship between researcher and participants as they knew that their views were significant to the study hence next time one comes back with another study it would be easy to link with the populace and connect.
- Vast different information was collected.
- They were easy to collect after the filling in exercise.
- New suggestions and ideas were pointed out through the open ended question technique.

DISADVANTAGES OF QUESTIONNAIRES

- They were expensive to produce as they had to be printed in numbers so that much ground was covered.
- Some of the participants were ashamed to highlight that they were not familiar with the English language hence they wasted the researcher's time and resources.

- Some of the Officials and relevant stakeholders were too busy to attempt on answering the questions on paper hence resulting in some questionnaires not being returned or filled in at all.
- Some of the questionnaires especially those distributed at the market place returned half-filled as some failed to read and understand the questions whilst some failed to realise how their contribution was of great aid to the study.
- Most of the participants especially those of the informal sector and the non-working class made the process a bit difficult as they saw it as an opportunity to address their financial challenges hence they wanted to be paid for their knowledge or participation in monetary terms of which the researcher had nothing to offer besides paper and pen.
- The researcher had challenges in following up the questionnaires as he had to call the participants to check if they had completed filling the papers or visit the different locations to check and collect, this needed a lot of financial aid to make the research efficient in terms of time and coverage.

3.6.2 INTERVIEWS

An interview is basically a discussion between two parties or more with one party being the dominant one asking with the aim of knowing something or attaining data for a specific topic. Annum (2014) noted that an interview is an interaction between an interviewer and interviewee which the interviewer using a guideline orally asks an interviewee questions to obtain data. An interview can be described as a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. It is basically a discussion usually between two parties with one party being the one asking and the other being the respondent. The word interview refers to a one-on-one conversation as the interviewer will be asking questions of their choice and the interviewee responding, with participants taking turns talking. Interviews are aimed at the transfer of information from interviewee to interviewer, which is usually the primary purpose of the interview, although information transfers can happen in both directions simultaneously. There are two types of interviews the formal and informal interviews whilst some authors term them structured and unstructured interviews.

Roger (1945) defines an unstructured interview or non-directive interview as an interview in which questions are not prearranged. The form of the unstructured interview varies widely, with some questions being prepared in advance in relation to a topic that the researcher or interviewer wishes to cover. They tend to be more informal and free flowing than a structured interview, much like an everyday conversation. A structured interview on the other hand has the aim of ensuring that each interview is presented with exactly the same questions in the same order.

ADVANTAGES OF INTERVIEWS

- They were easy to conduct.
- It created a relationship between interviewer and interviewee since it was a conversation between the two parties.
- It was cheap as it required the mouth to speak and a note book to note down the information.
- It helped the interviewer in telling if the information being given was accurate or relevant as there was time to ask till the researcher was satisfied.
- The researcher could utilise the facial expressions from the respondents to get or conclude on a certain matter without a word being spoken.
- Everyone was able to participate since the researcher is fluent in English, Shona and Ndebele hence each and every stakeholder contributed with the use of their mother language.

DISADVANTAGES OF INTERVIEWS

- The researcher had difficulties when it came to the elderly people as they wasted much of his time as they sometimes went off topic or wanted to explain further in each and every answer they gave.
- It was costly for the interviewer as he had to go to the people directly in order to get their attention, phone interviews and email interviews were of no aid as it took time for the respondents to reply.
- Some of the people especially in high density suburbs were very cautious in their answers as they did not trust since the nation is preparing for the 2018 elections hence they were

playing safe even though I had promised them that the research was for academic purposes only.

- The issue of payment was also faced in some instances as some respondents thought that the interviewer was so desperate to get the information out of them hence they needed some form of financial payment.

3.6.3 OBSERVATIONS

An Observation is the active acquisition of information from a primary source. This tool can be activated via the human senses as input these being smell, taste, sight, hearing or touch and then analyzed after. It is one of the cheapest methods of data collection as the researcher would have to study the area or geographical location in line with his or her study and draw out a full analysis depending with his research. It is more focused on the researcher watching, listening and paying full attention to study elements while taking down notes. The method enables the researcher to describe the existing situation under study thus learning through exposure in the researcher`s setting argues Rossman (2013).

ADVANTAGES OF OBSERVATIONS

- They were easy to conduct.
- They did not require any permission as there were no red tapes since the researcher could observe from a distance the impacts of urbanization and how people were living in both the CBD and at their wards.
- It was cheap to conduct the study as it did not require a lot of movement since the researcher had to locate the major locations with most activities and visit the areas to watch and note.
- The researcher had the chance to get sensitive information which the respondents had not said or highlighted during other data collection methods for example their social status, standard of living and job title.

DISADVANTAGES OF OBSERVATIONS

- The researcher at times failed to read the situations perfectly hence the record was set straight by other tools of data collection, for example during observation it seemed as if

people who stayed in over populated households were poor whilst in actual fact they were satisfied with their living and had their needs met.

- It had no sense of security because if one of the studied pupils noticed that they were being watched they could have attacked or caused some unnecessary conflicts.
- The researcher noticed that people pretended to act in certain actions whenever they noticed that they were under a study, hence the data collected ended up being biased sometimes.

3.7 SECONDARY SOURCES

According to Bushel et al (2006), a secondary source is data that was collected and interpreted at least once for some specific situation other than the one under study. The researcher also utilized the secondary data because it was readily accessible and easy to obtain. Secondary data was used to authenticate and confirm the validity of primary data. However, it was difficult to get especially on issues like urbanization in Gwanda as there are not yet many scholarly debates about the issue.

3.7.1 PRETESTING

Pretesting is usually used to test the strength and weaknesses of a specific research before taking the actual survey; it can basically be viewed as a SWOT analysis of a study. Pretesting is mainly done so that the researcher can form applicable and relevant questionnaires to suit the targeted population. It can be seen as an evaluation method for a research as it helps one see if the study is worth researching or not. It is used as a technique to help identify the reasons to why the research has to be done and in some instances provides an estimate for the budget and the time needed to complete the research. The pretesting was done at the Municipality of Gwanda with the help of the middle management who assisted in testing the research methods that is the interviews , questionnaires and observations whilst alterations in cases where they thought it was to be sensitive to the respondents were made.

3.7.2 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethics are set of rules, standards and norms that guide the moral conduct they help in noting good from bad. The researcher should be ethically upright for the research to be credible, reliable and valid. The researcher made sure that he was honest to respondents, displayed integrity,

respect and reliability was practiced to the fullest especially during data collection, loyalty was the foundation of the researcher even in some instances where respondents tried to bad mouth the university the researcher protected by all means the image of the institution. The researcher made sure to first sought permission of conducting the research at the Municipality of Gwanda. Names and information which was provided by the respondents was kept private and confidential as promised. The participants were given the opportunity to ask in cases they felt insecure and informed about the research; and they had the right to withdraw without being forced. Published information of other scholars was respected by acknowledging their work.

3.7.3 DATA ANALYSIS

Data collected in the field was classified and grouped according to its characteristics, so that the information could be interpreted and understood by the second party easily without any difficulties of joining the dots to have a clear picture of the study. Some of its advantages are that it clarifies the data either in bar graphs, pie charts and diagrams among other techniques; it is quantitative in nature and is not time consuming as it outlays everything in one graph or type of technique that would have been chosen by the researcher.

3.8 SUMMARY

This chapter focused on the ways that were used for collecting data and how they contributed to the completion of the study. The researcher utilized 3 types of sampling namely the simple random sampling, convenience sampling and purposive sampling whilst questionnaires, interviews and observations were used as primary sources to get the actual facts on ground. The secondary sources were used to back up the information obtained from the primary sources these being the pretesting method, data analysis and ethical consideration. The following chapter will capture the data that was collected to form a story out of it in form of graphs and tables. It will play a significant role in data presentation and analysis through the findings obtained from this chapter.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Data analysis and presentation will be the main aim of this chapter, and the data collected via observations, interviews and questionnaires will be summarized in quantitative techniques such as graphs and tables. Kunambura (2012) defines data presentation as a skill set that seeks to identify, manipulate, locate, format and present data in such a way as to optimally communicate meaning and proffer knowledge or understanding. The data analysis will play a significant role in helping note the significance of the study and provide solutions to the identified problems of urbanization. This chapter will help in the creation and identification of effective and efficient recommendations for chapter 5. Data was gathered from the targeted population that is Gwanda residents, municipal staff and other relevant stakeholders involved or linked with urbanization. All procedures for data collection were followed and the respondents were granted the right to either participate or withdraw in the data collection process. Interviews and questionnaires were of great aid in the data collection process.

4.1 DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Observations and interviews were administered in different places like wards, offices and organizations, and market places. A few obstacles were met during the data collection process but alternatives were made in order to acquire the needed information about the effects of urbanization on local authorities. Following is the data collected and analysed for the study on urbanization.

4.1.1 QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION RATE

The distribution covers both the number of the questionnaires distributed and the number that were responded to. The questionnaires were distributed to various stakeholders which included the vendors who see the day to day activities and can note the effects both the good and bad of the growing population; organisations especially those that specialise on human needs and services, the Municipality which provides the services to the people, and the public covering the

youths, adults and the elderly. The high response rate from the respondents helped minimize the risk of being biased and increased the reliability and validity of the research results.

Table 4.1-Questionnaire distribution rate

DEPARTMENT /ORGANISATION	QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED	QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED	QUESTIONNAIRES RESPONDED TO %
Chamber Secretary	3	2	67
Housing Department	3	3	100
Department of Finance	3	2	67
Engineering Department	3	3	100
The Public and other Organizations	10	8	80
Total	22	18	82

Table 4.1 is a summary highlighting 22 questionnaires that were distributed in Gwanda town and the number that was returned and responded to. Time was given to participants as they were not rushed, this being a strategy of trying to capture the relevant data in their comfort zones especially the staff as they were always busy with something hence a full week was granted to them. At Gwanda Municipality 12 were distributed and 10 were returned whilst the public and businesses were given 10 and returned 8 as shown in **table 4.1**. The response rate was 82%.

4.1.2 INTERVIEWS RESPONSE RATE

Interviews were of great aid to the researcher as he had time to ask further for clarity or as means of obtaining more information from the respondents. Being fluent in the common languages of Zimbabwe that is Shona and Ndebele was an added advantage as the researcher was able to interact with everyone in every sector without facing any attitude from the respondents, and they were easy to conduct with the targeted population in terms of language. Through the use of interviews there was a higher possibility of attaining different perspectives from the interviewee responses. Convenience sampling was used as the primary tool in conducting interviews as means of trying to cut transport costs and time saving.

Table 4.2-Interviews response rate

TARGETED POPULATION	SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEWS	UNSUCCESSFUL INTERVIEWS	RESPONSE %
Council Employees	5	0	100
Residents and vendors	10	0	100
Businesses	3	0	100
TOTAL	18	0	100

Table 4.2 shows the number of interviews that were conducted and the percentage of the response obtained from the targeted population. The data shows that interviews were conducted well as all of them were accommodated by the targeted population hence making it a 100% success. No interviews were turned down and the targeted population was of great aid when it came to interviews as they could answer the questions whilst doing their work hence not compromising them in their duties.

4.1.3 OVERALL RESPONSE RATE FOR THE TWO METHODS

Fig 4.1- Overall Response Rate

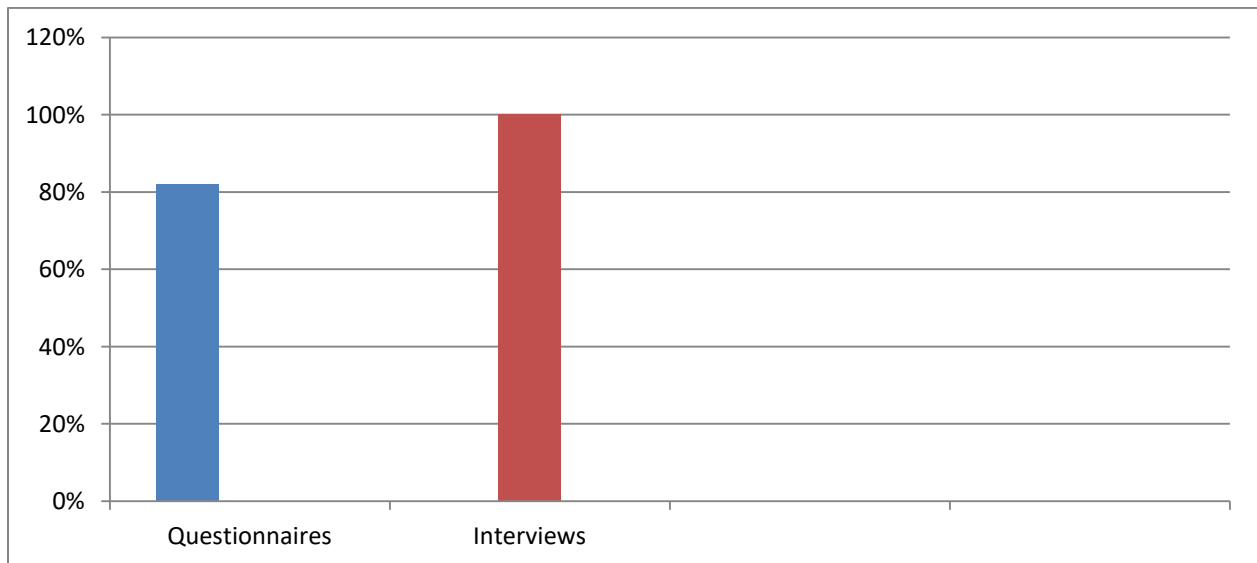


Fig 4.1 shows that interviews were responded to by everyone in the targeted population making it 100% whilst questionnaires were not all responded to or returned back making them reach an 82% response rate. The overall for both techniques combined was 90%.

4.2 AGE OF PARTICIPANTS

Fig 4.2- Age of participants

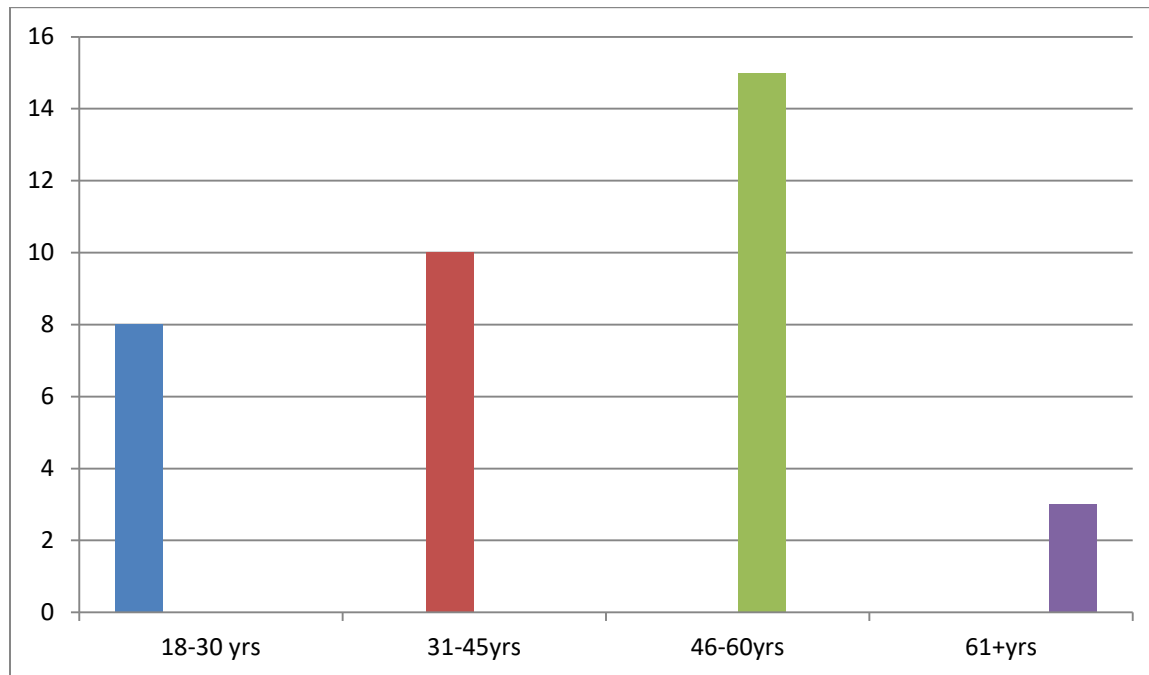


Fig 4.2 shows the number of people who participated in the research. Most of the response was obtained from the ages between 46 and 60 these were composed of the working class at council and vendors as well as residents making them 15 that is 42%, the ages 61 and above only 3 contributed to the study making them 8% of the respondents. 22% also contributed to the study through questionnaires and interviews these being the ages of 18 to 30 whilst 10 people that were between the ages of 31 to 45 were also of great aid in participating in the data collection process to make 28%.

4.3 GENDER RESPONSES

The researcher noted that in most interviews he conducted whereby there was a male and a female the males dominated the process resulting in the female giving all ground to the males that is why there were more males helping in the data collection process compared to their female counterparts. In both questionnaires and interviews 55% of males participated whilst 35% females contributed to make the total number of people 36 which is 90% response rate. When it came to vendors the females dominated as there are more women in the vending business compared to their male counterparts in Gwanda town. The participation of many women

especially when it came to the informal sector showed that women were usually affected or had great influence on urbanization. The 1994 UNICEF report states that the problem of poverty is most serious for women who are the heads of households as they would be forced to migrate to urban areas to try and survive with the whole family. According to Macionis (1989; 273) poverty does not affect males and females equally.

Fig 4.3- Gender Responses

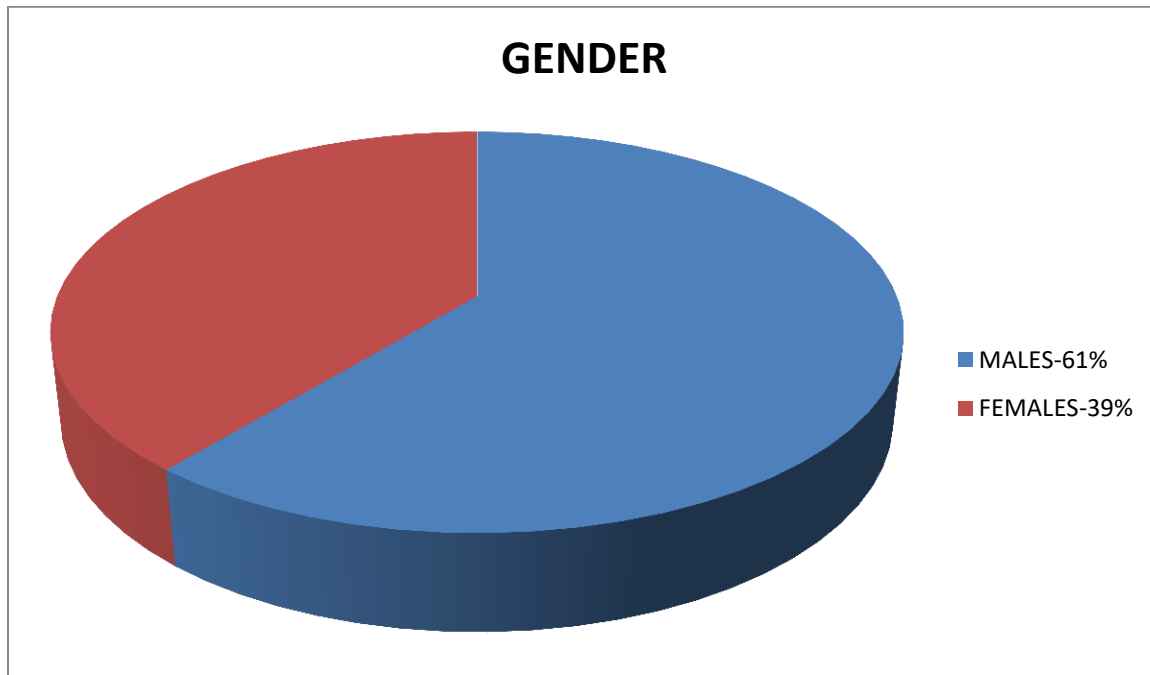


Fig 4.3 shows that data contributed to the study was male dominated as it was 61% whilst 39% constituted of women. It can then be noted that women are greatly affected by urbanization but are not participating when it comes to addressing the matter at hand, as they leave the round table to the males to decide for them hence influencing a patriarchal society.

4.4 CAUSES OF URBANIZATION

A local authority as the service provider has to keep check of the population it is providing its services to so that it knows how much capital has to be injected in order to provide exact, efficient and effective services. There are some causes of urbanization that can be controlled whilst some are natural and uncontrollable all these causes at the end of the day either have a positive or negative effect on the local authority. After data collection a lot of causes for

urbanization where highlighted by the respondents, with 69% through the use of both the interviews and questionnaires noting poverty, job opportunities and better standard of living as the major drivers. Kainth (2009) groups these causes of urbanization as either push or pull factors. Kainth (2009) goes further to point out that push factors would then be those that force people to migrate out of their current location and these can be rural poverty and the need for a better standard of living whilst pull factors are those that draw people into a specific location for example vast job opportunities.

4.4.1 RURAL POVERTY

Poverty is the main driver for rural to urban migration especially in the developing world where remote areas are usually forgotten and left out in both beneficiary and development plans. People are forced to migrate to cities and towns as a solution to their hunger and starvation back home. Gwanda is located in Matebeleland South a region which is not favorable for farming activities, meaning that for one to survive they would have to venture into animal farming or plant drought resistant crops that yield little profit in the market compared to maize and other cash crops. Solanki (2011) is of the view that the limited chances of employment in villages, high salary in cities in comparison to villages, the attraction towards city life for villagers, the effect of poverty and imitation, high growth rate of rural population, social, geographical and educational factors play a significant role as drivers for urbanization since rural people consider them before deciding whether to migrate temporarily or permanently. Dzingirai et al (2014) supports the view as he says that the 21st century is now focused on the knowledge that one has, hence forcing people to migrate to the so called bright cities in order to be educated, trained and skilled in order to sustain in the environment that is dynamic.

Table 4.3-Migration Pattern

ORIGIN	TEMPORAL %	PERMANENT %	NOT SURE %
URBAN	30	50	20
RURAL	10	70	20

Table 4.3 shows that due to the poverty back home 70% of the rural people who migrated to the urban center had come to settle permanently, whilst 10% had visited to try to survive and go

back whilst 20% had not yet made up their minds to stay in town or go back home. Those who were urban dwellers 30% confirmed that they were soon to migrate to the rural area after retirement whilst some said they would consider the rural area for the farming business; 50% stated that they had not yet decided to migrate anytime soon. 20% were not sure if they were to stay in town or migrate to the rural area and manage the existing rural poverty. During interviews the researcher noted that due to rural poverty most people were no longer willing to go back to their rural homes and preferred to struggle in the urban area as they said it was better than their remote areas.

4.4.2 JOB OPPORTUNITIES

A situation where the population increases there is bound to be industries that would be attracted to the area as it would see people as potential workers; whilst some businesses and services would be injected too into the system as means of trying to benefit both the service provider and the customer. Urbanization at times can create job opportunities depending with the economy of the country and the investor policies of the local authority. Through the aid of questionnaires, it was noted that most people migrated to urban areas in search of employment. Employment was the primary need for almost all respondents. Hurskainen P (2004) however noted that the majority of the people who migrate into a better town or city with no qualifications would be forced to depend on informal activities to earn a living because job opportunities are few and most of the jobs would require education of which most of the residents do not have.

Fig 4.4- Main Causes of Urbanization

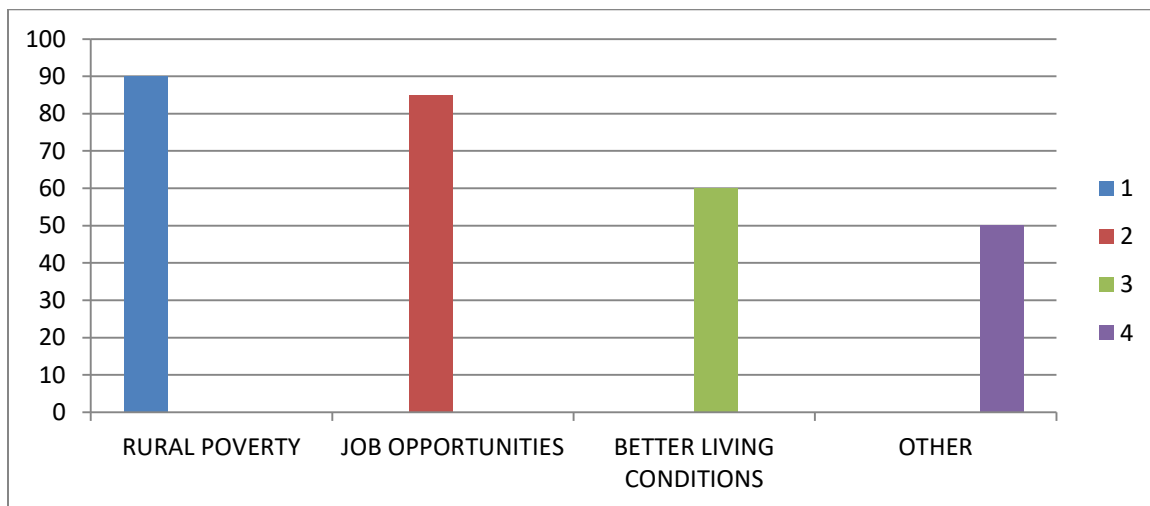


Fig 4.4 shows that even though rural poverty is the main driver for urbanization at 90%, job opportunities also have an impact on urbanization as they draw a lot of people to the employing town or city as highlighted by 85% of the targeted population. For a rural individual any job opportunity that comes their way would be fine due to desperation since their rural areas create little of no chances for one to be employed and get a decent salary.

The questionnaires that were distributed to MOG employees highlighted that urbanization created cheap labor due to the demand for jobs hence the price tag would decrease to peanuts as employers would take advantage of the situation. Solanki (2011) in his report argues that, “the figure of employees is increasing more rather than the figure of employment” hence, urban unemployment increases. Hurskainen (2004) is of the view that; due to massive shortage of employment the standard of living would later become expensive to people hence leading to informal settlements and an increase in the crime rate.

4.4.3 BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS

People migrate for different reasons some would want to full fill the desired standard of living these being the use of tap water, electricity, improved mode of transport, entertainment for example top class bars and leisure parks, education, employment, technology and marriage. Sajor (2001) states that the industrial wages in urban areas are the main biggest attractions and strong pull factor for rural people as they guarantee a better standard of living to a certain extent. Rural areas under Gwanda district namely Guyu, Manama, Sezhuba, Matshetsheni, Silonka, Mahwanke, Mapane and Nsindi among other areas still have above 50% of its population living under the poverty line. Non-governmental organisations like world vision and Dabane trust have made efforts to drill boreholes where possible but these resources do not last for long due to the shortage of the managing hand after the handover take over ceremony; there is lack of sustainability said one respondent.

Fig 4.5 below shows that only 5 rural areas surrounding Gwanda town have access to tap water out of remote areas more than 30, whilst 3 have electricity namely Manama, Nsindi and Mahwanke according to 10 respondents interviewed making the response rate 100%.

Fig 4.5-Number of Areas with Services

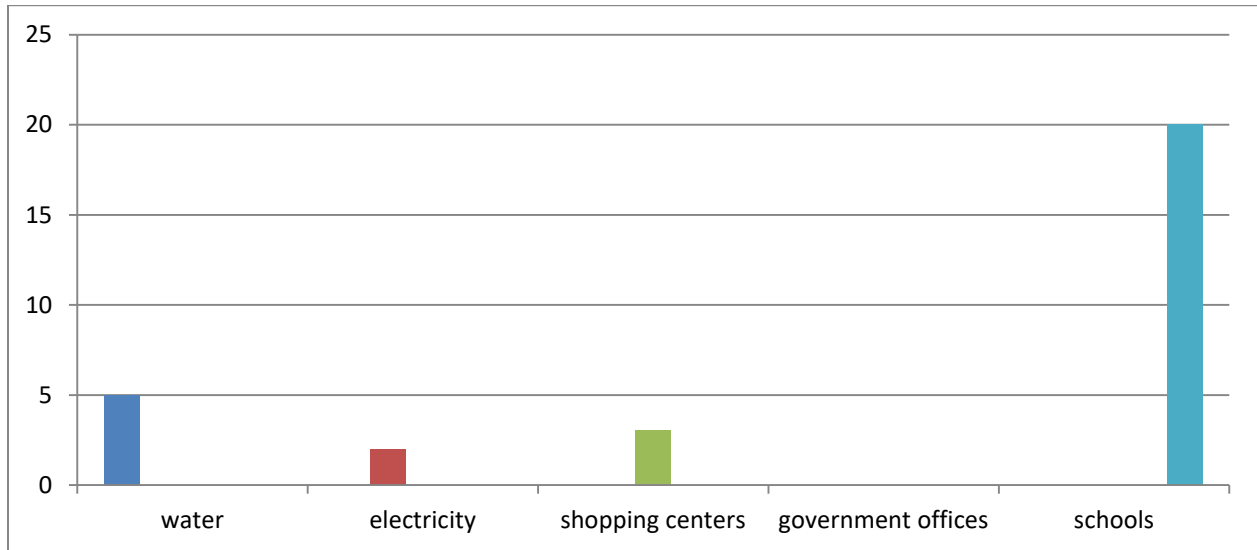


Fig 4.5 also shows that government offices are only found in Gwanda urban whilst schools both primary and secondary are ranging at 20 and above as highlighted in the bar graph above, with only 4 shopping centres in the surrounding Gwanda rural whilst the locals survive on tuck shops. Such a poor living plays a pushing role especially on youths who are forced to migrate for greener pastures in order to improve their living and equip themselves with knowledge and skills which lack in rural areas. The above information was obtained through interviews from a targeted population of 10 who claimed to have migrated from their rural homes in search of better living conditions. This is supported by McSweeney and Jokisch (2007) who are of the view that rural to urban migration usually occurs because of the need for better public services and availability of opportunities when it comes to employment and skills development.

4.4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

A situation where there is an uncontrolled population growth the values of sustainable development are likely to be taken for granted and the forest is usually damaged. Due to uncontrolled tree cutting in rural areas most of these areas now have a few trees living the land bare and affecting the locals since they depend on fire wood as their source of energy and fencing for kraals and homesteads. Bare land is a disadvantage for the farming land as it would influence soil erosion. Negative effects on the environment have a great impact on rural people

since agriculture is their source of income hence when compromised people are then forced to move to urban areas where agriculture is not the only activity for survival.

Fig 4.6- Vegetation Coverage at Hlalani Kuhle/ Garikai Residential Area

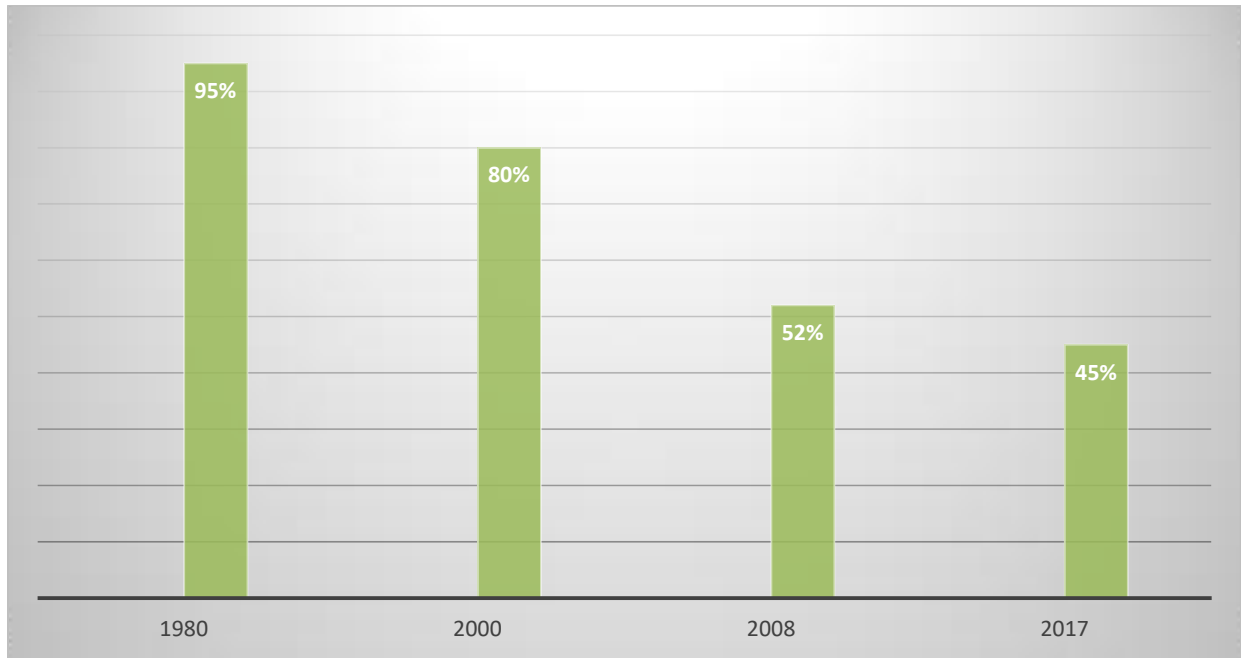


Fig 4.6 shows how vegetation continues to decrease at Hlalani Kuhle residential area. The suburb never existed during the colonial era that is why the vegetation coverage was at 95% but soon after independence according to the senior citizens during interviews highlighted that gold diggers started to mine for gold in that location and cutting down of trees and burning the bush was how they cleared the area. Operation Murambatsvina in 2005-6 saw the surveying of the area that is why there is a massive decrease of vegetation between 2000 and 2008; people there depend on trees on their day to day activities for fire wood and selling since there is no electricity. Councils are forced to look after the environment through the Regional Town and Country Planning Act chapter 29.12; section 31 which state that it is the duty of a local authority to preserve trees and woodlands. Council is then forced to partner with players like EMA to help deal with culprits as means of aligning its activities with the acts of parliament. The act also goes further to clarify the need of the local authority to do its planning process with the objective of conserving and improving the environment whilst promoting general welfare, safety, amenity and health. Controls helped during the period 2008 to 2017 as highlighted in **Fig 4.6**.

4.4.5 AVAILABILITY OF MINERALS

The development of mining settlements has a great impact on population growth, a case were independent miners rather than companies are involved in identifying minerals and companies following after to be established the population would have increased (Bryceson and MacKinnon, 2012). Gwanda has a thick belt of gold and this has seen a lot of people migrating to the mining town as means of trying to dig out the precious mineral in order to improve their standard of living. During data collection the researcher met people who said they came all the way from Mberengwa, Zvishavane, Ngundu and Chinhoyi among other distant places to come and mine for gold in Gwanda. Most highlighted that they were making a living out of it and had already started having families in Gwanda. People from the surrounding rural areas especially those who fail their ordinary level or lack the financial arm to educate themselves further usually turn to mining as an alternative and this has seen a lot of people migrating to Gwanda with most of them choosing to be informal miners since the formal mines require some skills, training and certificate depending with the available job on offer.

4.5 EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

Effects of urbanization can be positive, negative or both depending with the factor. The local authority as a tire of government has the mandate to provide services to the people no matter what the number as it represents the central government. The main reason why local authorities are failing to manage the growing population is due to the lack of capital.

4.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL DECAY

Due to the rapid growth of urbanization resources like sewer are being over burdened by the thick population density. This has seen some local authorities for example Gweru City Council dumping raw sewer straight into rivers due to old or small sewer treatment plants that are no longer able to accommodate the population. The high rate of rural to urban migration has an effect on the environment of that locality as those people have the potential to contribute to air, water or land pollution. During data collection the researcher noted that most people who stayed at Hlalani Kuhle or Garikai phases used the bush for all their activities for example trees as fire wood and the bush as their toilet system. Most of the people interviewed blamed the local authority for failing to service their residential area hence they had no other option but to use

nature as a backup plan even though they were damaging the ecosystem. From the sample the researcher noted that on average per household at Hlalani Kuhle phase a house would shelter at least 5 occupants. The way the residential area is stretching if the local authority fails to provide the services like sewer system and surveying so that electricity is made available to the area in 5 years' time the nearby green forest would be reduced to a desert.

Table 4.4- Hlalani Kuhle/ Garikai House Hold Analysis

PHASE	With toilets %	Without toilets %	With water %	Without water %	With electricity	With out Electricity
1	15	85	40	60	20	80
2	10	90	10	90	0	100
3	3	97	5	95	0	100

Table 4.4 shows that the Hlalani Kuhle/ Garikai residential area lacks a lot of basic services which result in environmental decay as people would use the forest as an alternative.

4.5.2 INCREASE IN CRIME RATE

Urbanization does not always guarantee employment especially in the developing world where the economy is not stable. Munyoro (2016) highlights that there are a lot of people living in urban areas but there are very few jobs, meaning some people end up engaging in these illegal activities for survival. High unemployment and the growing population can increase the crime rate in host towns these crimes are usually prostitution, theft, fraud, rape and corruption. Land barons would also take advantage to sell land that is not theirs whilst some council officials would intentionally double allocate stands for example the case of Harare. Corruption is defined by Kroukamp (2012) as the abuse of entrusted power for private benefit or gain. These unethical activities are the products of urbanisation. Mutatkar (1995) states that overpopulation through these crimes influences the fast spread of diseases.

4.5.3 STRAIN ON RESOURCES

Mukonoweshuro (2014) is of the view that local authorities are failing to achieve their objectives due to the lack of financial resources to role capital projects for example housing provision.

Over population has a negative impact on the hosting local authority as it would be forced to increase or update the available resources in order to suit the demand. These resources that fall under local authorities include the sewer, water, street lights and drainages. The sewer line for Gwanda is dilapidated and needs to be attended to because of constant bursts according to the engineering department as they highlighted that they attended to at least 5 sewer bursts which is too much for a town like Gwanda which is the capital of Mat South. Munyoro (2016) argues that residents are also not spared from the effects of urbanization as pressure exerted on existing infrastructure also affects the residents as they are the end users of the facilities.

4.5.4 CHEAP LABOUR

During interviews with section heads of the Municipality of Gwanda most of them highlighted urbanization has an advantage to the local authority when it came to cheap labour. Due to the high unemployment rate in Zimbabwe people tend to be desperate and willing to accept anything that comes their way. Such an environment gives the employer all the bargaining power to decide how much is to be paid for a specific work with little or no resistance from the desperate employee. The local authority has used cheap labour especially the engineering department, through contract workers has been able to dig out some of the old water pipe lines and repair with the new plastic efficient ones. In short urbanization has the positive effect on the Municipality of Gwanda as an employer and a service provider.

4.5.5 BUSINESS BOOM

Where there are people businesses are attracted to the area naturally, and these business would come with different services to suit the consumer. The moment businesses start to flock to the jurisdiction of a local authority it would mean more money would flow into council through shop licenses and taxes. Since 2010 Gwanda town has seen more shops opening up as they would be targeting mine workers mostly, and shop licenses are one of the top five sources of revenue for Gwanda Municipality. According to Girardet (2009) local authorities have the ability to promote the growth of businesses and industries in its jurisdiction which may come inform of Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to large enterprises. Local Authorities have the responsibility to create an investor friendly environment which can attract industry players (Girardet; 2009).

4.6 POSSIBLE MEASURES FOR THE IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

These are suggested and possible solutions to the problems that were identified by the study and during data collection. These solutions came from both council and various stakeholders who include the community and the business community.

4.6.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The economic development officer of Gwanda Municipality highlighted that there was need to develop rural areas as means of trying to ease pressure in the urban area and control the migration pattern which was no longer balanced. Solanki (2011) argues that the chief responsible factor for urbanization is limited employment in villages. He states that rural development is likely to help ease pressure on the urban areas through the creation of employment. The central government should help local authorities develop agricultural industries, rural industries, forests and rural skills in rural areas so as to provide employment as well as deteriorate the migration towards the cities (Solanki; 2011). The use of natural resources of villages is advocated for by Solanki (2011) as he states that if we can use the natural resources of villages like land, water, jungles, human wealth, animals etc...in a sufficient way, the chances for employment can be increased and that would decrease urbanization. Chirisa (2008) argues that the government should put in place effective policies which control the movement of people from rural to urban areas. These policies can be complemented by massive investment in rural areas so that people are satisfied with their rural homes and see no need to move into urban areas (Chirisa, 2008).

4.6.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Solanki (2011) is of the view that the main source of income and employment of villagers is based on farming, especially in developing countries. However, the government has been unable to provide the irrigation facility to the useful land for farming, and the rural district councils lack the funds and are forced to depend on donor funding for such projects. Matebeleland is composed of dry soils and little rainfall annually making it unfavorable for most crops that need water like maize hence people are forced to farm draught resistant crops like sorghum and millet but the prices for these crops in the market are too low and not competitive. As a solution government would have to work with local authorities and influence Public Private Partnerships so that irrigations like Tokwe Mukosi and Hippo Valley are made possible in the province.

The government should also put in place a price controlling mechanism so that every farmer is satisfied with the yields after the hard work no matter what crop they would have specialized on. Munzwa and Wellington (2010) argue that massive investment can bridge the gap between the rural areas and the urban areas so that people are discouraged from moving to urban areas; the first step being the strengthening of the agricultural sector as it would create a lot of jobs which people are searching for in the urban areas.

4.6.3 PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

An entrepreneur is someone who organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it. Local authorities should periodically conduct population censuses in their areas of jurisdiction so as to know the correct number of residents they will be dealing with per given time as this would aid proper investment planning for the city (Wekwete, 1994). The country is suffering from the high unemployment rate that continues to grow day by day whilst industries are closing down due to economic instability and harsh investor policies hence adding up to the already available crisis. The local authority can venture into self-sustaining projects meant to educate the youths on how to start businesses and then let them grow and begin their own small businesses, eventually as the business would mature Council would be able to collect its tax and both parties would have benefited.

It was noted during data collection that many people ranging up to 65% were informally employed, meaning that the Municipality of Gwanda is losing some of the money in form of tax and licenses. As a solution Council has to find ways to tap into the informal sector and help register companies and businesses at affordable prices so that Council increases its revenue inflow. Banks and financial loaning agencies can also assist through loans that have favorable interest rates so that everyone is awarded an equal opportunity to start their business. During interviews people highlighted that banks had high interest rates that were likely to be a disadvantage to them whilst mortgages were risky in such an economy that is not stable as it is not predictable. When entrepreneurship is perfectly injected into the system it is likely to deal with the illegal vendors that have already started to crawl into the town's CBD.

4.6.4 STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

During data collection the researcher found out that the residents in most of the major developments that were taking place in their locations they knew little about them and further pointed out that Gwanda Municipality failed to address the basic needs as it had different priorities compared to those of the people. Council must conduct monthly meetings as a way of strengthening the communication channel between the people and itself. Stakeholders that Gwanda council may involve in terms of plans, decision making and financial contributions are likely to be NGOs, church community, residents association, political parties and the people from different wards.

Payne (1994) also argues that urbanization has resulted in urban housing mismatching with the rising demand of shelter in most urban areas; leading to the birth of informal settlements. A situation where stakeholders are involved informal settlements are likely to be tackled in the sense that the civil society would advocate for the availing of affordable stands for all, and land developers can build houses for the people and negotiate on payment plans whilst financial house like Old Mutual can loan people a starting capital for example in towns like Beit-Bridge were this has been tried and tested. Government as a stakeholder can also release state land to local authorities who can in turn plan and provide affordable accommodation and space for industry expansion (Chirisa, 2008). During data collection some of the various players that were identified as effective in dealing and handling the urbanization problem were world vision through the WASH program, Unicef in drilling boreholes in 2 wards namely Spitzkop and Jahunda, Red Cross in donating food items and borehole aid at its offices at Jahunda.

4.7 SUMMARY

The data that was collected in the field was presented by the researcher in form of tables, bar graphs and a pie chart. The above are the findings on the effects of urbanization on local authorities and it can be noted that urbanization has the good and bad side; solutions to some of the problems were suggested by the targeted population during interviews and through questionnaires. The overall response rate was 90% with 4 respondents not returning back the questionnaires. The following chapter will basically summarize the research, conclude and provide recommendations in line with the suggested solutions by the respondents.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The study focused on the effects of urbanization on local authorities, the Municipality of Gwanda being the case study. This chapter will present a summary, conclusion and research recommendations of the whole study. Most of the recommendations were derived from the data that was obtained during data collection. It is from this chapter that the study is made shorter in form of a summary.

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The main focus of the study was to identify the effects of urbanization on local authorities and trying to identify both its advantages and disadvantages at local level. The background of the study, problem statement, objectives and the research questions of the study were introduced in chapter one. The background of the study helped create a picture of the location under study that is Gwanda Town, it gave the main details that one has to know about the town and how the Municipality came to be what it is today. The statement of the problem noted that with the rapid growth of urbanization comes an imbalance of people and the resources. It also highlighted that there is bound to be an increase in the crime rate mainly due to unemployment as job opportunities would decrease whilst the population grows and diseases like HIV and AIDS would continue to torment the society. The environment would also not be spared when the population grows rapidly. The delimitation and limitations were also provided for in chapter one.

Chapter two was all about reviewing the literature that addresses and discuss about urbanization effects at local, national and international level. The chapter defined urbanization as the growth of towns and cities in terms of services and infrastructure whilst other explanations went further to closely relate it to rural to urban migration as one thing. Causes of urbanization were brought forward by different literature on the field some of these causes being rural poverty, job

opportunities, better standard of living, environmental pressure and education. From the literature it was noted that urbanization had both the merits and demerits when it came to local authorities. The negative side of urbanization was that it is responsible for most informal settlements, it creates urban poverty especially for those who are not employed, waste management becomes a problem to both the local authority and other stakeholders as overpopulation cannot be managed with limited resources like refuse collection trucks and bins, unemployment would grow as the number of people would later exceed employment opportunities among other factors. The positive side of the coin through literature it was observed that urbanization came with employment opportunities especially when industries decided to relocate to the area, infrastructure development by investors and rural upgrading by those who would have migrated to the urban areas. Theories that aim at explaining what and how urbanization comes to be were highlighted for example the Malthus Theory that highlighted that population grows geometrically along the order of 1, 2, 4, 16 and 32 whereas resource supply grew arithmetically thus along the order of 1, 2, 3, and 4. A case study of India as a developing country was used to further highlight how common urbanization was in the developing world.

Chapter three was basically all about identifying the methods that were to be used for the data collection process. The types of samples that were to be used for successful data collection were highlighted, the convenience sampling technique being the most efficient and effective one. For data collection the researcher used interviews, questionnaires and observations as primary data. Interviews were 100% successful as they all gave fruitful outputs whilst questionnaires were 82% successful. Secondary data was used to help confirm the data that had been collected during interviews and questionnaires and these were journals and publications.

Chapter four was aimed at presenting the data that had been collected in the field to create a story out of it through tables, bar graphs and a pie chart. Both the quantitative and qualitative techniques were injected into this chapter. 22 questionnaires were distributed 18 returned whilst 18 interviews were targeted and 18 were conducted making the overall response rate 90%. One of the major findings was that even though the country and the world have tried to address the issue of gender equality the patriarchal society still exists this can be seen in the gender response pie chart **Fig 4.3** where by males dominated the data collection process by a wide margin of

61%. Some solutions that were captured during data collection included rural development, the development of the agricultural sector, inclusion of more stakeholders, capacity development of the populace, awareness campaigns on sustainable development and environmental preservation as well as the promotion of entrepreneurship as a counter to the rising unemployment rate among other suggested solutions.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The study was able not to only identify urbanization as a bad thing but made it possible to also consider the advantages of urbanization. Urbanization can be of great aid to a local authority if it is properly planned and managed in the sense that land could be saved and made available in case there would be need for expansion for residential or industrial purposes, investors can be attracted to the locality and the local authority can be assisted in terms of infrastructural development; especially when an industry that values corporate social responsibility moves in town for example the case of Mimosa at Zvishavane which has seen the local authority benefiting in form of bins, road resurfacing, robots and street lights. Through urbanization job opportunities are likely to avail and cheap labor would be abundant. Urbanization also attracts brilliant minds in town that would likely develop the area either in soft or hard infrastructure.

However just like a coin urbanization has the other side which is negative and affects the local authorities mostly and the people partly as end users of Council services. Due to high rapid rural to urban migration resources are likely to be exhausted and these resources can be water and sewer. When the population exceeds the carrying capacity of the local authority or area the lifespan of resources are likely to be reduced for example community boreholes would be working nonstop whilst they lack maintenance, sewer lines being over strained daily and the water table decreasing through massive use of water leading to water shedding. The Municipality of Gwanda is still struggling to service some stands and the owners are now staying or renting out their houses leading to environmental decay as people would depend on firewood on their daily activities and the bush as a natural toilet. It was then concluded by the researcher through the help of the respondents that Gwanda Municipality has to work hand in glove with various stakeholders in order to address the challenges of urbanization and try to turn some of those challenges to advantages.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher was able to come out with recommendations for the identified problems and challenges caused by urbanization, and also referencing to other possible solutions that were suggested by the targeted population during data collection.

- The government should avail state land to local authorities so that a local authority is not limited when it comes to stretching its boundary. A situation where there is little or no land for expansion for residential areas informal settlements are likely to be the end result whilst investors or industries would migrate and consider other areas with more land available. A website should be created to advertise land if it is available.
- Gwanda Municipality should seek aid from stakeholders and consult with other local authorities in Zimbabwe and the neighbouring countries on how to craft investor policies that are attractive and favourable to both parties that is the investor and Council. When more investors are attracted to the area they are likely to ease pressure on the current high unemployment rate in Gwanda and the surrounding areas. Investor and business community representatives would have to be invited during the crafting of investor/business by-laws so that a common ground is reached.
- For resource sustainability Council should conduct periodical population census in order to know how many people they are dealing with and how much has to be injected in order to suit the customer's needs.
- There is need to include agencies like EMA that specialise on protecting the environment and the police that are against illegal mining as it has a severe negative impact on the environment. Such a step would secure the environment and save it for future generations. Residential areas that are still dependant on the environment like Hlalani kuhle and new stands of Spitzkop extension should be watched closely as the local authority puts aside a budget to get those stands serviced as soon as possible so that water is piped in and electricity made available as a counter to the massive cutting down of trees and polluting of the environment that has become a daily activity.
- There is need for the ministry of health to work hand in glove with Council clinics on addressing the shortages of drugs as a strategy of reducing the death rate and trying to

manage diseases like HIV, Cholera and typhoid from tormenting the community. People can be educated on diseases and prevent them since prevention is cheaper than cure.

- There should be a good relationship between the urban council and the rural district council so that their plans are interlinked and aligned. This would see the RDC and Urban Council partnering in formulating strategies to balance and control the rural to urban migration through rural development and funding of RDC projects that would discourage the movement of people to urban centres. The Municipality of Gwanda has done little in assisting the Gwanda RDC in self generating projects that aim at accommodating the youths and the elderly as a measure to reduce the unemployment rate whilst improving the standard of living in Gwanda rural. Some modern services like internet cafes, up class schools (boarding), colleges and other entertainment structures should be transferred to remote areas including electricity so that people find no reason to migrate to urban areas.
- There is need for stakeholder inclusion so that the controlling and managing of urbanisation becomes a success, especially NGOs that have the financial muscle and has the brilliant minds that are always thinking outside the box and not limited by rules and laws. Other stakeholders that can be included are churches as they have a pivotal role in controlling the minds of the people, hence they can take the opportunity to preach to people about sustainable development and ways to guard the few available resources jealously. Public officials must promote accountability and transparency in their duties.
- Corruption at Council level should be dealt with so that investors feel safe when they are to partner with the local authority. Politics should not mix with administrative issues.
- The local authority should engage other stakeholders to help them locate where they are going wrong and try out some strategies that have been implemented by other councils who once had a similar problem or bring fresh ideas to the table.
- Further study should be done on how to turn the disadvantages of urbanization to advantages in order to make production out of it so that both the local authority and residents benefit from the growing population and services.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaire for the Municipality of Gwanda

My name is Comfort Sibanda. I am a student at Midlands State University undertaking a Bachelor of Sciences in Local Governance Studies and carrying out a research on “**The effects of Urbanization on Local Authorities: the case of Gwanda Municipality**”. This questionnaire is aimed at gathering relevant data for the research topic. You are kindly asked to assist in this research by providing your ideas and suggestions where possible. The information you provide will strictly be for academic purposes only. Please be free to answer the questions on spaces provided and tick answers where necessary; note that names are not required and all the information you will provide will be kept private and confidential.

(Please tick the appropriate box)

DEPARTMENT

DESIGNATION.....

1. Gender

Female	Male
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. How many years have you stayed in Gwanda?

0-5	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-9	<input type="checkbox"/>
10-14	<input type="checkbox"/>
15-19	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. What is your level of your academic qualification?

None	<input type="checkbox"/>
Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>

Degree	
Masters	

4. In your own opinion what do you understand by the term urbanisation?

It is the growth of towns and cities	
This is the migration of people from rural to urban areas in numbers	
It is the high rate of rural to urban migration and the growth of a certain jurisdiction in terms of services and infrastructure	
This is the growth of urban area boundaries into rural area boundaries	

5. In your view how important is urban growth?

Extremely important	Important	Not sure	Not important

6. Are there any organisations which you have worked with in addressing the growing population and its needs?

Yes	
No	

If yes which category do, they fall under?

Non-governmental organisations	Government Departments	Corporate Organisation	Church Organisations

7. Are there any services that you and the partnership with other stakeholders have provided to the growing population?

Yes		No	
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If yes, what are they?

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8. Are there any effects of urbanisation to Gwanda Town?

Yes	
No	

If **yes**, what are the effects?

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If **no**, highlight its advantages

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9. Are there any strategies that have been put in place to help control and manage the growing population in Gwanda town?

Yes	
No	

If **yes**, what is/are the strategy(s)?

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.....

.....

10. Are there any challenges faced by the Municipality of Gwanda as a result of the growing population?

Yes	
No	

If **yes**, what are the problems?

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11. What can you attribute to be the major cause of urbanisation over the years?

CAUSE	1	2	3	4	5
Poverty in rural areas					
Job opportunities					
Better living standards					
Other					

12. What measures can be put in place to address the challenges and balance the migration pattern?

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Thank you for your time and co-operation.

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEWS

Interview guide questions to the Gwanda settlers and other stakeholders.

“The effects of urbanization on Local Authorities: the case of Gwanda Municipality”

1. For how long have you stayed in Gwanda?
2. What made you choose to settle in Gwanda instead of other towns?
3. Are you formally or informally employed?
4. Is the Municipality of Gwanda providing efficient and effective service delivery?
5. What measures do you think should be put in place in order to address the exact needs of the people?
6. What challenges and problems are brought by urbanisation?
7. What can the Municipality of Gwanda do to address the issue of urbanisation?
8. What results based mechanisms can be implemented to counter urbanisation?
9. What are the needs which you want the local authority to first address?
10. Are there any advantages that you see out of the growing population and urban growth?
11. What measures can be put in place to address the issue of urbanisation?

Thank you for your time and co-operation.