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Role of Zanzibar Diaspora Activities in National Development: A Case of Urban West Region-Unguja, Tanzania

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Abstract:

The study used descriptive design which adopts quantitative approach. Its main objective was to assess the Role of Zanzibar diaspora activities in national development: A case of Urban West Region-Unguja. The study specifically assessed the diaspora's human capital contributions to national development. The study engaged modernization theory and diaspora theory as the guiding theories. The study also used questioners as a data collection method. The study population was 84 respondents from different Zanzibar offices pertaining to Zanzibar development as well as involved Zanzibar citizens as beneficial of national development. The study findings signpost that, diaspora's human capital contributions have much to do with the development of nation. The study suggested the need to have suitable policy, procedure and guidance to make diaspora productive and dynamic to the public in general.

Keywords: Zanzibar- 45, Diaspora-211, National development -7, Economic-41, Political-15, Contributions-33

1. Background of the Study

Diaspora as other world phenomena has always been part of worldwide human history. Poverty, wars, political unrest, searching for better living conditions and more importantly globalization has been reason triggered to diaspora (Eckstein, 2013a). More than 16 million diasporas documented from Sub Saharan African where more than 10 million are living in western countries (Kaba, 2011). While, 8 million originated from Caricom region (Minto-Coy, 2016) and 12.8 million from Asian countries rested in USA alone (Zong and Batalova, 2016). Color and non-government organization (NGOs) are part of identity of many diasporas outside their mother countries (Ademolu, 2018). With the development of world economy and technologies diaspora had contributed significantly to social, cultural and economic development to their mother countries. Diaspora gained positively of new technology and skills from host countries (Chrysostome&Nkongolo-Bakenda, 2019). Diaspora have been part of poverty reduction strategy among many developing countries. They have been promoting international business and developing economic, social and cultural activities to contribute to development of their home countries (Brinkerhoff, 2016). Countries like Macedonia and Kosovo, former United Soviet Socialist Republic, diaspora through formal payment and improving living standard contributed tremendously for the economic and societal development of these countries. However, government incompetence, rule of law and political insecurity further development could not be materialized (Bajrami, 2019; Petreski, 2019).

Like, South Korean and Chinese diasporas contributed significantly the economy of their countries to top global economic players in the world. They transformed and boosted their countries economy through internal trade between United States of America (USA) and their countries (Patterson, 2006; Chrysostome&Nkongolo-Bakenda, 2019). While, South Korea gave training and financial support to improve its economy, China, in other hand, encourages young Chinese to study and settle in European countries (EC) and in USA in particular to get high technology and doing business to boost Chinese economy (Patterson, 2006). The same to India where encouraged its diaspora in Western countries to initiate heavy invest in India. As a result, Indian economy got plausible development to the international standard (Eckstein 2013a).

Similarly, Côte d'Ivoire as a Francophone countries in West Africa planned to use diaspora to the development of the country. Yet, its heavy investments could not assist individual diaspora since most of them perform many jobs with low payment which was not enough to open projects in the country (Resende-Santos, 2016; Hack-Polay, 2018). Unlike, Ghana where had prepared policies and program for Ghana diaspora existing in Europe and USA. The program comprises on build capacity of state institutions, informed the rights of Ghanaian diaspora and provided them incentives that make diaspora their skills and financial resources for the Ghana development (Teye *et al.*, 2017).

Somalia as a long war country, over 14 percent of its population are identified as diaspora. They use informal and formal payment as well as direct humanitarian assistance to renovate their country (Abshir, 2020). Contrary to Sudan, diaspora was uncommon and well organized. However, Sudanese medical diaspora made efforts to link them with other overseas medical institution and specialist clinical services with the intention of transferring skills and knowledge to build Sudanese capacity (Abdalla *et al.*, 2016). Kenya like Somali, Kenyan nurses' diaspora had sponsored free rehabilitative services in Kenya and become a source of discoveries of ideas in solving some critical challenges facing their country (Londo, 2020). Same happened to Tanzania where diaspora-initiated business, income generation and job opportunities. However, conducive policies pertaining diaspora are needed to make them more beneficial (Lufuke, 2017; Londo, 2020;

Londo, 2020; Magai, 2020). Very little is known about diaspora in Zanzibar, a case study area. Literatures like of Walker, (2016) and Verma, (2019) cited Zanzibar as a host country for diaspora from India, Comoro and other Arabian countries. There is a dearth of literature about Zanzibar diaspora living outside Zanzibar. However, because of importance of diaspora to the development of island, in 1990s Zanzibar government officially launched diaspora department to support and back up tourist sector (Hemed & Jovanović, 2019).

2 Objective of the Study

2.1. Main Objective

The main objective of this paper was to assess role of Zanzibar diaspora activities in national development.

2.2. Specific Objective

- To examine contribution of diaspora in human capital development in Zanzibar
- To suggest the way forward to improve diaspora contribution on human capital development in Zanzibar.

3. Significance of the Study

Results from the study contribute to Zanzibar government and other authorities involving Zanzibar development, diaspora and Zanzibar citizens.

To the Zanzibar government the study proposed to inform Zanzibar government importance of diaspora to Zanzibar development.

To authorized institutions and other authorities in Zanzibar such as diaspora department, blue economy and ZIPA, the study anticipated to help them to use the findings so as to know the level of the diaspora contributions to the development of Zanzibar.

To the diasporas and Zanzibar citizens, the study findings intended to increase a better understanding of diaspora effect on home country in the different areas like poverty mitigation, skill enhancement, institutional transformation and new invention.

Additionally, findings from this study acted as a reliable source of information about diaspora contributions in Zanzibar context.

4. Literature Review

Human capital development (HCD) is one among major diaspora contribution. This is a formal and informal payment that diaspora sending to their home countries to be used in various sectors specifically in health and education. It has been noted that, 10.6% of payment that diaspora sent to their family were used to invest human capital. Among them, 4.6% have been used in education and 6% of payment for healthcare (Ministry of Diaspora, 2013). Consequently, a large number of diaspora families were able to attend high school and university. Thus, increases number of elite and educated labor force in their countries. Undeniably, payments sent to diaspora families make member of the diaspora families to have frequent appointments to the doctor for health care and prevention of disease (Bajrami, 2019).

Addition to that, diaspora build human capital through scholarships for the best students from home countries. This reduces burden from diaspora families and the respective government from spending money for further education. As well as give more motivation for students to increase their academic excellence and intellectual capacity (Bajrami, 2019; Chrysostome & Nkongolo-Bakenda, 2019).

Scholars mentioned also various social, cultural and economic contributions affected by diasporas in their origin country. Factors like payments, skills and technology transfer, promoting entrepreneurship, jobs creation, improving international trade, developing democracy and good governance and community development were part of diaspora contribution to their home countries (Vaaler, 2011; Gayle *et al.* 2013; Chrysostome & Nkongolo-Bakenda, 2019). Pertaining to economic, payment and remittances done by diaspora to their home origin have big contribution to the national budget and the development of those countries in general (Vaaler, 2011; Gayle and coworkers, 2013). It has been noted that, payment from Latin America and Caribbean diaspora had reached \$66.7 Billion. While, Middle East and North Africa and the Sub-Saharan Africa received \$50.3 Billion; and the Asian countries the amounts reached \$127 Billion (Chrysostome & Nkongolo-Bakenda, 2019). The payment and remittance from diaspora have been increasing yearly (World Bank, 2015; Bodomo, 2015), and significantly contributed to gross domestic product (GDP) as well as countries social, cultural and economic development (World Bank, 2016). In particular, payments and remittances had been a source of inflation, increase an economic dependency, economic development, job and wealth opportunity, strengthening internal trade and attracting new technologies and managerial expertise (Bajrami, 2019; Chrysostome & Nkongolo-Bakenda, 2019).

Apart from economic diaspora contributions, some are non-economic contributions such as ideas, behaviors, identities and social capital that diaspora get from host countries and moving them to original countries (Kshetri *et al.*, 2015). While, in host countries diasporas normal promote their image, promote social responsibility, promote knowledge, skills, experience and technology, which is conducive to their countries (Plaza and Ratha, 2011; Riddle and Brinkerhoff, 2011; Chrysostome & Nkongolo-Bakenda, 2019).

Beside human capital and economic and non-economic contribution, diaspora was very keen to provide charity and other assistance to their home country. Through diaspora organization helping building of houses for poor families as well as constructing village for their own communities in their home countries. Also, other diaspora organizations help municipal governments to build village parks, fixed riverbed, sewage as well as giving opportunities of employment for

sanitation of public places (Bajrami, 2019). In addition, some diaspora organization sponsored a football club so as to make their community busy and free from attractive with crime (Bajrami, 2019; Ministry of Diaspora, 2013).

Individual or group of diasporas have been contributing to politically in their motherland. Some of diaspora initiated political foundations to overthrow their current government system. Most of African political foundations and parties were formed by diaspora who were living outside their home countries since they were under heavy control or prosecuted because of their political stand. USA, United Kingdom, Germany and Switzerland were mainly hosting countries of diaspora of that nature (Bajrami, 2019). Political diaspora financed money to support healthcare, education and political movement in their origin country. They also asked businessman host countries to up lift their political agendas and support financially to over throw homeland governments(*ibid*).

Concurrently, in the case of diasporas contributing to the development of their home countries, they were facing a number of challenges. Some of the challenges that the diasporas face was pervasive corruption, weak corporate social responsibility and suspicion of the business atmosphere (Chrysostome 2014). Also, administrative and legal issues such as red tape, long stays in initiating business, growth of operations costs, the effectiveness of the diaspora business, tax ambiguity, cloudy regulatory system, currency variations, ineffective legal system and political instability (Anyaeche, 2012). Other, unreliable and ineffective judicial system and interpersonal mistrust (Nun and Wantchekon, 2010;Chrysostome, 2014; Chand and Tung, 2011; Adogame, 2013).), family burden and autocracy of the home country partner (Yang, 2010). Also, poor work environment, substandard financial payment, unsafe accommodation, poor working tools and equipment as well as poor education (Abdallaet *al.*, 2016).

5. Theoretical Framework

This study will be guided by the modernization theory and diaspora theory. These two theories are useful in understanding relations that exist between diaspora and development of the country. Modernization theory was proposed by Max Weber in 1864 – 1920, the German Socialist then developed by Harvard Socialist Talcott person in 1920 – 1979 (Gilman, 2018). This theory is about the process of modernization that a nation passes from a traditional society to a modern one through the uses of free trade, foreign instrument and foreign aid (Alpermann, 2016). According to this theory, national transition involves movement of capital from developed countries to developing countries developing countries where developing countries enjoy payment and remittance funds; and oversees development assistance from the diasporas. The overseas development assistance intended to increase productivity and inspire foreign direct investment to developing countries (Gilman, 2018).

Diaspora theory explained diaspora as communities, cultural and individuals which allow flow of international capitalism. It is a network that develop and bridge a social capital by connecting homeland to diasporas. It is indeed a functioning or coordinating body between supply and demand of possible contribution to development projects (Zambakari, 2018). Information Technology (IT) has been noted to be important enabler of which diaspora use to transferknowledge which are greatly needed in the homeland countries (Gilman, 2018).

From that bases, diaspora provides remittance funds to their original countries based on economic, social and reconstruction purposes. Indeed, they provide Humanitarian Aid (HA) to stabilize their countries, improve images their origin counties, support their countries and families in particular (Bajrami, 2019). Thus, there are close relations between diaspora activities and the development of their home countries since diaspora engages directly to economic, social, political, cultural, religion and environmental factors.

6. Methodology

This study adopts descriptive research design whereby quantitative approach was applied. The study was carried out in urban west Region at Ungula Island. The study used Kothari's formula (2004) to get sample size where according to Unguja Urban West region Population of 84 participants were expected. Study population included different officers from departments of health, education, blue economy, finance and planning, ZIPA, communication, agriculture and Zanzibar citizens. Purposive and convenience method were used to select this population. The study used structured questionnaire for key informants applied in the study. The study used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16 to analyze quantitative data. Descriptive statistics analysis was used to make frequencies and percentages as well as cross tabulation for variablesin specific objective.

7. Findings and Discussion

7.1. Respondents' Demographic Profile

Results from the study indicated that,age of respondents in this study varied from 18 to 51 years. It ranges between 18-28 years, 29-39 years, 40-50 years, and 51 and above. The range from 18 and 28 were 21.2 percent, the ages between 29 and 39 were 36.5 percent, the age between 40 and 50 were 25.9 percentage, age of 51 and above were 16.5 percent. This indicated that most of respondentswere matured enough to provide much confidence on the data acquired.

The same situation of the age group is found in the study of Kipande (2020) about role of diaspora remittances in economic growth in Zanzibar, whereby, 18 respondents were between 26-34 (22.5%) years old, 30 respondents were 35-45 (37.5%) years old, and 32 (40%) were 45 and above years old. About gender of respondents, female respondents were 51.8 percent and male respondents were 47.1 percent. This displays that, female respondents over numbered male respondents. Differing to the study of Kipande (2020) on role of diaspora remittances in economic growth in Zanzibar whereby male exceeded female respondents. Concerning marital status of respondents it indicated that, single

respondents were 23.5 percent, marriage respondents were 64.7 percent and, divorced respondents were 11.8 percent. This shows that marriage respondents have a good number followed by single and divorced respondents. It is assuring the study had taken views from all kind of families. About education level, 2.4 percent of respondents were primary, 8.2 percent were secondary level, 31.8 were college leavers, and 57.6 percent were from university. University respondents surpassed other respondents since the Zanzibar government employed university students to work in the development sectors. On the side of working areas, The results indicated that, Zanzibar citizen were (18.8%), blue economy (17.6%), finance and planning (14.1%), agriculture (10.6%), communication (10.6%), education (10.6%), health (10.6%) and, ZIPA (7.1%). Therefore, study got clear picture lived in the area of the study.

7.2. Diaspora Human Capital Contributions to Zanzibar Development

As far as human capital is an indispensable element to growth of any country, Human capital development should include many aspects. The study had encouraged to know diaspora contributions pertaining those aspects in the making of human capital so as to backup the development of study area. The following were some of those aspects identified in this study;

7.2.1. Providing Casual Payment to Families

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Provide Casual Payment	Strongly agree	39	45.9
	Somehow agree	23	27.1
	Not sure	18	21.2
	Do not agree	5	5.9
	Total	85	100.0

Table 1: Diaspora Providing Unexpected Payment to Families
Source: Field Data (2021)

Result from Table 1 shows that, 45.9 percent of respondents strongly agree that, diaspora delivers casual payment to their families. 27.1 percent of respondents somehow agree that, diaspora offer unexpected payment to their families. 21.2 percent of respondents were not sure and 5.9 percent of respondents do not agree that, diaspora runs casual payment to assist their families. This evident that, diaspora were giving casual payment to their families they ask for them in order to solve their unexpected life challenges. From the same pace, taking working units the results of crosstabulation as indicated in the following Table 2 below;

Diaspora Providing Casual Payment	Working Place								Total
	Health	Education	Blue economy	Finance and planning	ZIPA	Communication	Agriculture	Zanzibar citizen	
Strongly agree	3	2	7	5	1	5	7	9	39
Somehow agree	3	1	6	5	1	1	2	4	23
Not sure	1	3	2	2	4	3	0	3	18
Do not agree	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	9	9	15	12	6	9	9	16	85

Table 2: Cross tabulation Frequencies of Diaspora Providing Casual Payment and Working Place
Source: Field Data (2021)

Results from Table 2 disclose that, respondents from all working units strongly agree that, diaspora were offering unexpected payment to their families. Zanzibar citizen have high grade followed by blue economy, finance and planning and communication. Also, respondents from blue economy, finance and planning and zanzibar citizen were somehow agree to the issue. Further than that, result show that, respondents from health and education working units do not agree diaspora spontaneously offering payment to assist their families. This result is supported by the result from the study of Bisong and coworkers (2020) about the impact of COVID-19 on remittances for development in Africa. The result indicates that, because of COVID-19 pandemic African diaspora from America and other European countries have been involuntary offering more casual payment to their families in Africa to them survive from the pandemic.

7.2.2. Providing Official Payment to Families

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Provide Official Payment	Strongly agree	28	32.9
	Somehow agree	39	45.9
	Not sure	11	12.9
	Do not agree	7	8.2
	Total	85	100.0

Table 3: Diaspora Providing Official Payment to Families
Source:Field Data (2021)

As diaspora supports their relative financially, result from Table 3exposes that, 32.9 percent of respondents strongly agree that, diaspora delivers official payment to care their families. 45.9 percent of respondents somehow agree that, diaspora does official payment to their families. 12.9 percent of respondents were not sure and 8.2 percent of respondents do not agree that diaspora making official payment to their families. In the same aspect working units responded as shown in Figure 1 bellow.

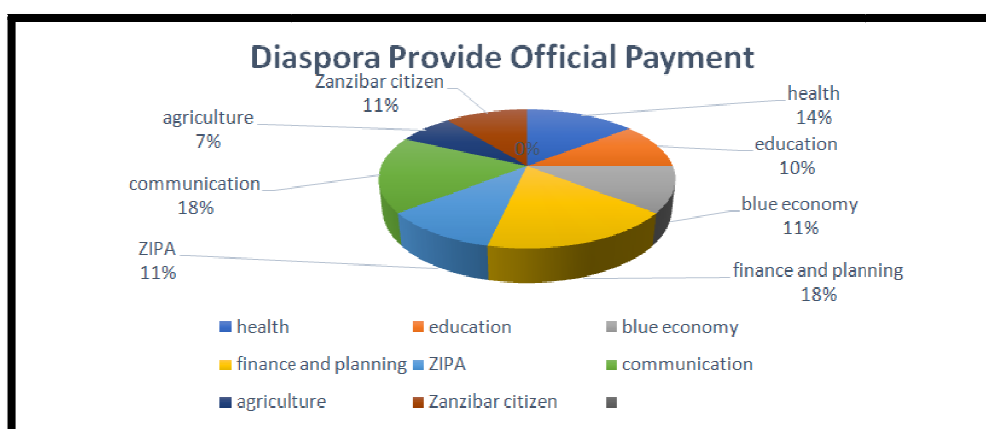


Figure 1: Diaspora Providing Official Payments
Source:Field Data (2021)

Result from Figure 1designated that, nearly all working units respondend positively at different levels. Finance and planning (18%), communication (18%), health (14%), ZIPA (11%), blue economy (11%) and education (10%). Broadly, resultsuncover that, diaspora offers official payment to assist their families to solve different social prolems facing their families. In the same track, this results are backed up by the study of Kipande (2020) about role of diaspora remittances in economic growth in Zanzibar.The results unveiled that, atleast 20 millions of payment were official propelled to Zanzibar to assist families each years. Also, the reults from Arthur and coworkers (2020) study about Diaspora remittances and financial inclusion in Kenyatells that, Kenya official payment from diaspora boosted to 82% in 2019 following the initiation of diaspora policy and installation of mobile banking in Kenya.

7.2.3. Provision of Health Services

Human capital needs health services to care health. The study had encouraged to recognize the diasporacontribution in the running of health services as the following;

7.2.3.1. Health Care Investment

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Invested in Health Care	Strongly agree	25	29.4
	Somehow agree	33	38.8
	Not sure	15	17.6
	Do not agree	12	14.1
	Total	85	100.0

Table 4: Diaspora Invested in Health Care
Source: Field Data (2021)

Since diaspora financed in health care to upkeep their country governments. Result from Table4uncovers that, 29.4 percent of respondents strongly agree that diaspora financedsubstantially for health care. 38.8 percent of respondents somehow agree that, dispورا made investment in health care. 17.6 percent of respondents were not sure and 14.1 percent have the opinion that, diaspora do nothing about health care investment. In this line, study of Bonga (2020) about Understanding Diaspora Remittances Levels in Zimbabwe (2009-2020) Including Future Forecasts Using ARIMA

Technique (2020-2022)discloses that, the money diaspora offered in Zimbabwe have been used for both sides, forsolving familychallenges and also for investing health care centers to care human capital of the country.

7.2.3.2. Providing Medical Doctors

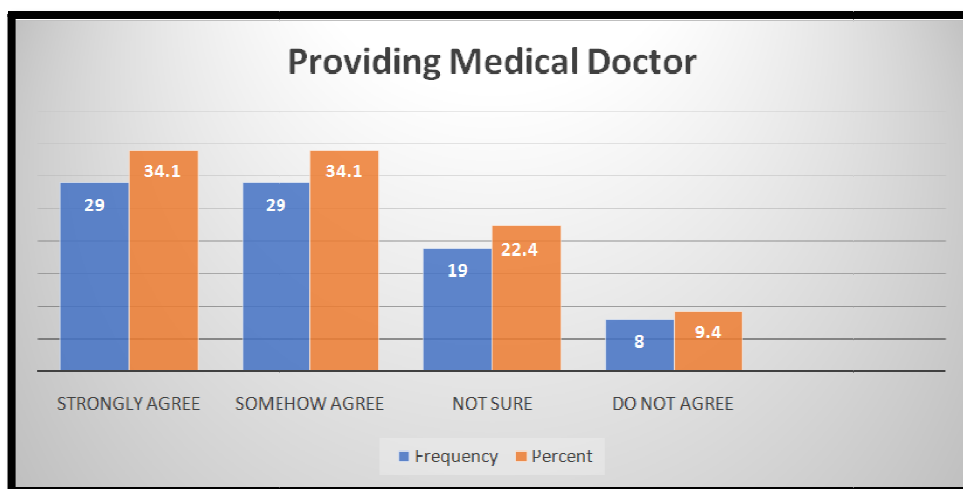


Figure 2: Diaspora Providing Medical Doctors
Source: Field Data (2021)

Running of health care services demands medical doctors' specialists. Result from figure 4.9signposts that, 34.1 percent of respondents strongly agree that diaspora assisted medical doctors to make regular visit for health care. 34.1 percent of respondents somehow agree that diaspora aided medical doctors to make visiting. Only, 9.4 percent of respondents do not agree that, diaspora were abetting medical doctors to make repeated visiting in Zanzibar. This result was reinforced by study of Mohamoud (2020) about Contributions of Somali diaspora in the health institutions building: a case of migration for development in Africa, in health programs for ministry health in Somaliland discloses Somali government have significantly provided health care by using medical doctors experts who are existing outside the country.

7.2.3.3. Disease Prevention Program

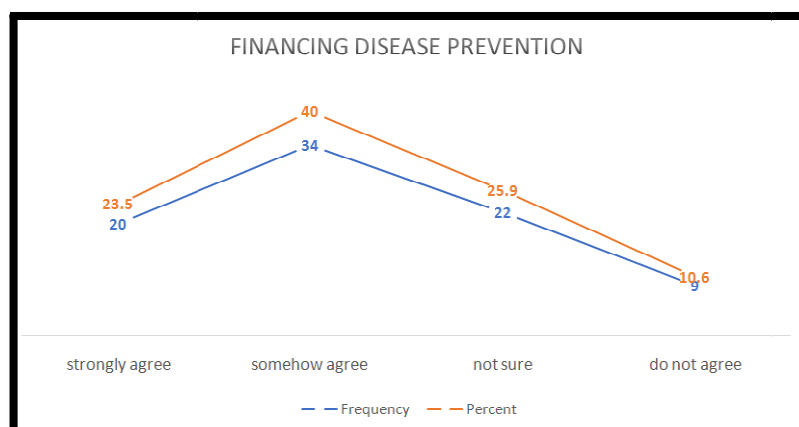


Figure 3: Diaspora Financing Disease Prevention
Source: Field Data (2021)

Disease prevention platform is constantlyobligatory to prevent preople from disturbed with disease. Result from figure 4.6 reveals 23.5 percent of respondents strongly agree that, diaspora have been financing significantly for disease prevention, 40 percent of respondents were somehow agree to the same issue. 25.9 percent of respondents were not sure and, 10.6 percent of respondents do not agree that diaspora sponsoring disease prevention platform. This means that, there is partial number of disease platform in area of study.

7.2.4. Facilitating Education Program

Education is indispensable for the building of educated and elite man power. study was strong to grasp contributions of diaspora pertaining developing education so as to upsurge the capacity of human capital. The following diaspora education contributions were identified by the study.

7.2.4.1. Financing Education Program

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Financing Education	Strongly agree	27	31.8
	Somehow agree	34	40.0
	Not sure	15	17.6
	Do not agree	9	10.6
	Total	85	100.0

Table 5: Diaspora Financing Education

Source: Field Data (2021)

Result from table 5 shows that, 31.8 percent of respondents strongly agree that, diaspora have been financing considerably education purpose in Zanzibar. 40.0 percent of respondents somehow agree that, diaspora were financing education program in area of study. 17.6 percent of respondents were not sure and, 10.6 percent of respondents do not agree that diaspora were funding education. These findings exposed at least there are education program sponsored by diaspora working on in study area.

7.2.4.2. Supporting Students to Attend High School and University

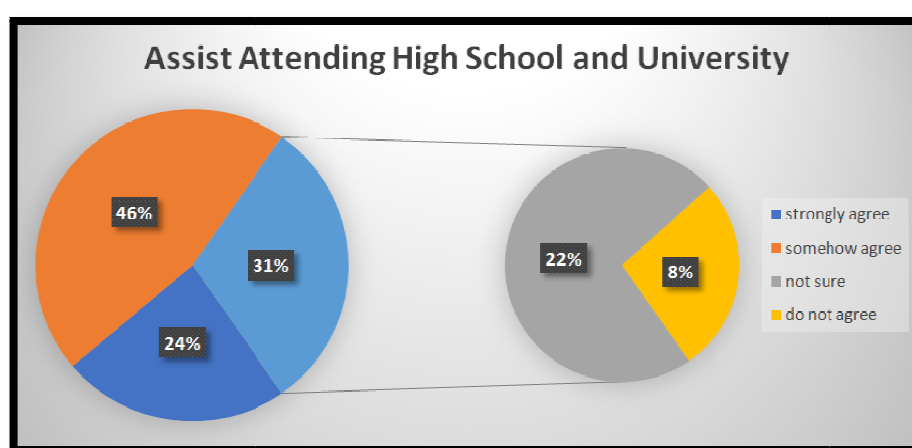


Figure 4: Diaspora Assists Students Attend University

Source: Field Data (2021)

Alongside diaspora sponsoring education package, figure 4.7 exposes that, 30 percent of respondents strongly agree that diaspora have expended some amount of money to back Zanzibaris to join at high school and university. 46 percent of respondents somehow agree that diaspora funds students to attend high school and university. 22 percent of respondents were not sure and, 8 percent of respondents do not agree that diaspora support students to focus high school and university. Result from the study indicated that, some efforts have been materialized to make students to attend high school and university.

7.2.4.3. Providing Charity Scholarship

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Charity Scholarship	Strongly agree	20	23.5
	Somehow agree	34	40.0
	Not sure	23	27.1
	Do not agree	8	9.4
	Total	85	100.0

Table 6: Diaspora Help Charity Scholarship

Source: Field Data (2021)

Result from table 6 displays there are some sign that diaspora funding charity scholarship. The result implies that, 23.5 percent of respondents strongly agree that, diaspora have aided human capital financially through charity scholarship in the study area. 40.0 percent of respondents somehow agree that diaspora financially assisted to build human capital through charity scholarship. 27.1 percent of respondents were not sure and, 9.4 percent of respondents do not agree that diaspora financially backup human capital through charity scholarship.

7.2.4.4. Increasing Educated Labour Force

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Increase Educated Labour Force	Strongly agree	22	25.9
	Somehow agree	36	42.4
	Not sure	19	22.4
	Do not agree	8	9.4
	Total	85	100.0

Table 7: Diaspora Increase Educated Labour Force
Source:Field Data (2021)

Trained and well-informed labour force is mandatory for real and supportable development of any country. Table 7 displays that, diaspora had contributed to rise educated labour force in area of study. Results show that, 25.9 percent of respondents strongly agree diaspora assisted an growth of educated labour force. 42.4 percent of respondents somehow agree that, diaspora helped increase of skilled labour force. 22.4 percent of respondents were not sure and, 9.4 percent of respondents do not agree that, diaspora rise educated labour force.

7.2.4.5. Motivation to Increase Academic Excellence

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Motivation for Academic Excellence	Strongly agree	22	25.9
	Somehow agree	30	35.3
	Not sure	22	25.9
	Do not agree	11	12.9
	Total	85	100.0

Table 8: Diaspora Motivated Student for Academic Excellence
Source:Field Data (2021)

Table 4.17 specifies that, 25.9 percent of respondents strongly agree that, diaspora have inspired students to rise their further academic excellence. 35.3 percent of respondents somehow agree that, diaspora stimulated students to increase their academic excellence. 25.9 of respondents were not sure and, 12.9 percent of respondents do not agree that diaspora encouraged students to rise their academic excellence. Generally, scholars such as (Aravossitas & Oikonomakou 2020; Wynter-Hoyte & Smith 2020; Hayashi-Simpliciano 2020; Riedl, 2020) lineup with this study results. In their studies emphasized that, governments have to make use of diaspora's knowledge and expertise to rise education knowledge so as to build active human capital for the development of particular country.

8. Conclusion and Suggestion

8.1. Conclusion

As a general conclusion, the study had unveiled that, diaspora had significantly contributed in human capital aspect. Their contribution had raised the development and growth of Zanzibar government at different fields. Human capital development can be openly grasped to individual person, family level, community and nation level in general. The study reaches this conclusion after realizing that, enough number of respondents agreed that diaspora significantly offered official and unofficial payment to families. The same appeared to the provision of health services and related aspects such as engaging in health care investments, providing medical care as well as implementing disease prevention program. Further than that, as part of human capital development diaspora significantly facilitating education program through financing education program, supporting students to attend high school and university, offering charity grant, increasing number of educated labour and indeed, making motivation for students to rise academic excellence.

8.2. Suggestions

8.2.1. General Suggestion

As general suggestion, efforts are required to be taken to guarantee that diaspora's contributions are control and materialized to bust the country's development. The study gives the following suggestions:

8.2.1.1. Control and Management of Diaspora Contribution

The study suggests that, the government should prepare a unique program and procedure to control diaspora contributions. Program and procedure should be exposed for every member of public.

8.2.1.2. Diaspora Organization

Historically, Zanzibar had experienced a number of diaspora but there is not known diaspora organization. Diaspora contributed individually. Therefore, the said contribution dispersed everywhere without much effects. It is inexcusable for the government to establish the planned diaspora organization which involves many diasporas as possible.

8.2.1.3 Policy Formulation

It is suggested that, the government and associated authority to know the reputation of diaspora and hence to formulate policy that suit for diaspora contributions. Policy that recognize the diaspora's contribution for nation development.

8.2.1.4. Education for Public

Community should be well-informed on the significance of diaspora. Education can be prepared through radio, TV and other social media. Open discussion is required to instruct the public that, diaspora contributions do not generate harm for nation development. Education will help to changeview that diaspora is only to serve political agenda not other developments.

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