

**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS**

**MASTERS IN LEADERSHIP AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
A WORKING MODEL TOWARDS ERADICATING POVERTY IN ZVIMBA
RURAL DISTRICT**

**BY
MANERA IRVINE B224740B
SUPERVISOR: DRM. MATAMBO**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR A MASTER OF LEADERSHIP AND CORPORATE
GOVERNANCE**

BINDURA, ZIMBABWE

DECEMBER 2023

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommended to Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE) for acceptance a Dissertation entitled “**A working model towards eradicating poverty in Zvimba Rural District**” by Manera Irvine in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Leadership and Corporate Governance (MLC).

MANERA IRVINE Signature: *Manera* Date: 11/03/2024
Student

M. MATAMBO Signature: *M. Matambo* Date: 11/03/2024
Supervisor

..... Signature: Date:
Program Coordinator

..... Signature: Date:
Faculty Chairperson

RELEASE FORM

NAME OF AUTHOR : MANERA IRVINE


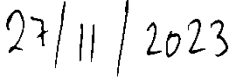
STUDENT NUMBER : B224740B

TITLE OF DISSERTATION: A WORKING MODEL TOWARDS ERADICATING
POVERTY IN ZVIMBA RURAL DISTRICT

DEGREE: MASTER IN LEADERSHIP AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

YEAR DEGREE AWARDED : 2023

Permission is hereby granted to the Bindura University of Science Education Library to produce copies of this dissertation for private, scholarly, or scientific research purposes. The author reserves other publication rights for the dissertation or extensive extracts from it to be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.

Signature:  **Date:** 

Permanent Address: House No. 2088 Murombedzi

Email: irvine.manera@gmail.com

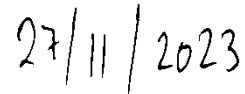
Cell No.: +263 778255775

DECLARATION

I, **Manera Irvine** Student Reg Number B224740B, do hereby declare that this dissertation is a result of my own investigation and research, except to the extent indicated in the acknowledgements, bibliography, references, and comments included in the body of the report, and that it has not been submitted in part or in full for any other degree to any other university.

Handwritten signature of Manera in black ink.

STUDENT SIGNATURE

Handwritten date 27/11/2023 in black ink.

DATE

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my beloved, ever smiling son by the name Blessing Manera for his inspiration; truly he gives me hope for life.

God bless you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to air my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Dr M. Matambo for his support and guidance in this research; I could not have gone that far without his assistance. Many special thanks go to my friend Mr.Nyambodza and my wife Stella Phiri for their moral and financial support. May the gracious Lord increase and bless you all exceedingly! Above all, I would like to thank the Almighty God for His guidance and protection.

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, the majority of humanity has been materially poor, hunger and food insecurity have been the norm, along with short life spans, high epidemic and mortality levels. However, the history of poverty developed differently on each continent. Researchers from different disciplines analyzed the factors that influenced the poverty level of people living on certain continents. In Zimbabwe, the main concerns of policy makers are stagnant economic growth, rapidly rising prices, high unemployment, unequal distribution of wealth and productive resources. Many of these variables increase poverty. The biggest roots of poverty are low income, the inability to obtain basic goods and services necessary for decent survival, low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, and insufficient ability and opportunity to improve one's life. There are several theories of poverty that attempt to identify the underlying factors or causes of poverty. Theories of poverty refer to the lack of, inadequacy of the incentives necessary for the realization of the individual's abilities, the underdeveloped nature of the economy, the formation of human capital, the structural elements of the state, the contradictions of capitalism, cultural elements in the society and geographic location. The methodology guiding this research is the design is diagnostic study. Data was collected through questionnaires, face-to-face interviews were used to find out the causes and consequences of rural poverty in Zvimba, and ways to eradicate it were suggested. According to the results of the study, another reason for poverty was the lack of support from the state. On the other hand interviews indicated that climate change also affected poverty as well as lack of education. The research also tried to find out the effects of poverty and the following results of the study. The study found that poverty increases the risk of developing mental health problems such as developmental delays, toxic stress, chronic diseases and nutritional deficiencies, which was endorsed by 75 percent of respondents. It also noted that people living in poverty can be drawn to crime to support their families. Another effect of poverty was that the lives of those living in poverty become such a struggle that often the only way to temporarily escape is through the use of drugs and illegal alcohol. The study also revealed that people living in poverty remain socially isolated because they do not have extra money to participate in social events or activities. In line with measures to eradicate poverty, the study found that sustainable investment in roads, electrification, better sanitation and safe drinking water, education, health and closing the digital divide in rural areas are necessary to end extreme poverty and reduce the rural-urban

divide. The study also concluded that not all countries can get out of poverty without aid. The majority need help from the richest countries; this was supported by 75% of the respondents. Another measure was that farmers need learning methods to maintain agriculture, investing in proper equipment and guiding farmers to more efficient practices will also improve the quality of life of the farmers themselves. It was also recognized that ensuring good health care in the country is necessary to alleviate poverty. This includes widespread vaccination, investing in better hospitals and resources, training medical professionals and improving hygiene at the national level.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGES
APPROVAL FORM	i
RELEASE FORM.....	ii
DECLARATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1Introduction.....	1
1.2Background of the study	1
1.3 Problem Statement.....	2
1.4Research Objectives.....	3
1.5 Research proposition	3
1.6Research Questions.....	3
1.7Justification of the Study.....	4
1.8 Significance of the Study.	4
1.9 Research Assumptions.....	4
1.10 limitations	4

1.11 Delimitations.....	5
1.12 Dissertation structure	5
1.13 Chapter summary	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Introduction.....	7
2.1 Definitions (Conceptual and Operational).....	7
2.1.1 Global View on Poverty	7
2.1.2The Conceptualization of Poverty	8
2.1.3The Money Metric Approach	8
2.1.4The capability approach.....	8
2.1.5The social exclusion approach,	9
2.1.6Multidimensional	10
2.2The causes of poverty in rural areas	10
2.2.1Inequality and Marginalization	11
2.2.2Conflict.....	11
2.2.3 Hunger, Malnutrition, and Stunting	12
2.2.4 Poor healthcare systems -especially for mothers and children.....	12
2.2.5 Little or no access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene	13
2.2.6 Climate Change.....	13

2.2.7 Lack of Education	13
2.2.8 Poor Public Works and Infrastructure.....	14
2.2.10 Lack of jobs or livelihoods	14
2.2.11. Lack of reserves.....	15
2.3 The effects of poverty in rural areas	15
2.4 Ways of eradicating poverty in rural areas.....	16
2.4.1 Improve the training of farmers	16
2. 4.2 Establish gender equality	17
2. 4.3 Ensure clean water.....	17
2. 4.4 Reinstate good healthcare	18
2. 4.5 Make education a priority.....	18
2. 4.6 Make international aid a bigger part of legislation.	18
2.6.7 Involve all sectors of the government in the developing country.	18
2. 4.8 People abroad and domestically need to speak up.....	18
2. 4.9 Direct aid needs to be given.....	19
2. 4.10 keep the national market open to trade	19
2. 4.11 Invest in infrastructure and public services.	19
2.4.12 Key Policy Components Needed to Reduce Rural Poverty.....	19
2.5 Theoretical Framework.....	21
2.5.1 The theory of Economic, Political, and Social Distortions or Discrimination.....	21

2.5.2 The theory of Geographical Disparities	23
2.6 Conceptual Framework.....	25
2.7 The Empirical Analysis of Poverty Dynamics.....	25
2.8. Chapter Summary	26
CHAPTER THREE	27
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
3.1Introduction.....	27
3.2 Research Philosophy	27
3.3Research approach.....	28
3.3.1Quantitative approach.....	28
3.3.2Qualitative approach	29
3.3.3Mixed methods	29
3.4 Research design.....	30
3.4.1Experimental studies	30
3.4.2Field surveys are non-experimental designs.....	31
3.4.3 Cross-sectional field surveys	31
3.4.4Secondary data analysis	31
3.4.5Case research is an in-depth investigation.....	32
3.4.6 Focus group research.....	32
3.4.7Action research.....	33

3.5.2 Target population.....	33
3.5.4 Zvimba district population distribution	35
3.5.5 Sample size.....	35
3.5.7Sampling techniques	36
3.5.7.1 Probability sampling.....	36
3.5.7.2Non-probability sampling	38
3.5.7.3 Chosen strategy	40
3.6 .1 Types of data collection method in research	40
3.6.2 Primary data collection methods	41
3.6.3 Data collection methods in quantitative research	41
3.6.3.1 Surveys	41
3.6.4 Data collection methods in qualitative research	42
3.6.4.1 Observation	42
3.6.4.2Interviews.....	42
3.6.4.3Focus Groups.....	42
3.6.4.2Questionnaire	43
3.6.4.3Closed-ended questions	43
3.6.4.4Questionnaires.....	43
3.6.4.5Interview Guide.....	43
3.6.5 Justification for using both questionnaires and interview guide.....	44

3.6.6 Instruments Piloting	45
3.7Data Presentation and Analysis	45
3.7.1Research Methodology Limitations.....	46
3.7.2 Recommendations for improvement	46
3.8 Ethical considerations.....	46
3.9 Trust worthiness and Truthfulness	47
3.9.1Credibility.....	48
3.9.2Conformability	48
3.9.3Transferability.....	48
3.9.4Authenticity	48
3.9.5 Other Issues	49
3.10 Chapter summary	49
CHAPTER 4.....	50
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.....	50
4.1 Demographic Information.....	50
4.1.1 Response rate.....	50
4.1.2 Gender of respondents.....	51
4.1.3 Age of respondents.....	52
4.1.4 Working experience	53
4.2 Instrument reliability.....	53

4.2.1 Reliability test.....	53
SECTION B: RESEARCH RELATED QUESTIONS.....	55
4.3 The causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District	55
4.3.1 Inequality and Marginalization	55
4.3.2 Poor healthcare systems	56
4.3.3 Poor Public Works and Infrastructure.....	57
4.4 The effects of poverty in Zvimba Rural District Council.....	59
4.1 Increased risk of mental health condition	59
4.2 Temptation to turn to crime.....	60
. 4.4.3 Drug and substance abuse.....	61
4.4.4 Social isolation.....	62
4.5.1 Invest in infrastructure and public services	63
4.5.3 Improve the training of farmers.....	65
4.5.4 Reinstate good healthcare system.....	66
SECTION C: INTERVIEW ANALYSIS	67
4.6 The causes of poverty.....	67
4.7 The effects of poverty.....	67
4.8 Measures to eradicate poverty	68
CHAPTER 5.....	70
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	70

5.0 Summary.....	70
5.1 Summary of findings.....	71
5.1.1 The causes of poverty.....	71
5.1.2 The effects of poverty.....	71
5.1.3 Measures to eradicate poverty	71
5.2 Recommendations	72
5.3 Areas for future research	72
APPENDICES	79
APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	79
APPENDIX 2INTERVIEW GUIDE	82

LIST OF FIGURES

Contents

Figure 3.1 Research paradigm.....	20
Figure 3.2 Mashonaland West province location.....	34
Figure 3.3 Zvimba District Population Distribution.....	34
Figure 4.1 Gender of respondents	51
Figure 4.2 Working experience.....	53
Figure 4.3 Inequality and marginalisation.....	55
Figure 4.4 Poor health care.....	56
Figure 4.5 Poor public works and infrastructure.....	57
Figure 4.6 Lack of government support.....	58
Figure 4.7 Increased risk of mental health conditions.....	59
Figure 4.8 Temptation to turn to crime.....	60
Figure 4.9 Drug and substance abuse.....	61
Figure 4.10 Social isolation.....	62
Figure 4.11 Investment in infrastructure and public service.....	63
Figure 4.12 Make international aid a bigger part of legislation.....	65
Figure 4.13 Improvement in the training of farmers.....	66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 Response rate50

Table 4.2 Ages of respondents.....52

Table 4.3 Cronbach’s alpha.....54

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The objective of this research is to come up with working model towards eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The chapter will focus on the background of the study, the problem statement, the objectives of the study, the justification of the study, significance of the study, research assumptions, limitations, delimitations the structure of the dissertation and the chapter summary.

1.2 Background of the study

At the global level, attention is increasingly focused on poverty eradication than ever before. In its resolution 72/233, the General Assembly proclaimed the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027). It also considered that the theme of the Third Decade, to be reviewed at its seventy-third sessions, should be “Accelerating global actions for a world without poverty”, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The core of the present report consists of an inter-agency, system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system, as well as recommendations concerning how to make the Third Decade Effective United Nations (2018). The World Bank also aims to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity by 2030. For three decades, the number of people living in extreme poverty: defined as those who live on less than \$2.15 per person per day at 2017 purchasing power parity was declining. But the trend was interrupted in 2020, when poverty rose due to the disruption caused by the COVID-19 crisis. The number of people in extreme poverty rose by 70 million to more than 700 million people. The global extreme poverty rate reached 9.3 percent, up from 8.4 percent in 2019. The recent crises have pushed the world further off track from the global goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030. Given current trends, 574 million people nearly 7 percent of the world’s population will still be living on less than \$2.15 a day in 2030. And the challenge is made harder by the fact that extreme poverty is concentrated in parts of the world where it will be hardest to eradicate: in Sub-Saharan Africa, in conflict-affected areas, and in rural areas World Bank (2022).

About 30 million more Africans fell into extreme poverty (living on less than US\$1.90 a day) when COVID-19 broke out in 2020. Before the pandemic struck, over

445 million people – equivalent to 34% of Africa’s population – lived below the poverty line. Even then, this figure was almost nine times the average for the rest of the world. Access to basic infrastructure services, such as food, clean drinking water, sanitation, and electricity were used as measures of poverty. Despite the gains in poverty eradication worldwide, progress is uneven across countries and regions UNDP (2013).

The food poverty rate in Zimbabwe increased steadily in the 2010s, starting at 23% in 2011, climbing to 30% in 2017 and 38% in 2019, and reaching its peak of 49% in July 2020, soon after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The food poverty rate fell by 6 percentage points to 43% in 2021 on the backs of economic recovery and record maize harvests. This is far from Zimbabwe’s aspiration to reduce the share of the population below the food poverty line to 10% by 2025 and upper middle class level by 2030.

1.3 Problem Statement

Zimbabwe is one of several countries still classified as poor UNDP (2014). Rural poverty is on the increase in despite government pledges towards rural development since independence. Poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon in Zimbabwe given that 70% of Zimbabweans reside in rural areas of which Zvimba Rural District is no exception. Since Zimbabwe gained its independence in 1980, its economy has primarily depended on its mining and agricultural industries. Zimbabwe’s mining industry has immense potential as the country is home to the Great Dyke, the second-largest platinum deposit globally. Additionally, Zimbabwe has more than 4,000 gold deposits.

However, the country’s mining sector is inefficient — its gold output dropped 30% in the first quarter of 2021. While illegal gold mining hurts the industry, Zimbabwe’s lax mining licensing laws also allow foreign companies to mine minerals at cheap costs for years on end, leading to a lack of incentive to accelerate mineral production .A high proportion of poverty rates prevalent in the country today are deeply rooted in the inequalities introduced through colonialism Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency ZIMSTAT (2013), some of it is not. The unprecedented growth in poverty in Zimbabwe since the mid-90s Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ), Food and Agriculture

Organisation (FAO) (2013) for example, is attributable to a number of other factors. Recurring natural disasters (floods and droughts) coupled with a fragile macro-economic environment characterised by high unemployment, an all-time record level of inflation reaching 231 million percent in July 2008, weakened social protection systems and the HIV/AIDS epidemic are some of the factors behind the recent poverty phenomena GOZ-FAO 2013; ZIMSTAT (2013).

This research identifies cause, effects and recommends eradication programmes and procedures which had potentials of propelling the country's population out of the trap of poverty and recommends the implementation of sustainable poverty eradication interventions in Zvimba Rural District. Poverty create costs in form of increase crime rate, poor infrastructures, unemployment, lack of basic services, lack of education, malnutrition, violence at home and outside, child labour, diseases of all kinds, transmitted by the family or through the environment and hence need to assess its causes, effects and ways of eradicate it in Zvimba Rural District

1.4 Research Objectives

- a) To assess the effects of poverty Zvimba rural District
- b) To establish the causes of poverty Zvimba rural District
- c) To eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District

1.5 Research proposition

The researcher proposes that causes, effect and rural poverty interventions differ geographically from one district to another.

1.6 Research Questions

- a) What is the cause of poverty Zvimba rural District?
- b) What are the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District Council?
- c) How to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District?

1.7 Justification of the Study

The achievement of the goal of poverty reduction is in line with Zimbabwe national vision of reaching upper middle level class by 2030. It will depend to a larger extent on access transport system, modern housing, reliable and clean water source, schools, play grounds, dip tanks, electricity banks, healthy services, crime prevention mechanisms, market for produces, waste management system, livelihoods and reliable sources of income in rural areas. This research is going to give recommendation on the ways of addressing the above issues thus eradicate poverty in Zvimba District.

1.8 Significance of the Study.

1.8.1 Significance to practice

The study was expected to assist the Zvimba rural District council and the local leadership to eradicate poverty and also meet the national target of upper middle class level by 2030.

1.8.4 Significance to theory

The study will be able to contribute to theory development, where new theories of poverty which would help to ascertain causes of effects poverty could be developed

1.8.5 Significance to the academia

The study can be used as a library material to benefit future researchers and learners. Also, suggestions for further research will be made.

1.9 Research Assumptions

The researcher shall have access to important relevant information to the study, all questionnaires shall be answered and returned, respondents shall cooperate and the sample shall be a true representative of the population and the interviewees shall be knowledgeable about the subject of poverty.

1.10 limitations

The research will be limited in terms of length because of time, limited access to information due to confidentiality issues and information obtained under such circumstances should not be used for personal gain, appointments will have to be

made for personal interviews so as not to disturb workflow, limitations in terms of choice of sampling method was expected and dealt with through use of stratified random and purposive sampling method which will ensure representation of the targeted profiles within the population under study and candidates who are knowledgeable about population issues under study.

1.11 Delimitations

The study will concentrate on cause, effects and eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The major thrust will be on access transport system, modern housing, reliable clean water source, schools, play grounds, dip tanks, electricity, banks, healthy services, crime prevention mechanisms, market for produces, waste management system and sources of income in transforming the Zvimba rural District into an upper middle class free from extreme poverty.

1.12 Dissertation structure

The research proposition was accompanied with a list of the study's objectives. The study's importance to the different stakeholders was demonstrated. Delimitations, limitations, assumptions and the dissertation's overall structure provided. The review of literature in Chapter two aids in connecting the subject under investigation to the writings of many other researchers and authors. The research methodology described in Chapter three explains how the researcher approached the project. The research philosophy, research approach, research design, study population, sampling, sample sizes, data collection techniques, research instruments, data validity and reliability, data and analysis, and presentation, as well as the observed research ethics, were all specifically examined. In Chapter four, which focused on data presentation and analysis, the researcher displayed the results of the data he had gathered. Data analysis was done specifically with the research aims in mind. To identify areas of agreement or disagreement between the research's conclusions and those of other experts, the researcher compared their findings. Chapter five summarized the findings, provided answers to the research's goals and questions, made suggestions, and provided conclusions.

1.13 Chapter summary

The chapter examined the background of the study, the problem statement, the objectives of the study, the justification of the study, significance of the study, research assumptions, limitations, delimitations the structure of the dissertation. The review of the literature on eradication of poverty will be covered in the next chapter; this included both theoretical and empirical research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter gave a critical review of the literature on cause, effects and eradication of poverty. This review was in line with the conceptual framework and the objectives of the study. It reviewed the theoretical literature on the subject area. It also uncovered other empirical findings on the related studies that were undertaken. The chapter further looked at what has been said in literature and identify the gaps.

2.1 Definitions (Conceptual and Operational)

Anytime the word "poor man" is used, it refers to a person who lacks the means of subsistence, such as an income. To determine whether people are experiencing absolute or relative levels of poverty, economists use money metric metrics as a foundation. Researchers studying poverty have been looking into more creative and alternative ways to define and quantify poverty, even if money meter measures are still commonly used in analysis. Given the complexity of poverty, it is imperative to evaluate an individual's capacity to lead a life free from poverty using factors other than their financial holdings. Social barriers are irrelevant to poverty. Both women and men may be impacted.

2.1.1 Global View on Poverty

"A large portion of people in the world today live under conditions of extreme poverty and need access to essential merchandise, for example, sustenance, water, and health care," according to Haydar (2005). Furthermore, according to Haydar (2005), "everyone concurs that the states of the poor are abominable." In order to reduce poverty, we thus urgently need to strengthen our 20 Chapter 2 Conceptualizing and Defining Poverty initiatives. Representatives acknowledged during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) that everyone must take part in the fight against poverty because the world is at a crossroads. The UN Millennium Declaration gave rise to the specific, measurable aims known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as reducing poverty.

2.1.2 The Conceptualization of Poverty

Poverty is an ill-defined and intricate notion. Both absolute and relative definitions of poverty are possible. In contrast to relative poverty, which is determined by the poor's standing in society and serves as a gauge of the level of inequality, absolute poverty, according to Devas (2004), is linked to individuals whose income is insufficient to cover the necessities of life. Consequently, the metrics render the concept of poverty operational. A thorough definition and conceptualization of poverty are necessary for an accurate measurement of it to be obtained. A description of the several methods for identifying and quantifying poverty is attempted in this chapter.

2.1.3 The Money Metric Approach

This is a method used to measure poverty, dividing it into absolute and relative poverty. The absolute poverty is defined as the lack of income required to meet basic needs, such as food, housing, clothing, and transportation. The poverty datum line is a wage level below which individuals are considered poor, or more, which is considered non-poor. However, this approach does not fully account for non-economic aspects of welfare or non-physical aspects of quality of life. Health is a crucial indicator of physical quality of life. Relative poverty is another measurement of economic well-being, where individuals are considered poor if they do not have a specific income in relation to general dispersion and cannot participate in activities and lifestyles common in their society. Both absolute and relative poverty are objectively based on income, consumption, and welfare. Income/consumption measures are crucial for assessing global poverty, but they are not sufficient for poverty alleviation. Official poverty lines create different poverty gauges, and inflation and price uncertainty make the determination of poverty lines more complex. Families spend more of their income after tax on housing, reducing disposable income for food and other necessities. Some suggest setting the poverty line at three times housing cost. A more reconciliatory approach, combining absolute and relative criteria, could provide a more comprehensive picture of a person's ability to secure a good quality of life.

2.1.4 The capability approach

It suggests that poverty is a state of deprivation or disappointment where a person cannot fulfil or build up these basic capabilities. Amartya Sen's capability approach

suggests that assets like wages, education, and literacy do not necessarily reflect a person's ability to achieve valuable functioning. Functions and capabilities are two essential parts of one's quality of life and well-being. Functioning's are the things an individual can do or be, while capabilities are the way to achieve functioning. Individuals with different combinations of capabilities may pursue different types of functioning, depending on their values and interests. Advanced education, for example, can build flexibility in seeking various sources of income that can yield different economic payoffs. Capability and functioning are interrelated but distinct parts of well-being. One may be more important than the other, with functioning representing the ends closest to assessing one's quality of life. The interface between ability and functioning is the opportunity to measure the degree of decision one appreciates in leading the kind of life they value. The capability approach has transformed poverty perceptions, but requires appropriate estimation plans for practical use. Qizilbash (1996) argued that Sen's methodology did not provide a sufficient record of improvements in people's quality of life. Nussbaum (2002) emphasized that human abilities should be developed, and it is crucial to establish a material and institutional environment that prepares individuals for work once they have the capability to act.

2.1.5 The social exclusion approach,

Initiated by European governments, aims to broaden the concept of poverty by excluding individuals or groups from full support in the general public. Social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional process that includes the denial of assets, rights, products, and power to participate in basic social and economic activities. It impacts the quality of life and the equity and cohesion of society. Du Toit (2004) argues that social exclusion is a reflection of different methodologies that investigate poverty beyond money-metric measures.

In India, poverty is a reason for social exclusion, while in Yemen, poverty and social exclusion are interconnected. social exclusion provides a comprehensive description of deprivation, but quantitative poverty investigation is challenging due to the lack of appropriate indicators and measurement methods. A comprehensive set of indicators sensitive to time, context, and social relations is yet to be developed. Toye and Infanti (2004) suggest a comprehensive list of indicators covering cultural, economic,

functional, participatory, physical, political, relational, and structural factors. However, there is no consistency in its application, and social exclusion should be operationalized as a multi-dimensional construct focusing on procedural and result aspects of one's social association.

2.1.6 Multidimensional

Poverty is a complex social issue characterized by various interlocking factors that contribute to its existence. It is not just a financial issue, but a multidimensional phenomenon involving financial, political, and social processes that often fuel the hardship faced by poor individuals. Poverty encompasses hunger, lack of shelter, illness, education, employment, and apprehension for the future. It is not just about the ruined state of an individual's life but also the absence of real opportunities due to social constraints and personal circumstances. Therefore, poverty is increasingly being understood as a multidimensional phenomenon. Poverty is a complex social issue with various manifestations, including financial poverty, educational failure, and denied childhoods. Multidimensional methodologies are used to distinguish between these relationships. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) by the UNDP is the most influential use of the multidimensional approach worldwide.

The MPI assesses poverty at the individual level, focusing on health, education, and standard of living. It has three dimensions: health, education, and standard of living. Poor households are recognized and a total measure developed using a methodology proposed by Alkire and Foster. A household is considered multidimensional poor if it is denied some combination of indicators whose weighted total surpasses 30% of all deprivations. The multi-dimensional methodology emphasizes that poverty encompasses more than just low income, including low consumption, inadequate living standards, poor health, limited access to education, and frailty. Researchers are now using more participatory strategies to expand the understanding of poverty, incorporating various aspects of prosperity and disparity in a more comprehensive approach.

2.2 The causes of poverty in rural areas

Main causes of poverty may be classified into social factors such as level of education system, health system, female-headed households, crime rate, drug abuse, social

isolation and divorce rate. While as economic factors include unemployment, rate of inflation, minimum wage and welfare spending.

Around 8% of the world's population lives in extreme poverty — but do you know why? We look at 11 of the top causes of global poverty. Living on less than \$2 a day feels like an impossible scenario, but it's a reality for around 600 million people in our world today. Approximately 8% of the global population lives in extreme poverty, commonly defined as surviving on only \$1.90 a day, or less. There is some good news: In 1990, that figure was 1.8 billion people, so serious progress has been made. While many wonder if we can really end extreme poverty, we at Concern believe the end is not only possible but possible within our lifetimes. There's no "magic bullet" solution to poverty, but understanding its causes is a good first step. Here are 11 of those causes in general, fully revised for 2020 and that will give us in insight causes of poverty Zvimba rural District.

2.2.1 Inequality and Marginalization

"Inequality" is an easy, but sometimes misleading term used to describe the systemic barriers leaving groups of people without a voice or representation within their communities. For a population to escape poverty, all groups must be involved in the decision-making process especially when it comes to having a say in the things that determine your place in society. Some of these may be obvious, but in other situations, it can be subtle. Gender inequality, caste systems, marginalization based on race or tribal affiliations are all economic and social inequalities that mean the same thing: Little to no access to the resources needed to live a full, productive life. When combined with different combinations of vulnerability and hazards which comprise the rest of this list a marginalized community may become even more vulnerable to the cycle of poverty (UNICEF 2020).

2.2.2 Conflict

Conflict is one of the most common forms of risk driving poverty today. Large-scale, protracted violence that we've seen in areas like Syria can grind society to a halt, destroying infrastructure and causing people to flee often with nothing but the clothes on their backs. In its tenth year of conflict, Syria's middle class has been all but destroyed, and over 80% of the population now lives below the poverty line. But even

small bouts of violence can have huge impacts on communities that are already struggling. For example, if farmers are worried about their crops being stolen, they won't invest in planting. Women also bear the brunt of conflict, which adds a layer of inequality to all conflict: During periods of violence, female-headed households become very common. And because women often have difficulty getting well-paying work and are typically excluded from community decision-making, their families are particularly vulnerable (UNICEF 2020).

2.2.3 Hunger, Malnutrition, and Stunting

Poverty causes hunger, but hunger is also a cause and maintainer of poverty. If a person doesn't get enough food, they'll lack the strength and energy needed to work or their immune system will weaken from malnutrition and leave them more susceptible to illness that prevents them from getting to work (UNICEF 2020). The first 1,000 days of a child's life from womb to world are key to ensuring their future health and likelihood of staying out of poverty. If a mother is malnourished during pregnancy, that can be passed on to her children, leading to wasting low weight for height or stunting low height for age. Child stunting, both physical and cognitive, can lead to a lifetime of impacts: Adults who were stunted as children earn, on average, 22% less than those who weren't stunted. In Ethiopia, stunting contributes to GDP losses as high as 16% UNICEF (2020).

2.2.4 Poor healthcare systems -especially for mothers and children

Extreme poverty and poor health often go hand in hand. In countries where health systems are weak, easily preventable and treatable illnesses like malaria, diarrheal, and respiratory infections can be fatal especially for young children. And when people must travel far distances to clinics or pay for medicine, it drains already vulnerable households of money and assets, and can tip a family from poverty into extreme poverty UNICEF (2020) for some women, pregnancy and childbirth can be a death sentence. In many of the countries where Concern works, access to quality maternal healthcare is poor. Pregnant and lactating mothers face a multitude of barriers when seeking care, from not being allowed to go to a clinic without a male chaperone to receiving poor or even abusive care from a doctor. This is especially true for adolescent girls aged 18 and under, leaving mothers-to-be and their children at increased risk for disease and death UNICEF (2020).

2.2.5 Little or no access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene

Currently, more than 2 billion people don't have access to clean water at home. This means that people which is to say, women and girls collectively spend some 200 million hours every day walking long distances to fetch water. That's precious time that could be used working, or getting an education to help secure a job later in life. Contaminated water can also lead to a host of waterborne diseases, ranging from the chronic to the life-threatening. Poor water infrastructure such as sanitation and hygiene facilities can compound this, or create other barriers to escaping poverty, such as keeping girls out of school during menstruation UNICEF (2020).

2.2.6 Climate Change

Climate change creates hunger, whether through too little water (drought) or too much (flooding), and its effects contribute to the cycle of poverty in several other ways including disproportionately affecting women, creating refugees, and even influencing conflict. One World Bank estimates that climate change has the power to push more than 100 million people into poverty over the next decade UNICEF (2020). Many of the world's poorest populations rely on farming or hunting and gathering to eat and earn a living for example, Malawi is 80% agrarian. They often have only just enough food and assets to last through the next season, and not enough reserves to fall back on in the event of a poor harvest. So when climate change or natural disasters (including the widespread droughts caused by El Niño) leave millions of people without food, it pushes them further into poverty, and can make recovery even more difficult UNICEF (2020).

2.2.7 Lack of Education

Not every person without an education is living in extreme poverty. But most of the extremely poor don't have an education. There are many barriers to education around the world, including a lack of money for uniforms and books, a bias against girls' education, or many of the other causes of poverty mentioned here. But education is often referred to as the great equalizer, because it can open the door to jobs and other resources and skills that a family needs to not just survive, but thrive. UNESCO estimates 171 million people could be lifted out of extreme poverty if they left school

with basic reading skills. Poverty threatens education, but education can also help end poverty.

2.2.8 Poor Public Works and Infrastructure

Imagine go to work, but there are no roads to get you there. Or heavy rains have flooded your route and made it impossible to travel. A lack of infrastructure from roads, bridges, and wells, to cables for light, cell phones, and internet can isolate communities living in rural areas. Living off the grid often means living without the ability to go to school, work, or the market to buy and sell goods. Travelling further distances to access basic services not only takes time, it costs money, keeping families in poverty. Isolation limits opportunity. Without opportunity, many find it difficult, if not impossible, to escape extreme poverty UNICEF (2020).

2.2.9 Lack of Government Support

Many people living in the United States are familiar with social welfare programs that people can access if they need healthcare or food assistance. But not every government can provide this type of help to its citizens and without that safety net, there's nothing to stop vulnerable families from backsliding further into extreme poverty. Ineffective governments also contribute to several of the other causes of extreme poverty mentioned above, as they are unable to provide necessary infrastructure or healthcare, or ensure the safety and security of their citizens in the event of conflict UNICEF (2020).

2.2.10 Lack of jobs or livelihoods

This might seem like a no-brainer: Without a job or a livelihood, people will face poverty. Dwindling access to productive land (often due to conflict, overpopulation, or climate change) and overexploitation of resources like fish or minerals puts increasing pressure on many traditional livelihoods. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for example, most of the population lives in rural communities where natural resources have been plundered over centuries of colonial rule while conflict over land has forced people away from their source of income and food. Now, more than half of the country lives in extreme poverty UNICEF (2020).

2.2.11. Lack of reserves

The above risk factors from conflict to climate change or even a family illness can be weathered if a family or community has reserves in place. Cash savings and loans can offset unemployment due to conflict or illness. Proper food storage systems can help if a drought or natural disaster ruins a harvest (UNICEF 2020). People living in extreme poverty usually don't have these means available. This means that, when a risk turns into a disaster, they turn to negative coping mechanisms, including pulling children out of school to work or even marry and selling off assets to buy food which can help a family make it through one bad season, but not another. For communities constantly facing climate extremes or prolonged conflict, the repeated shocks can send a family reeling into extreme poverty and prevent them from ever recovering (UNICEF 2020).

2.3 The effects of poverty in rural areas

Poverty can negatively impact families and caregivers in several ways: As with children, adults who live in poverty experience worse health outcomes, including higher mortality rates and increased risk of mental health conditions, depression, substance use disorders). Below effects of poverty in general will be discussed and that would give us an insight to the causes of poverty in Zvimba Rural District. Across the lifespan, residents of impoverished communities are at increased risk for mental illness, chronic disease, higher mortality, and lower life expectancy. Children make up the largest age group of those experiencing poverty. Childhood poverty is associated with developmental delays, toxic stress, chronic illness, and nutritional deficits. Individuals who experience childhood poverty are more likely to experience poverty into adulthood, which contributes to generational cycles of poverty.

In addition to lasting effects of childhood poverty, adults living in poverty are at a higher risk of adverse health effects from obesity, smoking, substance use, and chronic stress. Finally, older adults with lower incomes experience higher rates of disability and mortality. One study found that men and women in the top 1 percent of income were expected to live 14.6 and 10.1 years longer respectively than men and women in the bottom 1 percent (Khullar,., & Chokshi2018) unemployment, low income, poor housing, inadequate health care and barriers to lifelong learning, culture, sport and recreation. They cannot concentrate at work, leading to issues with their

performance which can then lead to fears about losing their job. They become socially isolated due to not having any spare funds to join in any social events or activities such as lunch with friends, going to the pub, visiting relatives who don't stay nearby). People may perceive them as not wanting to engage at the very time when they need support the most.

People may be tempted to turn to crime to provide for their family - "Poverty is the mother of all crime". Parents go without food and essentials to make sure that their children and those they support have what they need. Children and young people are bullied at school due to not having the newest phone, or sports gear or laptops / mobile devices. Life becomes so much of a struggle that often the only way to escape can be suicide. Poverty has negative impacts on children's health, social, emotional and cognitive development, behaviour and educational outcomes. Children born into poverty are more likely to experience a wide range of health problems, including poor nutrition, chronic disease and mental health problems (Challenge Poverty Week 2020)

2.4 Ways of eradicating poverty in rural areas

The fight against global poverty can be a discouraging one. The number of people suffering is hard to imagine for most middle-class families. While there is a multitude of poverty-stricken individuals, things are not entirely bleak. Poverty rates have been falling in recent years, and the word is getting out. People can make a difference in this fight with the right approach. There are answers on how to solve poverty, and time is showing us just how effective they are Emily Degn (2018). Ways of eradicating poverty in general will be discussed and that would give us an insight to the ways of eradicating of poverty in Zvimba rural District.

2.4.1 Improve the training of farmers

It is so important for developing countries that their agriculture is not only thriving but is sustainable. Teaching sustainable techniques to farmers is one of the ways that demonstrates how to solve poverty, because when a country's natural resources are at their top potential, so is its economy. Teaching methods to sustain agriculture, investing in proper equipment and instructing farmers on more efficient practices will also improve the quality of life for the farmers themselves Emily Degn (2018).

2. 4.2 Establish gender equality

One of the main causes of poverty is inequality. The systemic barriers that lead to groups of people going without representation in their communities leaves them further behind in terms of resources and opportunity. In order for a community, or even a country, to alleviate poverty, all groups and identities must be involved in creating solutions. One of the biggest inequalities we need to address is gender inequality. According to the UN's High-Level Panel for Women's Economic Empowerment, women's unpaid labour adds up to \$10 trillion per year 13% of the global GDP. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, women own less than 20% of agricultural land in parts of Africa and Asia, yet make up 60% of the agricultural workforce. As former FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva said in 2016: When asking how to solve poverty globally, a trend keeps popping up: many poverty-stricken countries lack gender equality.

The fact is that when women are allowed to participate in the economy through new laws, social acceptance and proper child care for their family, the country thrives. Since roughly half of any country's population is made up of women, it is not only arguably a moral obligation, but a practical solution for how to solve poverty. Gender equality can mean getting religious leaders involved, spreading awareness through the country's media with women depicted as capable and even educating the women themselves on their rights Emily Degn (2018) 60% of rural Zimbabwean women face period poverty, meaning they lack access to menstrual supplies or education. Girls who experience period poverty miss an estimated 20% of their school life. Due to famine and the HIV/AIDS crisis, the average life expectancy for a Zimbabwean was only 61 years as of 2018 Matthew Port Louis (2021).

2. 4.3 Ensure clean water

Having access to clean water is a huge factor in a country's welfare. Not only does it need to be safe to drink, but it needs to be closer to people's homes. While most middle-class citizens can just turn on a tap for clean water to pour out of, many poor families spend hours just trying to find water, and it is not always entirely clean. Investing in clean wells and water systems can not only ensure the safety of a

country's citizens but can free up their time, allowing them to better participate in the economy Emily Degn (2018).

2. 4.4 Reinststate good healthcare

When a person is healthy, they can go to work, participate in community events (like voting or meetings) and can better contribute to society. Making sure a country has good healthcare is essential to alleviating poverty. This involves widespread vaccinations, investing in better hospitals and resources, training medical professionals and improving hygiene on a national level Emily Degn (2018).

2. 4.5 Make education a priority

A huge factor in how to solve poverty involves education. Lifting a country out of poverty means educating its citizens not only on basics like math and science, but on proper hygiene, gender equality, educating females equally, economic factors and investing in resources for schools. To better the school system in developing nations, not only do the resources and school building need to be improved, but the teachers need to be trained properly and paid. Encouraging school attendance and teacher certification will create a more conscious society, more jobs and better-equipped citizens in the fight against poverty Emily Degn (2018).

2. 4.6 Make international aid a bigger part of legislation.

Not all countries can lift themselves out of poverty without help. Most will need aid from wealthier nations. Making that happen through legislation will ensure that funds go towards the struggle against poverty and will improve the global quality of life Emily Degn (2018).

2.6.7 Involve all sectors of the government in the developing country.

When it comes down to it, a nation struggling with poverty needs all hands on deck to resolve it. They need to have educators, businessmen and lawmakers all involved. This will help identify problems in a range of areas and will ensure that as much support as possible is being given.

2. 4.8 People abroad and domestically need to speak up

People in struggling countries need to vote if they can for initiatives to help solve poverty (things like education funding and gender equality laws), and those abroad

need to vote to make poverty a focal point of legislation. The government looks to the people for what is important, and if enough people vote on something such as international aid, then it will become a focus Emily Degn (2018).

2. 4.9 Direct aid needs to be given

Throwing money at a problem will never solve anything. Funds need to go to a direct cause. Rather than giving foreign government money for clean water, fund a well-building project. Rather than giving money to a country to hire more teachers, send teachers in to train some. Do not give money for a solution; give them the solution. This helps sidestep corruption and delay Emily Degn (2018).

2. 4.10 keep the national market open to trade

Ensure that the governments abroad are staying open to trade with developing countries. This will help fuel the struggling nation's economy and create more jobs for that country. In the end, the wealthy country gains a new trading partner, and the developing country gains a sustainable way to grow its economy. Emily Degn (2018).

2. 4.11 Invest in infrastructure and public services.

Sustained investments in roads, electrification, improved sanitation, safe drinking water, education, health care and the bridging of the digital divide in rural areas will be required to eradicate extreme poverty and to close rural-urban disparities united nation (2021).

2.4.12 Key Policy Components Needed to Reduce Rural Poverty

So, what are the key elements when crafting a policy to reduce rural poverty? Competitive markets, macroeconomic stability, and public investment in the physical and social infrastructure are widely recognized as important requirements for sustained economic growth and reduced poverty. In addition, the first requirement of a strategy to reduce rural poverty is to provide the enabling environment and resources for those in the rural sector who are engaged in the agricultural production and distribution system. Other policy components for national strategies involving the

government, the private (for-profit) sector, and civil society to reduce rural poverty can include:

✓ **Information gathering**

The rural poor face many different problems and are not a homogeneous group. Therefore, a sustained effort must be made to gather information about the particular problems they face so that they can be adequately addressed Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021).

✓ **Focus on building assets**

The government should assess what assets the poor need most to help them earn more. This could be agricultural land or other resources, access to credit, or improvements in health and education. Dependence on raw labour, without a focus on building other assets, is the single most important source of persistent poverty Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021).

✓ **The right to adequate land and water**

A broad-based land reform program including land titling, land redistribution, and fair and enforceable tenancy contracts is critical for reducing rural poverty. It can make small (marginal) landowners and tenants more efficient producers and raise their standards of living Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021).

✓ **Basic health care and literacy**

The rural poor need to build and strengthen their human capital so they can get out of poverty and contribute more to the economy and society. Basic health care immunization, provision of clean water, and family planning and education (literacy, schooling, and technical training) particularly for women and children are essential building blocks and should be accessible at reasonable cost Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021).

✓ **Local involvement**

The infrastructure and services associated with health and education can be funded and maintained best if the target groups are involved in making decisions about the design, implementation, monitoring, and accountability Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021).

✓ **Providing infrastructure**

The rural poor cannot make the best use of their resources, including human capital, if either the quantity or the quality of some of the key parts of the country's physical infrastructure (irrigation, transport, and communications) and support services (research and extension) is inadequate. The social and physical infrastructure and services can be funded and maintained best that is, they will be cost-effective and of reasonable quality—if the target groups are involved in designing, implementing, and monitoring them, as well as in ensuring accountability of the government officials responsible for them Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021). Targeted credit Informal and formal sources of credit often are too costly for, or unavailable to, the rural poor. Targeted public sector rural credit programs, especially if they are subsidized, benefit the non-poor far more than the poor. The poor want credit that is available on acceptable terms and when they need it. Recent experiments with community-based credit programs, in which the poor actively participate in the making of lending decisions that are subject to peer accountability, have been successful in reaching target groups at reasonable cost Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021).

✓ **Public works**

A large and increasing proportion of the rural poor depends on wage labour, because they have either no asset other than raw labour or very few assets: limited quantities of land and domestic animals. A flexible public works program can greatly help the near landless and the landless smooth out household consumption and avoid transient poverty. If it is used on a sustained basis, it can also strengthen the bargaining power of the poor in rural areas Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021).

2.5 Theoretical Framework

2.5.1 The theory of Economic, Political, and Social Distortions or Discrimination

To the structural theorist's poverty is due to the structure of the larger socioeconomic order Abdulai and Shirmshiry, (2014). Those who believe in this theory attribute the source of poverty to economic, political, and social system which cause people to

have limited opportunities and resources with which to achieve income and well-being Bradshaw, (2019) The same view is expressed by Samati et, al. (2012) who believe that larger economic and social structures is a cause of poverty. They argue that capitalism creates conditions that promote Journal of Poverty, Investment and Development www.iiste.org ISSN 2422-846X an International Peer-reviewed Journal DOI: 10.7176/JPID Vol.48, 2019 58 poverty, and that irrespective of individuals' effort; (hard work, skills and competencies); the structure of some economies, for instance the economy of United States of America ensures that millions of people are poor. In other words, a greater number of literatures suggest that the economic system is structured in such a way that the poor fall behind regardless of how competent they may be Bradshaw, (2019). The theory also asserts that within a market-based competitive economic system, unequal initial endowments of talents, skills and capital which determine productivity of an individual cause poverty Davis and Sanchez-Martinez (2014).

According to Davis and Moore (1945) and cited by Sameti, et, al.(2012) certain positions in society require special and at times unique talents, skills and knowledge. They further argue that conversion of one's talent into such special skills and knowledge requires a training period during which the individuals undergoing such training must sacrifice their time, money and other resources. People should therefore be motivated accordingly to sacrifice to undergo such training with reward such as higher wages and privileges, otherwise society will suffer. Hurst (2004) cited by Sameti, et, al. (2012) opined that the labour-market theories focus on income and earning disparities to explain the major causes of poverty. They point out that education and training programmes often fail to reduce inequality and for that matter poverty. Furthermore, it is argued that discrimination against minorities in the labour market works against the effective operation of the free market. The dual-market-theorists also hold the assertion that extensive alienation among workers suggests that the free market model does not work. Figart and Power (2002), and Blau and Kahn (2000) pointed out that certain features have been identified in the labour market that account for deviation from the general law of labour price determination. One important consideration is the influence of gender and race on labour price. Hurst (2004) documented variations in individual earnings and claimed that these differences are due to social factors such as gender and race. Alkire (2007) supported

that view when he noted that differences in human capital accounts partly for the differences in the earning. However, the differential earnings are due to some social factors such as gender and race.

There is a connection between labour wage and gender or race, and this is socially constructed. Social constructionist such as Fischer stated that inequality is the result of an intentional construct, created and maintained by social institutions and policies Sameti, et, al.(2012). Furthermore, certain demographic characteristics including race, gender, work disability, family size and structure, residence, and age are important factors that can increase or decrease the risk of poverty. Generally, poverty rates are higher among single parent household, women, minority groups, households with large number of children, and families Rank, (2004). With particular reference to rural poverty, Richardson and London (2007) posited that the relationship between poverty and structural inequities is not accidental or incidental but structural and causal. To solve the problem Richardson and London (2007) strongly suggested that the first thing to be done is to break these barriers to be followed by building rural economies.

However, Abdulai and Shamshiry(2014) have made it clear that fighting structural poverty seeks to only strengthen the capacity of the poor to cater for their livelihoods , but not to turn people into passive and permanent beneficiaries of assistance programmes. Abdulai and Shamshiry (2014) believe that the structural theory of poverty has its roots in the Marxist doctrine in which the argument that the existence of low-income class is the creation of the capitalist economic system, or the bourgeoisie, as a strategy for dominance. In assessing this perspective from Islamic perspective, it needs to be clarified that private ownership of property is permissible in Islam. However, such properties must be acquired genuinely. This calls for the interventions of governments largely to provide a level playing ground for the equitable and justifiable wealth acquisition and redistribution Abdulai and Shamshiry, (2014).

2.5.2 The theory of Geographical Disparities

This is poverty caused by geographical disparities. Attempts to theorise poverty along the line of geographical disparities led to the emergence of geography of poverty (Abdulai and Shamshiry, (2014). According to Journal of Poverty, Investment and

Development www.iiste.org ISSN 2422-846X an International Peer-reviewed Journal
DOI: 10.7176/JPID Vol.48, 2019 59 Bradshaw (2006), this cause of poverty represents rural poverty, ghetto poverty, urban disinvestment, southern poverty, third –world poverty, and others that exist separate from other theories. This theory of poverty calls attention to the fact that people, institutions, and cultures in certain areas lack the objective resources needed to generate well-being and income, and that they lack the power to claim redistribution.

According to Abdulai and Shamshiry (2014) the use of geographical disparities in poverty analysis presupposes the concentration of poverty in some particular areas, communities, localities within countries and among regions in the world. Some explanations given about the factors responsible for poverty include disinvestment, proximity to natural resources, density, diffusion of innovation and other factors. It has long since become a conventional belief that advantaged areas stand to grow more than disadvantaged areas even in periods of general economic growth. Solutions suggested to deal with poverty associated with geographical disparities favoured tackling the main factors that precipitate decline in depressed areas Abdulai and Shamshiry, (2014). Abdulai and Shamshiry(2014) opined that the proximity of poverty conditions creates widespread poverty.

The attraction of businesses and firms away from other locations to particular locations presupposes the likely impoverishment of the ‘other locations’. For example, low housing prices in such impoverished locations may attract more poor people, thereby leading to housing disinvestment by building owners. Bradshaw (2006) asserts that the fact that poverty is more intense in certain places than others is old, and explanations abound in the development literature about why some regions lack economic resources to compete. Some of the reasons he gave for the disparities in poverty include disinvestment, proximity to natural resources, density, diffusion of innovation, amongst others. According to Bradshaw, (2019), there are three perspectives of this theory. One theoretical perspective on spatial concentrations of poverty comes from economic agglomeration theory, the second from central place theory, and last but not the least involves selective out-migration.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Conceptualizing rural poverty is elusive and complex making it a difficult task to design poverty reduction strategies. Defining rural poverty is however, central to formulating appropriate policy interventions. The monetary approach of defining rural poverty using a poverty datum line is inadequate in rural areas which are not cash based economies and where a few people are employed. Conventional measures of absolute poverty in rural areas are problematic as they fail to take into account people's expectations, norms, values and customs in particular communities. The possession of assets, such as land, labour, livestock, human or social capital is indispensable in measuring poverty as they influence the capacities of individuals and households to withstand shocks.

The definition of rural poverty needs to be constructed on asset threshold than on income thresholds as poverty has diverse meanings in various societies. Rural community poverty is to a large extent measured by the socially perceived necessities of life, and the availability or lack of certain goods and services. Income-poverty, though important, is only one aspect of deprivation and it is a simplistic definition. Rural Poverty therefore refers to lack of physical necessities, assets and income; it interacts with other dimensions of deprivation such as physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness.

2.7 The Empirical Analysis of Poverty Dynamics

Since poverty reduction is not only at the core of development economics but also at the "heart" of many people in both rich and developing nations, the scientific discourse on poverty measurement has (or at least should have) the purpose of analyzing "real-world" poverty. Thus, the conceptual discussion of poverty is extended to empirical investigation, as was already briefly mentioned. Over the past ten years, the amount of micro-level data that is now available has increased dramatically, and information technology have advanced quickly to enable the storage and analysis of these data sets, substantially simplifying the empirical examination of poverty (Bardhan , 2005). Nonetheless, the practical implementation of several principles related to poverty - and this is particularly true for the analysis up till now.

2.8. Chapter Summary

The chapter's review of related literature was its main subject. Literature reviews included both theoretical and empirical research. The examination of the literature is crucial for developing the conceptual framework as well as for highlighting the areas of unmet need in the field. The research approach for the current study was then shaped by a review of the methodologies used in these investigations. The methodology for doing the research was the subject of the following chapter, which examined crucial elements such the research philosophy, research design, study population, sampling and data collecting, research validity and reliability, and the methodologies for research analysis and presentation.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The examination of the study's research technique was the chapter's main topic. It examined the study's guiding concepts, design, methodology, population, sampling, and data collection techniques, reliability and validity procedures, data analysis and presentation techniques, and ethical standards upheld throughout the investigation. The use of each methodology is justified, primarily the study's goals and also the examined literature. The chapter was organized according to Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill(2019).

3.2 Research Philosophy

Research Philosophy involves answering questions and the approach utilized is based on paradigms, philosophical assumptions, and distinct methods or procedures. Researchers' approaches are influenced by their worldviews which comprise their beliefs and philosophical assumptions about the nature of the world and how it can be understood. These ways of thinking about the world are known as research paradigms, and they inform the design and conduct of research projects. A paradigm constitutes a set of theories, assumptions, and ideas that contribute to one's worldview and approach to engaging with other people or things. It is the lens through which a researcher views the world and examines the methodological components of their research to make a decision on the methods to use for data collection and analysis. Research paradigms consist of four philosophical elements: axiology, ontology, epistemology, and methodology.

3.2.1 Research paradigm

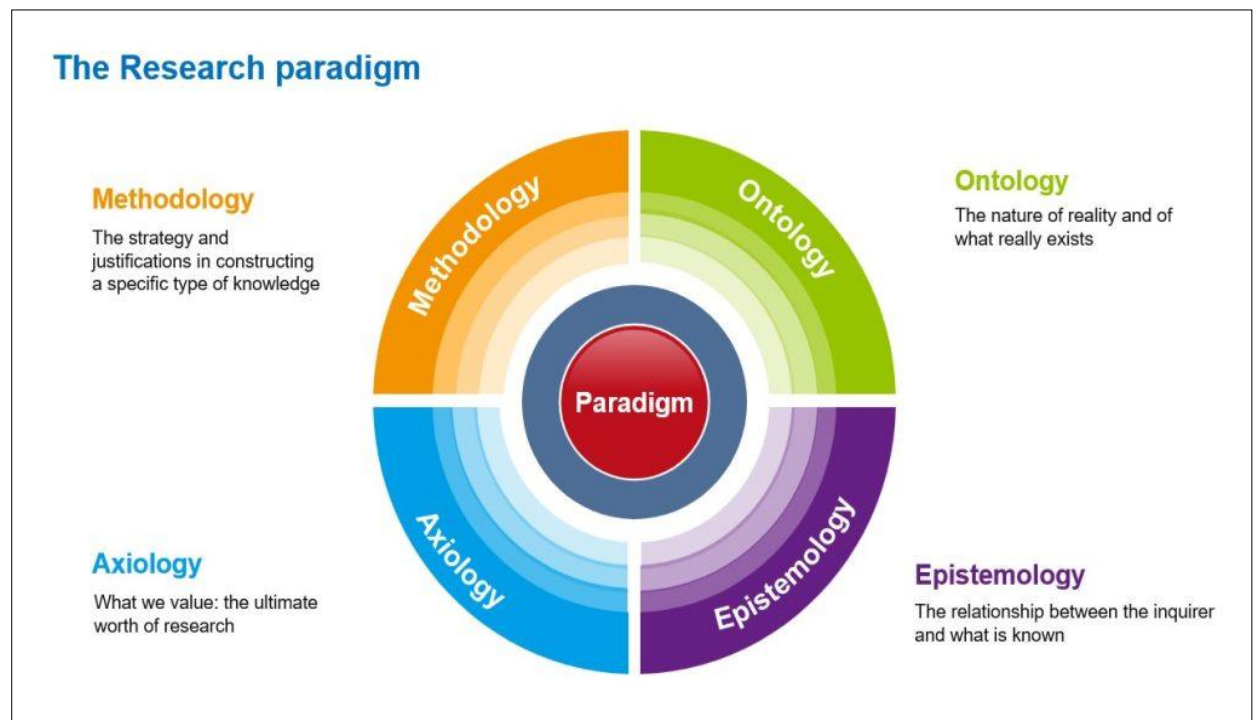


Figure 3.1 Research paradigm

3.3 Research approach

Constitute types of investigation through quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods approaches that afford specific direction for procedures in a research study (Creswell, 2014). Thus, research design construe an approach researcher conducted in doing research. According to Creswell (2014), research approaches comprises strategies and methods for research that extend the decisions from general assumptions to thorough methods of data gathering and reasoning. It comprises the joint of theoretical assumptions, strategies, and exact methods. There are three types of research approaches, which are quantitative, qualitative, and mixed method approach Creswell (2014).

3.3.1 Quantitative approach

It construes analysis of an idea by establishing narrow assumptions and use data gathering to support or controvert the assumptions. The data are obtained from measuring attitudes, and are analyzed using statistical procedures and assumptions testing; whereas qualitative approach is establishing the significance of a certain phenomenon from the participants' point of view, and analyzing it over time. The data

collection is obtained through observing participants behaviour during their engagement in activities; and mixed method approach requires research and data collection from both quantitative and qualitative approach that may require logical and theoretical bases Creswell,(2014).

3.3.2Qualitative approach

It comprises research strategy such as ethnography, grounded theory, narrative, phenomenological, and case study. Moreover, Creswell (2014) explains that Ethnography is the deep study of a cultural or social group in a natural setting sustainably; Grounded theory is a theory that is generated from data collection derived from communication grounded in the participants' point of view in a study; Narrative research observe on individuals' anecdotes whether formed in written or spoken, and the obtained information will be transformed into narrative chronology; Phenomenology is description of individuals' experiences about a certain activity; Case study construes a research that comprises a the profound analysis about a particular situation, occurrence, agenda, activity procedure or more.

3.3.3Mixed methods

This approach emphasizes the use of multiple methods and the importance of adapting research to specific contexts and goals. Researchers who use this approach are pragmatists and they believe that research should be practical and useful for addressing real-world problems. For example, a researcher using a pragmatic approach might conduct a mixed-methods study to evaluate intervention, using both quantitative measures of effectiveness and qualitative data to understand and patient experiences and preferences lives Faith Alele and Bunmi Malalau-Adul(2023).Mixed methods approach may be the right choice if your research process suggests that quantitative or qualitative data alone will not sufficiently answer your research question. There are several common reasons for using mixed methods research. Qualitative research usually has a smaller sample size, and thus is not generalizable. In mixed methods research, this comparative weakness is mitigated by the comparative strength of "large N," externally valid quantitative research. Mixing methods allows you to put findings in context and add richer detail to your conclusions. Using qualitative data to illustrate quantitative findings can help "put meat on the bones" of your analysis. Using different methods to collect data on the

same subject can make your results more credible. If the qualitative and quantitative data converge, this strengthens the validity of your conclusions. This process is called triangulation (Tegan George (2021)). Based on the above explanations, and given the Pragmatism philosophy approach the research opted for the mixed methods research design, mixing qualitative and quantitative research designs. This mix is adopted as it can support the use of both quantitative and qualitative data, and allows the researcher to be able to explore the nature of causes effects and eradication of poverty in Zvimba Rural District.

3.4 Research design

3.4.1 Experimental studies

They are intended to test cause-effect relationships (hypotheses) in a tightly controlled setting by separating the cause from the effect in time, administering the cause to one group of subjects (the “treatment group”) but not to another group (“control group”), and observing how the mean effects vary between subjects in these two groups. For instance, if we design a laboratory experiment to test the efficacy of a new drug in treating a certain ailment, we can get a random sample of people afflicted with that ailment, randomly assign them to one of two groups (treatment and control groups), administer the drug to subjects in the treatment group, but only give a placebo (e.g., a sugar pill with no medicinal value). More complex designs may include multiple treatment groups, such as low versus high dosage of the drug, multiple treatments, such as combining drug administration with dietary interventions (Bhattacharjee (2022)).

In a true experimental design, subjects must be randomly assigned between each group. If random assignment is not followed, then the design becomes quasi-experimental. Experiments can be conducted in an artificial or laboratory setting such as at a university (laboratory experiments) or in field settings such as in an organization where the phenomenon of interest is (field experiments). Laboratory experiments allow the researcher to isolate the variables of interest and control for extraneous variables, which may not be possible in field experiments. Hence, inferences drawn from laboratory experiments tend to be stronger in internal validity,

but those from field experiments tend to be stronger in external validity. Experimental data is analyzed using quantitative statistical techniques.

The primary strength of the experimental design is its strong internal validity due to its ability to isolate, control, and intensively examine a small number of variables, while its primary weakness is limited external generalizability since real life is often more complex (i.e., involve more extraneous variables) than contrived lab settings. Furthermore, if the research does not identify ex ante relevant extraneous variables and control for such variables, such lack of controls may hurt internal validity and may lead to spurious correlations (Anol Bhattacharjee (2022)).

3.4.2 Field surveys are non-experimental designs

They do not control for or manipulate independent variables or treatments, but measure these variables and test their effects using statistical methods. Field surveys capture snapshots of practices, beliefs, or situations from a random sample of subjects in field settings through a survey questionnaire or less frequently, through a structured interview Anol Bhattacharjee (2022).

3.4.3 Cross-sectional field surveys

The independent and dependent variables are measured at the same point in time (e.g., using a single questionnaire), while in longitudinal field surveys, dependent variables are measured at a later point in time than the independent variables. The strengths of field surveys are their external validity (since data is collected in field settings), their ability to capture and control variables, and their ability to study a problem from multiple perspectives or using multiple theories. However, because of their non-temporal nature, internal validity (cause-effect relationships) are difficult to infer, and surveys may be subject to respondent biases (subjects may provide a “socially desirable” response rather than their true response) which further hurts internal validity Anol Bhattacharjee (2022).

3.4.4 Secondary data analysis

It is an analysis of data that has previously been collected and tabulated by other sources. Such data may include data from government agencies such as employment statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Labour Services or development statistics by

country from the United Nations Development Program, data collected by other researchers (often used in meta-analytic studies), or publicly available third-party data, such as financial data from stock markets or real-time auction data from eBay. This most other research designs where collecting primary data for research is part of the researcher's job. Secondary data analysis may be an effective means of research where primary data collection is too costly or infeasible, and secondary data is available at a level of analysis suitable for answering the researcher's questions. The limitations of this design are that the data might not have been collected in a systematic or scientific manner and hence unsuitable for scientific research, since the data was collected for a presumably different purpose, they may not adequately address the research questions of interest to the researcher, and interval validity is problematic if the temporal precedence between cause and effect is unclear Bhattacharjee (2022).

3.4.5 Case research is an in-depth investigation

A case study is a thorough and methodical examination of a single person, community, group, or unit with the goal of comprehending and extrapolating across multiple units. It entails a thorough analysis of a single example or phenomena, with an emphasis on comprehending the particular instance rather than extrapolating the conclusions to a larger population. Case study research is distinguished by its comprehensive viewpoint, which employs a variety of data collection techniques to produce a deep grasp of the topic. Compared to utilizing a single form of data, this method of inquiry gives researchers the opportunity to investigate intricate events in their natural environment and yield a deeper understanding Cultural landscapes can be studied through case studies, which facilitates the exchange of information and expertise in recognizing and preserving cultural resources.

3.4.6 Focus group research

In this kind of research, a small group of participants—usually six to ten people—are brought in to a single place and asked to talk about an interesting phenomenon for one to two hours. A skilled facilitator moderates and leads the discussion; she establishes the agenda, asks the first questions of the group, ensures that all opinions and experiences are represented, and works to develop a comprehensive understanding of the problem situation from the comments and experiences of the participants. Because

there are no controls, it is impossible to prove internal validity, and the small sample size may prevent the findings from being applied in other contexts.

3.4.7 Action research

The underlying premise of this approach is that the only way to comprehend complex social phenomena is to propose interventions, or "actions," and observe the effects of those actions on the phenomena. In response to real-world problems like operational bottlenecks or diminishing profitability, the researcher uses this method to initiate new technologies or organizational procedures by acting as an organizational member or consultant within a social setting, such as an organization. Theoretically, the researcher can explain why and how the selected course of action might bring about the desired change, which helps the researcher make judgments. When the researcher completes that task, they observe the results and make any necessary adjustments.

3.5 Sampling procedure

3.5.1 Research Population

Zvimba district is the subject of this investigation. According to the most recent census conducted in 2022, there are 348,000 people living in the Zvimba District. Of these, 50.2 percent are men and the remaining 49.8 percent are women. Zvimba Rural District, which houses 17.5% of Mashonaland West's total population, is the second-largest in terms of population after Hurungwe.

3.5.2 Target population

The population that the intervention is intended to study and take conclusions from is known as the target population. A target population, also referred to as a target audience, is a group of people with particular characteristics that may be effectively defined to distinguish them from the general population. The target population aims to comprehend and assess their preferences and behaviours to promote a particular good or service or to research a specific feature that frequently manifests itself in their behaviour, such as behaviour patterns Sena Akman (2023). The target population comprised of heads of government departments and Zvimba Rural District Council AND related group support services and NGOS were considered appropriate in terms of convenience in sampling and data collection and further, targeting of all

constituencies in Zvimba Rural District. The research focuses on Zvimba Rural district the current population of Zvimba Rural District is 348000 according to the last census of 2022 of this population 50.2 per cent are male while females constitute the remaining 49.8 per cent. By population size, Zvimba Rural District is the second largest in Mashonaland West after Hurungwe and has 17.5 per cent of the total provincial population.

3.5.2 Mashonaland West Province

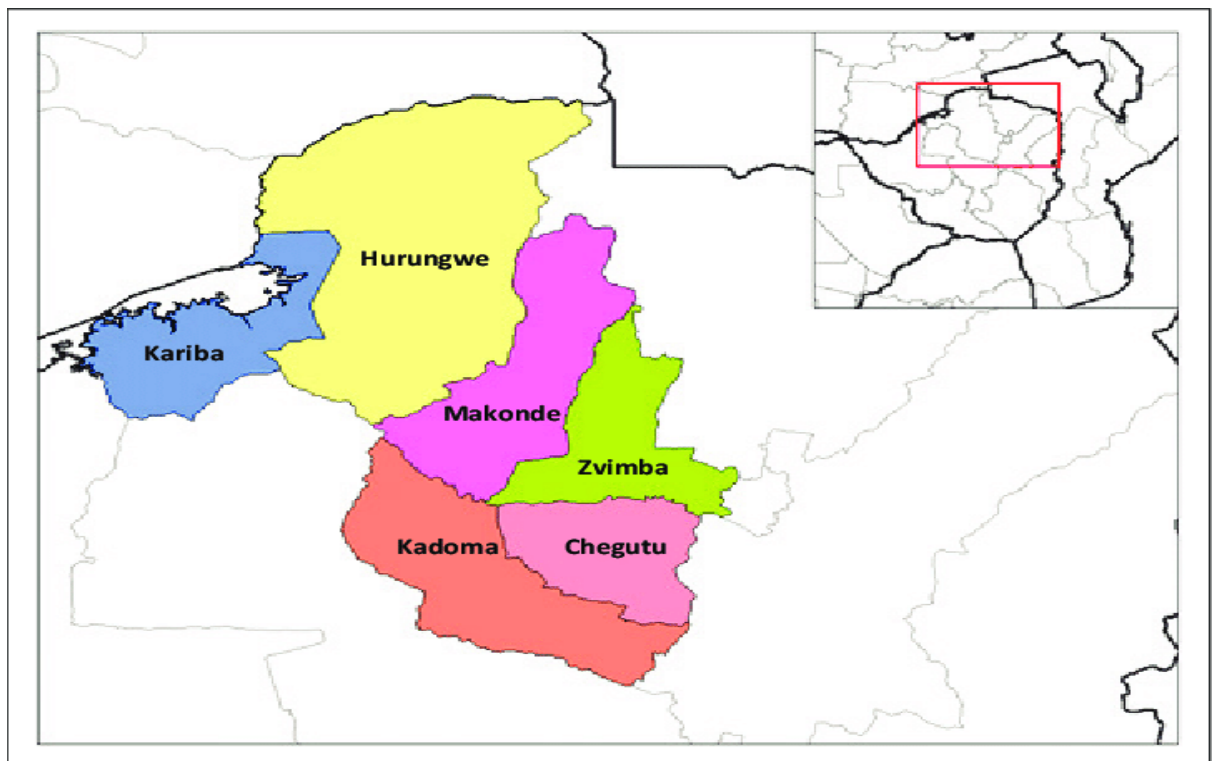


Figure 3.2: Mashonaland West Province Map

3.5.3 Zvimba district population distribution

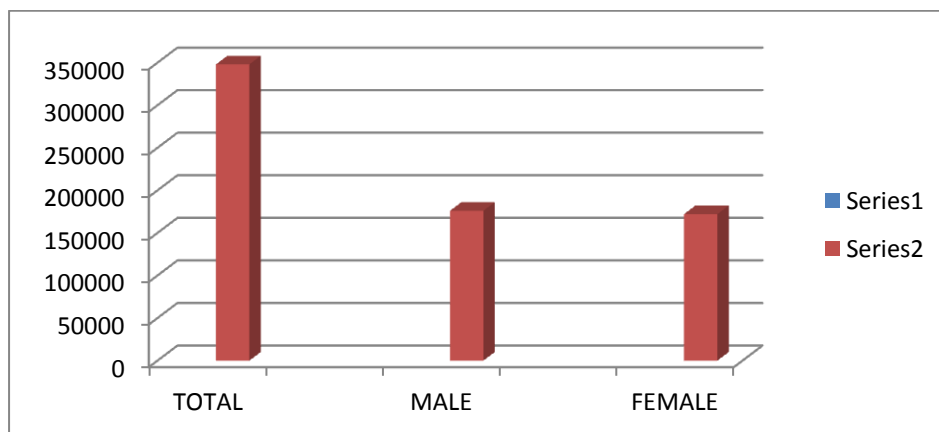


Figure 3.3 Sampling frame

3.5.4 Zvimba district population distribution

The sampling frame, a portion of the target population, is a reference for researchers as they decide on and choose the proper sample. It describes the list of people, homes, and other things that researchers have access to or can utilize to select a sample from. The group of individuals or items the researchers want to apply their study results generally is known as the target population Sena Akman (2023). A sampling frame is a researcher's list or device to specify the population of interest Noor, (2017). It is a group of components that a researcher can use to select a sample from the population. It is because of limited resources and accessibility that prohibited the researcher from collecting data from all target population segments. The researcher considered the Government Departments located in Murombedzi which is the administrative centre of the District.

3.5.5 Sample size

Sample size is a research term used for defining the number of individuals included in a research study to represent a population. The sample size references the total number of respondents included in a study, and the number is often broken down into sub-groups by demographics such as age, gender, and location so that the total sample achieves represents the entire population. Determining the appropriate sample size is one of the most important factors in statistical analysis. If the sample size is too small, it will not yield valid results or adequately represent the realities of the population being studied. On the other hand, while larger sample sizes yield smaller margins of error and are more representative, a sample size that is too large may significantly increase the cost and time taken to conduct the research (Franklin and Kibuacha, 2021).

The research consisted of 2 samples, first sample will consist of 16 respondent made up of heads of departments in the District and second respondent consisting of 4 respondents from Constituencies Councilor, Zvimba East 1, Zvimba North 1, Zvimba West 1 and Zvimba South 1. The researcher employed qualitative means of sampling, specifically purposive sampling and Stratified. The researcher first of all employed purposive sampling in order to purposefully choose the head of government departments in Zvimba Rural District who are believed to have knowledge in causes

,effects and ways of eradicating poverty in the district .Stratified sampling technique was used to cutter for the profiles in the district by local leaders divided into Zvimba North ,Zvimba East ,Zvimba South, Zvimba West.

3.5.7 Sampling techniques

There are several different sampling techniques available, and they can be subdivided into two groups: probability sampling and non-probability sampling. In probability (random) sampling, you start with a complete sampling frame of all eligible individuals from which you select your sample. In this way, all eligible individuals have a chance of being chosen for the sample, and you will be more able to generalise the results from your study. Probability sampling methods tend to be more time-consuming and expensive than non-probability sampling. In non-probability (non-random) sampling, you do not start with a complete sampling frame, so some individuals have no chance of being selected. Consequently, you cannot estimate the effect of sampling error and there is a significant risk of ending up with a non-representative sample which produces non-generalisable results. However, non-probability sampling methods tend to be cheaper and more convenient, and they are useful for exploratory research and hypothesis generation Saran Shantikumar (2018).

3.5.7.1 Probability sampling

a) Simple random sampling

In this case participants are chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance, or probability, of being selected. One way of obtaining a random sample is to give each individual in a population a number, and then use a table of random numbers to decide which individuals to include.¹ For example, if you have a sampling frame of 1000 individuals, labelled 0 to 999, use groups of three digits from the random number table to pick your sample. So, if the first three numbers from the random number table were 094, select the individual labelled “94”, and so on .As with all probability sampling methods, simple random sampling allows the sampling error to be calculated and reduces selection bias. A specific advantage is that it is the most straightforward method of probability sampling. A disadvantage of simple random sampling is that you may not select enough individuals with your characteristic of interest, especially if that characteristic

is uncommon. It may also be difficult to define a complete sampling frame and inconvenient to contact them, especially if different forms of contact are required (email, phone, post) and your sample units are scattered over a wide geographical area Saran Shantikumar (2018).

b) Systematic sampling

Individuals are selected at regular intervals from the sampling frame. The intervals are chosen to ensure an adequate sample size. If you need a sample size n from a population of size x , you should select every x/n^{th} individual for the sample. For example, if you wanted a sample size of 100 from a population of 1000, select every $1000/100 = 10^{\text{th}}$ member of the sampling frame. Systematic sampling is often more convenient than simple random sampling, and it is easy to administer. However, it may also lead to bias, for example if there are underlying patterns in the order of the individuals in the sampling frame, such that the sampling technique coincides with the periodicity of the underlying pattern. As a hypothetical example, if a group of students were being sampled to gain their opinions on college facilities, but the Student Record Department's central list of all students was arranged such that the sex of students alternated between male and female, choosing an even interval (e.g. every 20th student) would result in a sample of all males or all females. Whilst in this example the bias is obvious and should be easily corrected, this may not always be the case Saran Shantikumar (2018).

c) Stratified sampling

In this method, the population is first divided into subgroups (or strata) who all share a similar characteristic. It is used when we might reasonably expect the measurement of interest to vary between the different subgroups, and we want to ensure representation from all the subgroups. For example, in a study of stroke outcomes, we may stratify the population by sex, to ensure equal representation of men and women. The study sample is then obtained by taking equal sample sizes from each stratum. In stratified sampling, it may also be appropriate to choose non-equal sample sizes from each stratum. For example, in a study of the health outcomes of nursing staff in a county, if there are three hospitals each with different numbers of nursing staff (hospital A has 500 nurses, hospital B has 1000 and hospital C has 2000), then it would be appropriate to choose the sample numbers from each

hospital proportionally (e.g. 10 from hospital A, 20 from hospital B and 40 from hospital C). This ensures a more realistic and accurate estimation of the health outcomes of nurses across the county, whereas simple random sampling would over-represent nurses from hospitals A and B. The fact that the sample was stratified should be noted at the analysis stage. Stratified sampling improves the accuracy and representativeness of the results by reducing sampling bias. However, it requires knowledge of the appropriate characteristics of the sampling frame (the details of which are not always available), and it can be difficult to decide which characteristic(s) to stratify by. Saran Shantikumar (2018).

d) Clustered sampling

In a clustered sample, subgroups of the population are used as the sampling unit, rather than individuals. The population is divided into subgroups, known as clusters, which are randomly selected to be included in the study. Clusters are usually already defined, for example individual GP practices or towns could be identified as clusters. In single-stage cluster sampling, all members of the chosen clusters are then included in the study. In two-stage cluster sampling, a selection of individuals from each cluster is then randomly selected for inclusion.. The General Household survey, which is undertaken annually in England, is a good example of a (one-stage) cluster sample. All members of the selected households (clusters) are included in the survey.

e) Cluster sampling

Can be more efficient than simple random sampling, especially where a study takes place over a wide geographical region. For instance, it is easier to contact lots of individuals in a few geographical areas than a few individuals in many different geographical areas. Disadvantages include an increased risk of bias, if the chosen clusters are not representative of the population, resulting in an increased sampling error Saran Shantikumar (2018)

3.5.7.2 Non-probability sampling

It is defined as a sampling technique in which the researcher selects samples based on the subjective judgment of the researcher rather than random selection. It is a less stringent method. This sampling method depends heavily on the expertise of the

researchers. It is carried out by observation, and researchers use it widely for qualitative research.

a) Convenience sampling

Non-probability sampling technique samples are selected from the population, because they are conveniently available to the researcher. Researchers choose these samples just because they are easy to recruit, and the researcher did not consider selecting a sample that represents the entire population. Ideally, in research, it is good to test a sample that represents the population. But, in some research, the population is too large to examine and consider the entire population. It is one of the reasons why researchers rely on convenience sampling, which is the most common non-probability sampling method, because of its speed, cost-effectiveness, and ease of availability of the sample.

b) Consecutive sampling

This non-probability sampling method is very similar to convenience sampling, with a slight variation. Here, the researcher picks a single person or a group of a sample, conducts research over a period, analyzes the results, and then moves on to another subject or group if needed. Consecutive sampling technique gives the researcher a chance to work with many topics and fine-tune his/her research by collecting results that have vital insights.

c) Quota sampling

Hypothetically consider, a researcher wants to study the career goals of male and female employees in an organization. There are 500 employees in the organization, also known as the population. To understand better about a population, the researcher will need only a sample, not the entire population. Further, the researcher is interested in particular strata within the population. Here is where quota sampling helps in dividing the population into strata or groups.

d) Judgmental or Purposive sampling

In the judgmental sampling method, researchers select the samples based purely on the researcher's knowledge and credibility. In other words, researchers choose only those people who they deem fit to participate in the research study. Judgmental

or purposive sampling is not a scientific method of sampling, and the downside to this sampling technique is that the preconceived notions of a researcher can influence the results. Thus, this research technique involves a high amount of ambiguity.

e) Snowball sampling

Snowball sampling helps researchers find a sample when they are difficult to locate. Researchers use this technique when the sample size is small and not easily available. This sampling system works like the referral program. Once the researchers find suitable subjects, he asks them for assistance to seek similar subjects to form a considerably good size sample.

3.5.7.3 Chosen strategy

The researcher employed qualitative means of sampling, specifically purposive sampling and Stratified. The researcher first of all employed purposive sampling in order to purposefully choose the head of government departments in Zvimba Rural District who are believed to have knowledge in causes, effects and ways of eradicating poverty in the district. Stratified sampling technique was used to cut for the profiles in the district by local leaders divided into Zvimba North, Zvimba East, Zvimba South, Zvimba West. De Valk (2015) is of the view that a sampling procedure is coming up with a sample size through the process of selecting a representative segment. To this end, the researcher used a mixed method of combining both the probability and non-probability convenience sampling techniques in sampling procedures come up with a representative segment of the study. The researcher visited the target head of departments in Zvimba District and then targets the selected local leaders in Zvimba North, Zvimba East, Zvimba South, Zvimba West). As for the local leaders, the researcher chose those available and willing to participate during the data collection days for the interviews. Thus, the researcher considered volunteers to participate, from the targeted local leaders, except for the heads of departments. The Stratified sampling technique was then used to select the questionnaire respondents.

3.6 .1 Types of data collection method in research

The data collection method you select will depend on the type of research questions you're looking to ask, the type of data you need and the resources and time available

to you. The main data collection methods can be categorised into primary methods of data collection and secondary methods of data collection.

3.6.2 Primary data collection methods

Primary data is what is generated from the first-hand experience of the researcher themselves rather than data they've sourced from the past. The data gathered under primary data collection methods is also very specific to the researcher's motive and what they're trying to achieve. Primary data collection methods can be divided into two main categories quantitative and qualitative research.

3.6.3 Data collection methods in quantitative research

Under this method statistical analysis tools such as online surveys are typically used to enable researchers to quantify results, in order that they can be compared across different populations or over different time periods. This can then allow researchers to make longer term forecasts.

3.6.3.1 Surveys

These are ideal for this type of study, as they allow researchers to quickly reach out to any audience size, irrespective of where they may be located. And thanks to a wide range of survey question types, they help researchers mix up the format of their questions, to help to keep respondents engaged and maximise their likelihood of them completing that survey. Most providers will also offer customisable survey templates to help customers save time and effort during the survey creation process. Most will also offer a wide range of survey distribution options too, so their customers can reach out to their respondents on the channels that they feel most comfortable with. Survey software typically comes with a range of reporting and analysis tools too, while the provision of in-app dashboards helps their customers to manage and keep track of their survey projects' including their ongoing response and completion rates. However, as with any research approach, there can be some advantages and limitations, so it's good know how this applies to data collection in qualitative research, before you decide to run with this method for your next project.

3.6.4 Data collection methods in qualitative research

While surveys can still be useful for data collection in qualitative research if they're created with open-ended questions, this research method tends to employ tools such as observation, interviews and focus groups. This is because unlike with the quantitative approach, which is focused on collecting precise facts, measurements or figures, those adopting the qualitative approach are more interested in gaining an insight into people's feelings, motivations and beliefs on particular issues.

3.6.4.1 Observation

By watching people, whether overtly or covertly, this technique allows researchers to see how people behave in particular situations and therefore build a better picture of their beliefs? It's a pretty immersive approach, as it relies on many of the researchers' senses including sight, hearing and smell to collect data on those being studied.

3.6.4.2 Interviews

With this approach interviewers typically use structured, semi-structured or unstructured interviews to glean feedback from respondents. Then depending on the level of pre-planning and structure that has gone into the questions, the interview may rely quite heavily on the skills of the interviewer to be able to ask off the cuff questions, if they hear anything interesting, that they want to delve deeper with. The aim of interviews is to get a better idea of why people feel the way they do and the motivations behind their answers.

3.6.4.3 Focus Groups

Typically comprising small groups of around 8-10 people, the use of focus groups allow qualitative researchers to discuss common areas of a problem. Each individual will offer their insight on the issues concerned, with a group moderator regulating the discussion. At the end of the discussion, the group will reach a consensus Philip Cleave (2023) a tool used to gather data is referred to as a research instrument. Focus groups, interview manuals, and questionnaires are some of these resources. The interview guide served as a supplementary data collecting tool in addition to the questionnaire, which served as the primary data collection tool.

3.6.4.2 Questionnaire

It is a tool used mostly in normative surveys for the collecting of data Harkiolakis,(2020). This is a carefully crafted form or document that has a series of questions that are intended to elicit replies from respondents or research informants in order to gather data.

3.6.4.3 Closed-ended questions

They are typically used to collect quantitative data, however, open-ended questions can be used to acquire qualitative data. A limitation of a questionnaire is that it cannot pick up non-verbal signs .According to Bartunek, Li, and Easterby-Smith (2019), an interview is a conversation between the interviewer (the one asking the questions) and the interviewee (the person being questioned). A list of questions or topics that the interviewer intends to cover throughout the interview is known as an interview guide. This can record non-verbal cues and is primarily used to gather qualitative data.

3.6.4.4 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Questionnaires can be thought of as a kind of written interview. They can be carried out face to face, by telephone, computer, or post. Data can be collected relatively quickly because the researcher would not need to be present when completing the questionnaires. This is useful for large populations when interviews would be impractical. However, a problem with questionnaires is that respondents may lie due to social desirability. Most people want to present a positive image of them, and may lie or bend the truth to look good, e.g., pupils exaggerate revision duration. Questionnaires can effectively measure the behaviour, attitudes, preferences, opinions, and intentions of relatively large subjects more cheaply and quickly than other methods. Often, a questionnaire uses both open and closed questions to collect data. This is beneficial as it means both quantitative and qualitative data can be obtained. Saul Mcleod,(2023).

3.6.4.5 Interview Guide

In this qualitative study, the interview guide served as a supplemental instrument for data gathering. Because interviews in phenomenological research are reflective, it is

possible to investigate and probe participants' descriptions through reflection, clarification, requests for examples, descriptions, and listening techniques. Online and in-person interviews were both used. The interview was utilized to identify the interviewee's experience's context, shape, and opportunity for reflection on its significance (Bouma and Atkinson, 2016). The researcher came up with written instructions for the interviews in the form of a list of questions that defined the important terms. Semi-structured interviews are used in the study to get data from the respondents. Semi-structured questionnaires were favoured since they allowed the researcher to elicit additional information from the respondents based on how they would be answering. Instead of utilizing other instruments like questionnaires, which cannot assist in-depth information solicitation due to rigidity and presumably shallowness, the researcher employed interviews as qualitative in-depth interviews with heads of department in Zvimba District. The interviews will take place both in-person and online. Zoom was preferred over Google Meet and Microsoft Teams because it provides the capacity to record online meetings. For use in the analysis stage, the key points and nonverbal cues were written down or recorded.

3.6.5 Justification for using both questionnaires and interview guide

With questionnaires, participants are asked to answer a series of preset questions as part of an organized data collection process. They were employed because the researcher wanted to swiftly and effectively collect data from a large number of people. Various formats, including paper-based or online, as well as self-administered or researcher-administered questionnaires were used. However, its biggest drawback was the inability to record more in-depth qualitative information, like clarifications or non-verbal signs. The guide who was being questioned then refuted this. Conversely, interviews were a more adaptable approach of gathering data that involved asking people open-ended questions. Interviews provided rich information on the experiences, attitudes, and perspectives of participants and allowed for a more thorough study of the research issue. In-person, telephone, and video conferencing interviews were all done. Thus, there were various advantages to using both a questionnaire and an interview guide in one research project. First of all, it made it possible to triangulate data, which refers to the process of gathering the same data from various sources in order to increase the validity and trustworthiness of the

results. Second, by combining quantitative data from surveys with qualitative data from interviews, it enabled a more thorough knowledge of the research issue. This might assist in addressing research queries that call for both kinds of data. And finally, it gave data collection freedom.

3.6.6 Instruments Piloting

Prior to executing the final data gathering process, the study conducted a small-scale study to evaluate and improve the methods and the tools. The researcher preferred this location because it was easily accessible since it is near Harare where the researcher resides and also it would remove bias on the results since the branch was not part of the research sample. The pilot study involved this procedure. The interview guide and questionnaire were tested by the researcher to ensure that they functioned as planned. The researcher made sure the instrument was valid in order to achieve that. The use of the literature and aims to direct the selection of questions to ask helped to ensure face validity. The pilot research assisted in determining if the information provided by respondents to a given question is consistent with the types of responses the question is looking for. If not, these queries were improved until the type of data gathered through a given query was consistent with the nature of possibilities under each query.

3.7 Data Presentation and Analysis

According to Collis and Hussey (2019), content analysis focuses on the systematic categorization of data to identify the major categories and issues present in it. The search for and creation of themes from the dataset are the main goals of thematic analysis. The researcher used thematic analysis to examine the data Poole & Poole, (2021). According to Collis and Hussey (2019), thematic analysis is a versatile technique that may be applied to a number of qualitative methodologies. Additionally, thematic analysis is a technique that may be used in a variety of theoretical contexts and is independent of any theory or epistemology Cooper and Schindler, (2017). A technique for locating, analysing, and reporting themes is thematic analysis. In essence, it's a technique for finding data repetitions. Thematic analysis, on the other hand, goes farther to pinpoint and explain specifics of the research topics Cooper and Schindler, (2017). Thus, it was determined that this was the best strategy for analysing the study's qualitative data. The results were represented visually using tables and text. The quantitative data from the questionnaire was to be presented in tables.

3.7.1 Research Methodology Limitations

The research methodology was mainly qualitative, which lacked serious triangulation as most of the questions are qualitative. This made the generalise ability of the findings on all District Heads questionable. To try and overcome the limitation, the researcher increased the sample size. A large sample was appropriate as the study also involved the use of questionnaires. The researcher is currently a resident of Zvimba Rural District, and as a result, the researcher is known by other respondents, which may result in such respondents giving false information on the basis that they may not want their true feelings to be known, regarding the their performance in poverty eradication has been affected. Nevertheless, assured the subjects that their submissions would be kept private as confidential, and that no one would be able to link any findings to any respondent, as they would remain anonymous. Further, they were assured that their submissions would only be used for academic purposes, and then destroyed after data analysis.

3.7.2 Recommendations for improvement

The study recommends mixing qualitative methodologies with quantitative methodologies in order to enhance data triangulation, by including more of closed questions. The weakness of each of the two methodologies can be countered by the adoption of the other. Further, the use of research assistants is also recommended where the researcher might feel that due to the circumstances, their participation in data collection may influence the responses given by the researcher. As a result, the use of research assistants may allow the respondents to feel free to give their respondents, and also to improve the ability to collect data from a larger sample at one goal.

3.8 Ethical considerations

Study ethics are the acceptability or suitability of the researcher's behaviour with respect to the rights of the respondents and other study subjects, according to Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2019). Before taking part in the study, each participant was told of its purpose, and before to the interviews, their verbal agreement was obtained. This was accomplished by having participants sign consent papers .which the researcher produced in order to protect the privacy of all the data.

The informed consent form makes the method to be followed for taking part in the study very clear. The participants' participation in the study was voluntary, and they were informed (verbally and in writing) that they might stop at any time with no negative consequences. The participants were given the opportunity to ask questions to clarify the procedure before the researcher collected the data, and once they were satisfied, they signed the consent forms indicating their agreement to participate in the study. The researcher first explained the purpose of the study and the length of the interview.

Anonymity could not be fully safeguarded because some of the interviews had to be conducted face-to-face, but in the final dissertation report, participants' rights and identities will be protected by using pseudonyms. Therefore, numbers were then be used to protect the names of the participants. Permission to conduct the study in Zvimba District requested from the BUSE University and permission from the District Coordinator to interview various head of departments housed in the , to enable participants to ascertain the genuineness of the research before they can participate. Furthermore, no participant was given any neither financial nor non-financial benefit for participating, but they were thanked verbally for participating.

3.9 Trust worthiness and Truthfulness

Trustworthiness or rigor of a study refers to the degree of confidence in data, interpretation, and methods used to ensure the quality of a study Pilot & Beck, (2014). In each study, researchers should establish the protocols and procedures necessary for a study to be considered worthy of consideration by readers Amankwaa, (2016). Although most experts agree trustworthiness is necessary, debates have been waged in the literature as to what constitutes trustworthiness Leung, (2015). Criteria outlined by Lincoln and Guba (1985) are accepted by many qualitative researchers and will be the focus of this column. These criteria include credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability; they later added authenticity Guba & Lincoln, (1994). Each of these criteria and the typically used procedures will be outlined. Not all procedures are used in each study.

3.9.1Credibility

Credibility of the study, or the confidence in the truth of the study and therefore the findings, is the most important criterion Polit & Beck, (2014). This concept is analogous to internal validity in quantitative research.

3.9.2Conformability

Conformability is the neutrality or the degree findings are consistent and could be repeated. This is analogous to objectivity in quantitative research Polit & Beck, (2014). Methods include maintenance of an audit trail of analysis and methodological memos of log. Qualitative researchers keep detailed notes of all their decisions and their analysis as it progresses. In some studies, these notes are reviewed by a colleague; in other studies, they may be discussed in peer-debriefing sessions with a respected qualitative researcher. These discussions prevent biases from only one person's perspective on the research. In addition, depending on the study, the researcher may conduct member-checking with study participants or similar individuals. For example, Nickasch and colleagues (2016) presented their findings at a national research conference and received feedback indicating the presented issues were similar for other nurses.

3.9.3Transferability

The nature of transferability, the extent to which findings are useful to persons in other settings, is different from other aspects of research in that readers actually determine how applicable the findings are to their situations Polit & Beck,(2014). Although this is considered analogous to generalization in quantitative research, it is different from statistical generalization. Qualitative researchers focus on the informants and their story without saying this is everyone's story. Researchers support the study's transferability with a rich, detailed description of the context, location, and people studied, and by being transparent about analysis and trustworthiness. Researchers need to provide a vivid picture that will inform and resonant with readers Amankwaa, (2016).

3.9.4Authenticity

Authenticity is the extent to which researchers fairly and completely show a range of different realities and realistically convey participants' lives Polit & Beck, (2014).

Selection of appropriate people for the study sample and provision of a rich, detailed description are ways the researchers address this criterion Schou, Hostrup, Lyngso, Larsen, & Poulsen, (2011). No analogy to authenticity exists in quantitative research; this area represents the advantage of qualitative research to portray fully the deep meaning of a phenomenon to increase readers' understanding.

3.9.5 Other Issues

The above criteria are mainstays of qualitative trustworthiness, but additional considerations exist as well. The ethical implications of a study also affect its integrity and usefulness. Recruiting procedures are important in obtaining a group of people who can articulate their experiences. Conduct of data analysis is another important issue that can affect trustworthiness. These items may be described in different sections of the research report, but they are important to review when reading and critiquing an article. In addition, the procedures used for trustworthiness must fit the research design. Trustworthiness procedures and protocols used in a phenomenological study may be similar but not identical to grounded theory, ethnography, or qualitative descriptive studies Cope, (2014). In this brief overview of trustworthiness, all procedures could not be discussed in detail. Readers are referred to the references or a qualitative research text if further information is needed. Trustworthiness or rigor is crucial to the confidence readers have in the findings of any study, so this is an area readers should examine when reading a research report.

3.10 Chapter summary

The chapter provided appropriate research techniques and protocols for the researcher to use. There have been descriptions and explanations of the research philosophy, approach, strategy, design, study population, sampling techniques, data collection techniques, data collection instruments, data analysis, and ethical considerations that will be used to collect data. A glimpse of the methods for data display and analysis was provided in the chapter in the previous parts. The data analysis was reported in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on presenting, analyzing and discussing the findings from the questionnaires and interviews administered to personnel in Zvimba rural District council and the local leadership. The data collected related to coming up with working model towards eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The data was analyzed with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 21) and Microsoft excel. Data collected from interviews was analyzed through content analysis. Tables, themes, figures, graphs, cumulative tables and frequencies were used in the presenting the data.

4.1 Demographic Information

4.1.1 Response rate

Category	Type of instrument administered	Number of instruments administered	Number of instruments returned	Response rate (%)
Councilors	Interview	4	4	100
District heads	Questionnaire	16	16	100
Total		20	20	100

Table 4.1: Response rate

Source: Primary data, (2023)

As per Table 4.1 the response rate from the study participants who were able to fill in the questionnaires administered to them and returns them as well as hold interviews with the researcher. 16 questionnaires were administered to district heads in Zvimba and all 16 were successfully filled and returning representing a 100% response rate on the questionnaires administered to district heads in Zvimba. 4 interviews were

scheduled with local councillors and all 4 were successfully held representing a 100% response rate from interviews. On overall the study response rate was 100% which was very high. (Arker, 2019) postulates that conclusions can be drawn from a study if its response rate is more than 50%. Hence with a response rate of 100% the researcher can make reliable and meaningful conclusions. The high response rate may be attributed to the persistent follow up by the researcher and also that the area under study was of interest to the study participants.

4.1.2 Gender of respondents

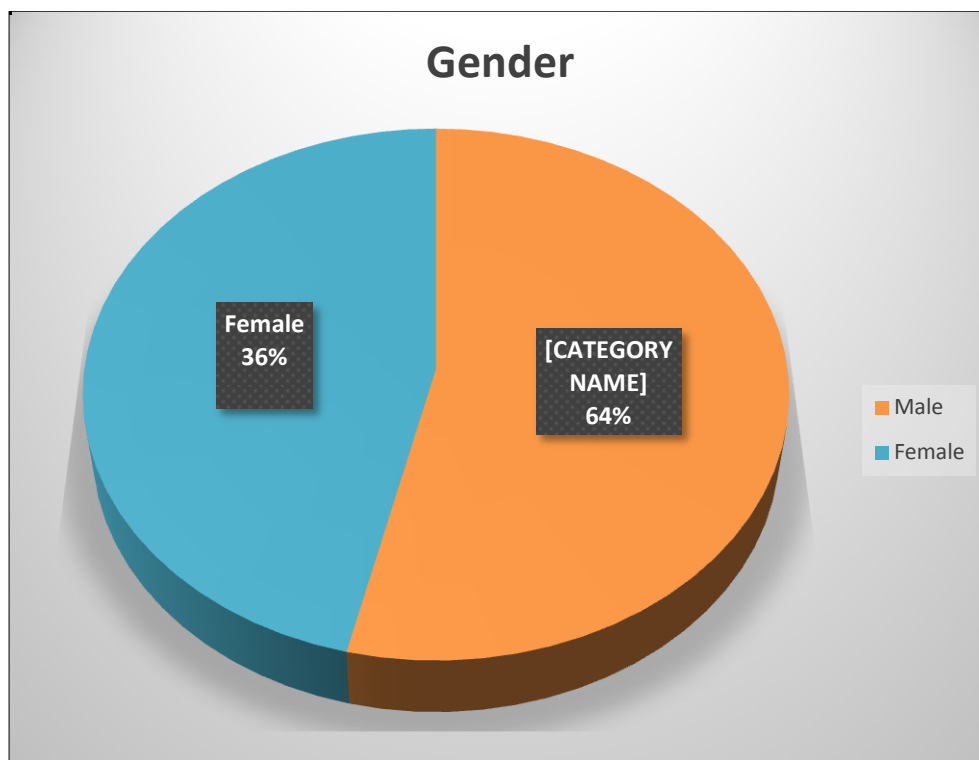


Figure 4.1: Gender of respondents

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.1 above shows the gender of the study participants who were able to return the instruments administered to them. 7 of the 19 respondents representing 36% of the study participants were females and 12 of the 19 representing 64% of the study participants were males. An analysis of the pie chart above shows that there was no balance in gender and this mostly due to females not having successfully breaking through into leadership positions in the district although there is room for improvement due to the women empowerment phenomenon which has gained ground

over the past decade. The inclusion of both the males and the females shows that the researcher was not gender biased.

4.1.3 Age of respondents

The table below shows the distribution of the ages of the respondents who took part in the study:

Age	Number	Percentage (%)
Less than 25	0	0
25 to 30	1	5
31 to 35	2	11
36 to 40	9	47
41 to 45	3	15
46 to 50	2	11
Over 50	2	11
Total	19	100

Table 4.2 Distribution of the ages of respondents

Source: Primary data, (2023)

The table above shows the age distribution of the study participants who were able to successfully return the questionnaires administered to them as well as participate in the scheduled interviews. 0 of the 19 respondents were less than 25 years of age. 1 out of 19 respondents was between 25 to 30 years accounting for 5% of the respondents. 2 of the 19 respondents were between 31 to 35 years of age representing 11% of the respondents and this was the most represented age group. 9 of the 19 respondents were between 36 to 40 age group accounting for 47% of the respondents. 3 out of 19 representing 15% of the participants were between 41 to 45 years of age. 2 out of 19 respondents representing 11% of the participants were between 46 to 50 years of age. 2 of the 19 respondents were over 50 years of age with 11% representation. The distribution shows that the respondents were old enough to take part in the study focusing on coming up with a working model towards eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District.

4.1.4 Working experience

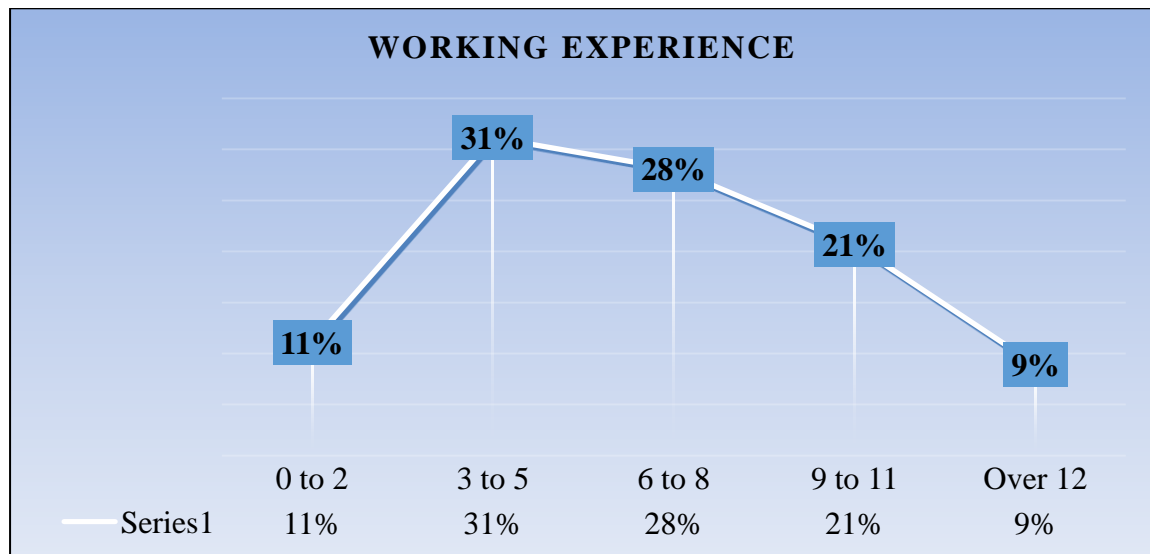


Figure 4.2: Working experience of respondents

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.2 above shows the number of years which the respondents have been working or participating as district heads or councillors. 11% of the respondents highlighted that they had between 0 to 2 years of participating as district heads or councillors. 31% of the respondents which was the mode highlighted that they have been participating as district heads or councillors for between 3 to 5 years. 28% of the study participants highlighted that they had between 6 to 8 years of participating as district heads or councillors. 21% had between 9 to 11 years participating as district heads or councillors and 9% of the respondents had over 12 years of participating as district heads or councillors. An analysis of figure 4.2 shows that the study participants had adequate experience and knowledge to participate in this study as their experience would help in getting sufficient data on coming up with a working model towards eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District.

4.2 Instrument reliability

4.2.1 Reliability test

According to, Graham (2019) reliability is the extent to which an instrument delivers results which are consistent if the same instrument is used for a number of times. There are three types of reliability namely test-retest reliability, internal reliability and inter-rater reliability. This research tests for internal consistency which is a measure

of consistence in the responses from respondents across items on an multiple item measure. All items should show that they measure the same underlying construct. There are different measures of internal consistency such as Dillon Goldstein Rho, Eigenvalues and Cronbach's Alpha. This research employs Cronbach's alpha to measure reliability of the questionnaires used in collecting data relating to coming up with a working model towards eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The questionnaire had three constructs which are the causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District, the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District Council and measures to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District.

4.2.2 Cronbach's alpha

The table below shows the alpha values of the Cronbach test on the variables that made up the questionnaire:

Variables	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha
The causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District	4	0.792
The effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District	4	0.787
Measures to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District	4	0.798

Table 4.3: Alpha values of the Cronbach test

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Cronbach's alphas (α) for the 3 different constructs that made up the questionnaire. The first construct was the causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District which was made up of 4 items. This construct had a Cronbach's alpha of 0.792 which is significant as the acceptable Cronbach's alpha should be $\alpha \geq 0.7$. This means that items which made up the construct the causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District which was made up of 4 items were consistent and relevant in measuring the construct. The second construct was the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District and was also made up of 4 items. This construct had a Cronbach's alpha of 0.787 which was again acceptable and shows that the items had a relatively high internal consistency. The third construct was Measures to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District which was made up of 4 items. This construct had a Cronbach's alpha of 0.798 which is bigger than 0.7 and therefore acceptable. An analysis of the table above shows that all the items making up the different constructs were internally consistent and related as a group.

SECTION B: RESEARCH RELATED QUESTIONS

4.3 The causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District

4.3.1 Inequality and Marginalization

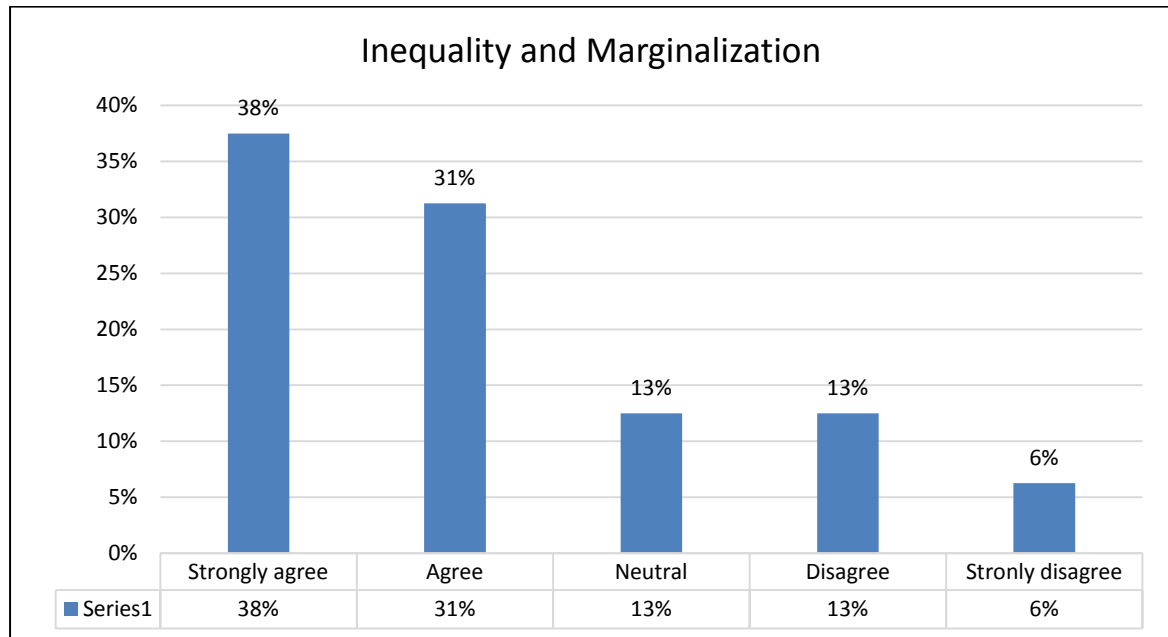


Figure 4.3: Inequality and Marginalization rate

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.3 above shows that 38% of the respondents strongly agreed that inequality and marginalization was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District and a further 31% also agreed to this notion. In total 69% of the respondents agreed that inequality and marginalization was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 13% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 13% of the respondents disagreed that inequality and marginalization was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District and a further 6% strongly disagreed. A total of 19% of the respondents disagreed that inequality and marginalization was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. Based on the mode the research can conclude that inequality and marginalization was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The findings of this research concur with (Dare, 2019) who found that Gender inequality, caste systems, marginalization based

on race or tribal affiliations are all economic and social inequalities that cause of poverty.

4.3.2 Poor healthcare systems

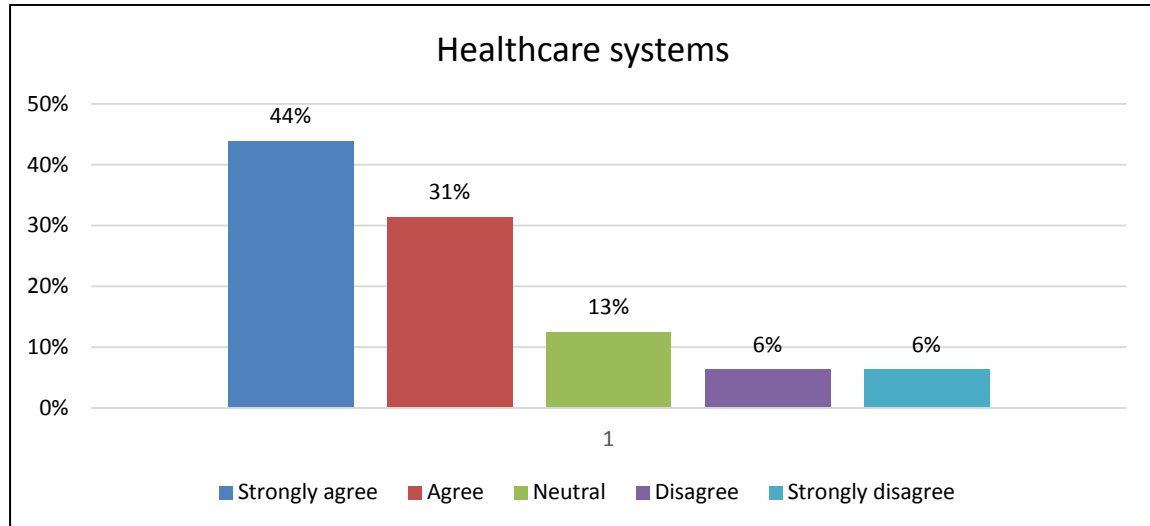


Figure 4.4: Poor healthcare systems

Source: Primary data, (2023)

The figure 4.4 above depicts that 44% of the respondents strongly agreed that poor healthcare systems is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District and a further 31% also agreed to this notion. In total 75% of the respondents agreed that poor healthcare systems is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 13% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 6% of the respondents disagreed that poor healthcare systems is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District and a further 6% also disagreed to this statement. A total of 12% of the respondents disagreed that poor healthcare systems is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. Based on the mode the research concludes that poor healthcare systems are a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. These findings are in line with Franks et al. (2014) who asserts that in countries where health systems are weak and people must travel far distances to clinics or pay for medicine, it drains already vulnerable households of money and assets, and can tip a family from poverty into extreme poverty.

4.3.3 Poor Public Works and Infrastructure

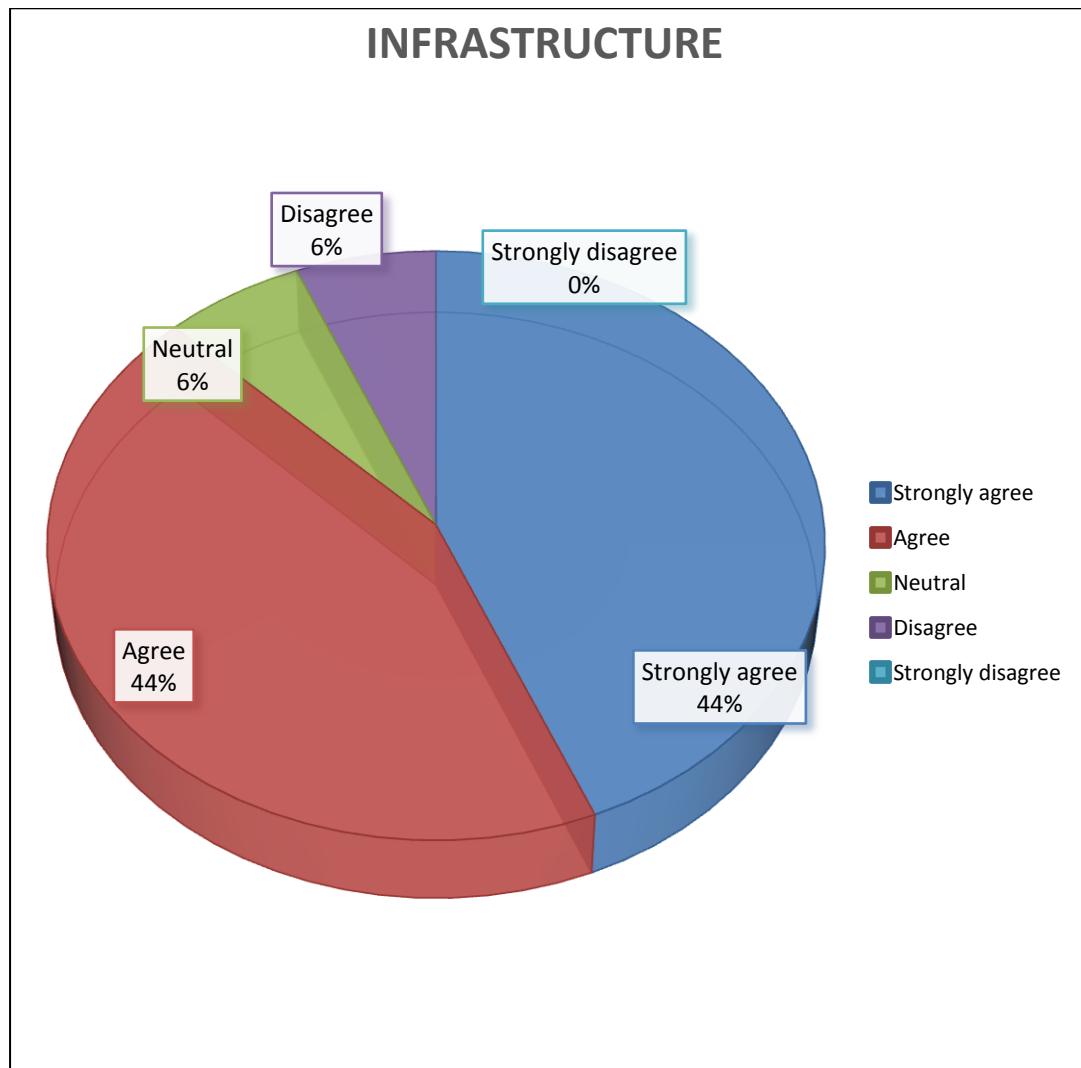


Figure 4.5: Poor Public Works and Infrastructure

Source: Primary data, (2023)

The pie chart above depicts that 44% of the respondents strongly agreed that poor public works and infrastructure is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. A further 44% also agreed to this notion. In total 88% of the respondents agreed that poor public works and infrastructure is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 6% of the respondents were neutral total of 6% of the respondents disagreed that poor public works and infrastructure is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. Based on the mode the research can conclude that poor public works and infrastructure is a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The findings of this research concur with (Haman, 2021) who found that a lack of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and

wells, to cables for light, cell phones, and internet can isolate communities living in rural areas as well as further sink them into poverty.

4.3.4 Lack of Government Support

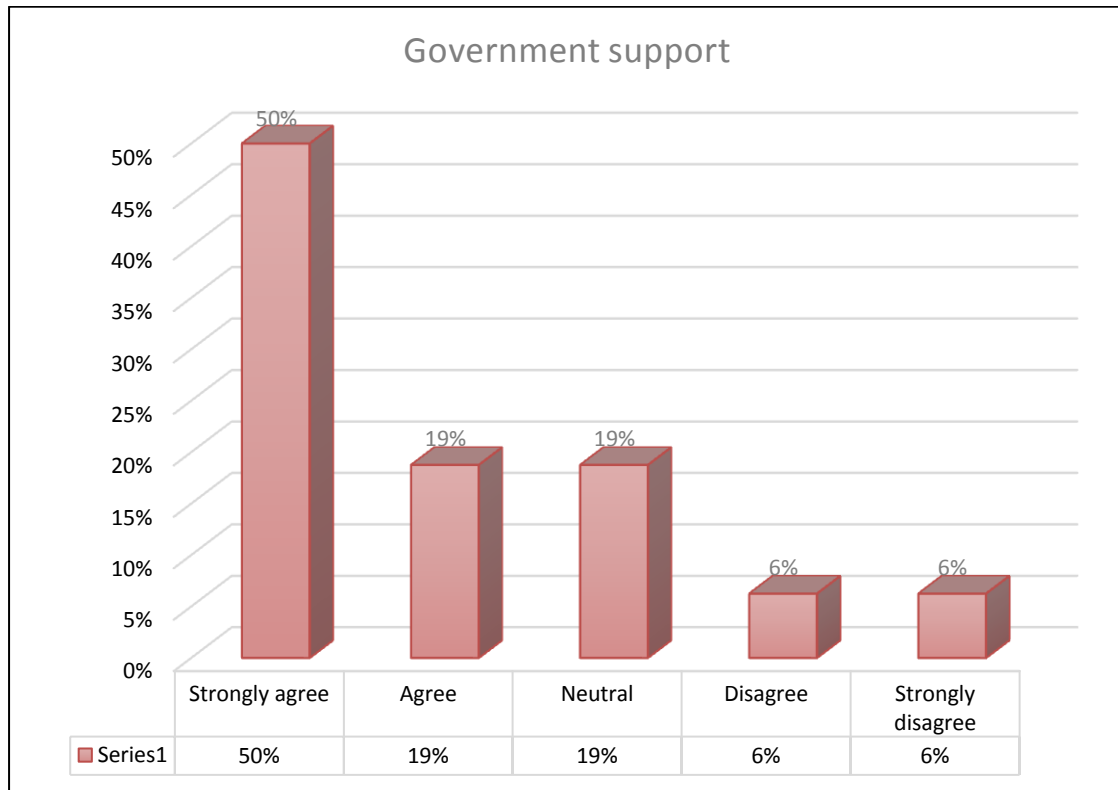


Figure 4.6: Lack of Government Support

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.6 above shows that 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of government support was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District and a further 19% also agreed to this notion. In total 69% of the respondents agreed that lack of government support was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 19% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 6% of the respondents disagreed that lack of government support was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District and a further 6% strongly disagreed to this statement. A total of 12% of the respondents disagreed that lack of government support was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. Based on the mode the research can conclude that lack of government support was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The findings of this research concur with Hedwick, (2019) who found that ineffective governments contribute to several of the other causes of extreme poverty, as they are unable to provide necessary infrastructure

or healthcare, or ensure the safety and security of their citizens in the event of conflict.

4.4 The effects of poverty in Zvimba Rural District Council

4.1 Increased risk of mental health condition

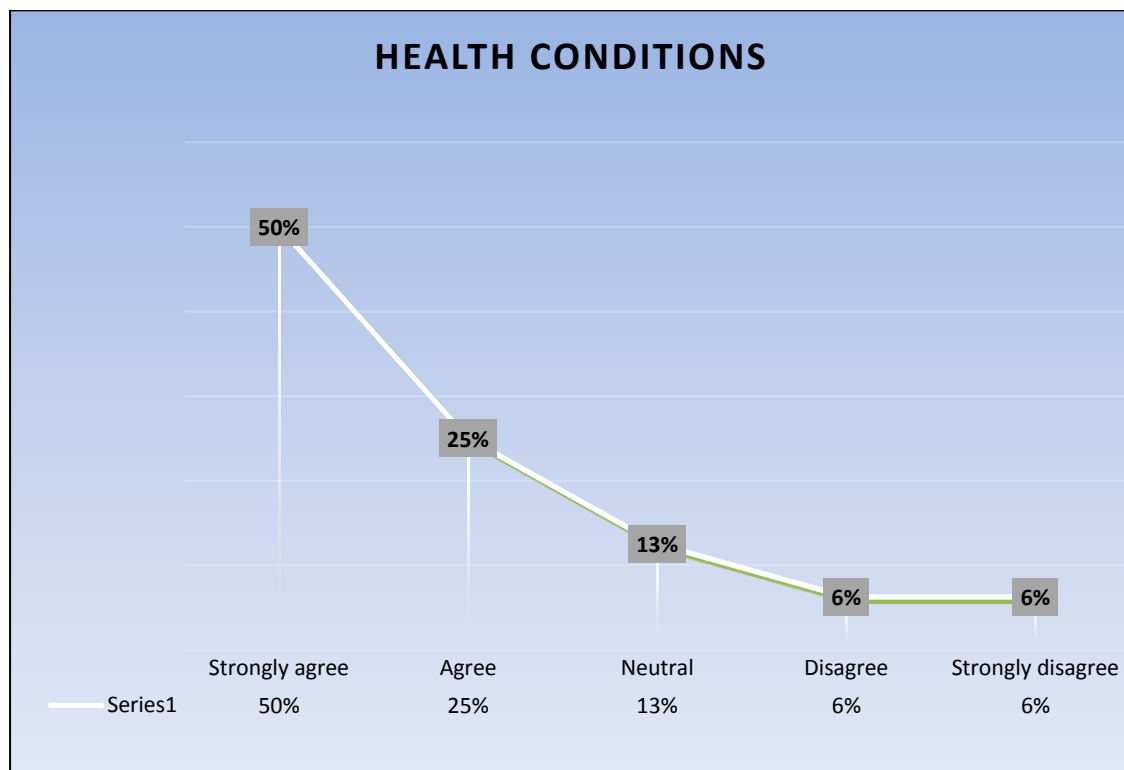


Figure 4.7: Increased risk of mental health conditions

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.7 above is a pictorial representation of the responses from district heads when asked on the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that poverty leads to increased risk of mental health conditions. A further 25% also agreed to this notion. In total 75% of the respondents agreed that poverty leads to increased risk of mental health conditions. 13% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 6% of the respondents disagreed that poverty leads to increased risk of mental health conditions and a further 6% strongly disagreed to this statement. A total of 12% of the respondents disagreed that poverty leads to increased risk of mental health conditions. Based on the mode the research can conclude that poverty leads to increased risk of mental health conditions. The findings of this

research are in line with (Chokshi, 2018) who concludes that poverty is associated with developmental delays, toxic stress, chronic illness, and nutritional deficit.

4.2 Temptation to turn to crime

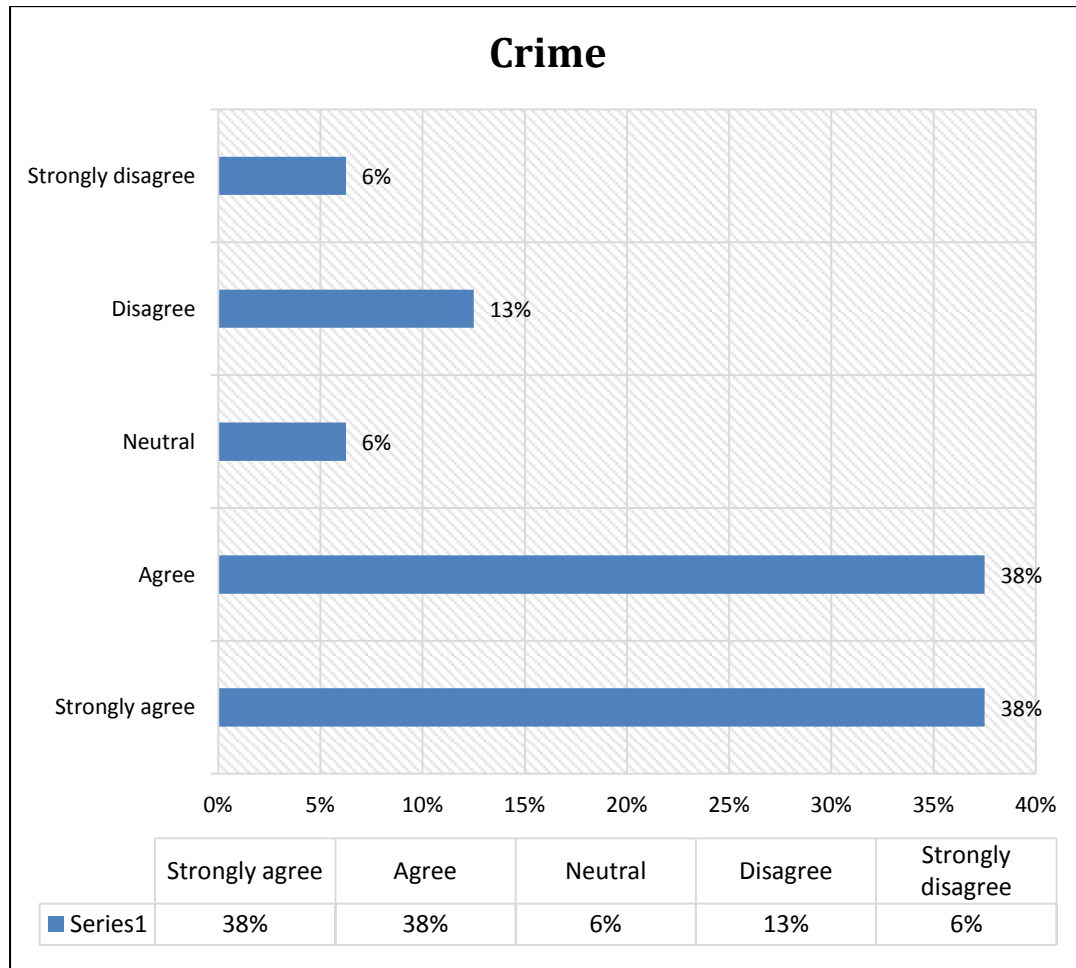


Figure 4.8: Temptation to turn to crime

Source: Primary data, (2023)

The graph above depicts the responses from district heads when asked on the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 38% of the respondents strongly agreed that poverty leads to temptation to turn to crime. A further 38% also agreed to this notion. In total 74% of the respondents agreed that poverty leads to temptation to turn to crime. 6% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 13% of the respondents disagreed that poverty leads to temptation to turn to crime and a further 6% strongly disagreed to this statement. A total of 19% of the respondents disagreed that poverty leads to temptation to turn to crime. Based on the mode the research can conclude that

poverty leads to temptation to turn to crime. The findings of this research are in line with Khullar, (2019) who found that people may be tempted to turn to crime to provide for their family, he quotes that “Poverty is the mother of all crime”.

. 4.4.3 Drug and substance abuse

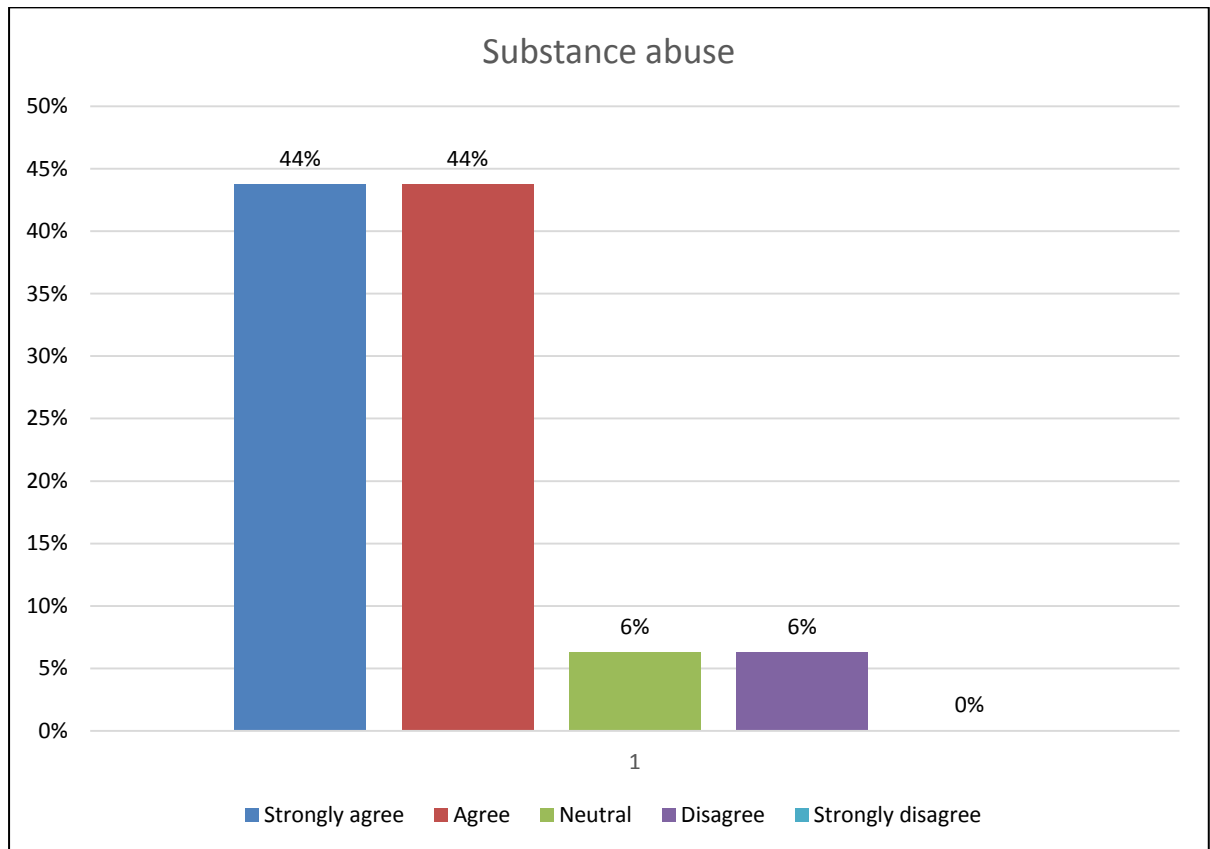


Figure 4.9: Drug and substance abuse

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.9 above shows that 44% of the respondents strongly agreed that drug and substance abuse is an effect of poverty in Zvimba rural District and a further 44% also agreed to this notion. In total 88% of the respondents agreed that drug and substance abuse is an effect of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 6% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 6% of the respondents disagreed that drug and substance abuse is an effect of poverty in Zvimba rural District. A total of 6% of the respondents disagreed that drug and substance abuse is an effect of poverty in Zvimba rural District. Based on the mode the research can conclude that drug and substance abuse is an effect of poverty in Zvimba rural District. The findings of this research concur

with (Clett, 2019) who found that for people living in poverty life becomes so much of a struggle that often the only way to temporarily escape can be through the use of drugs and illegal alcoholic substances.

4.4.4 Social isolation

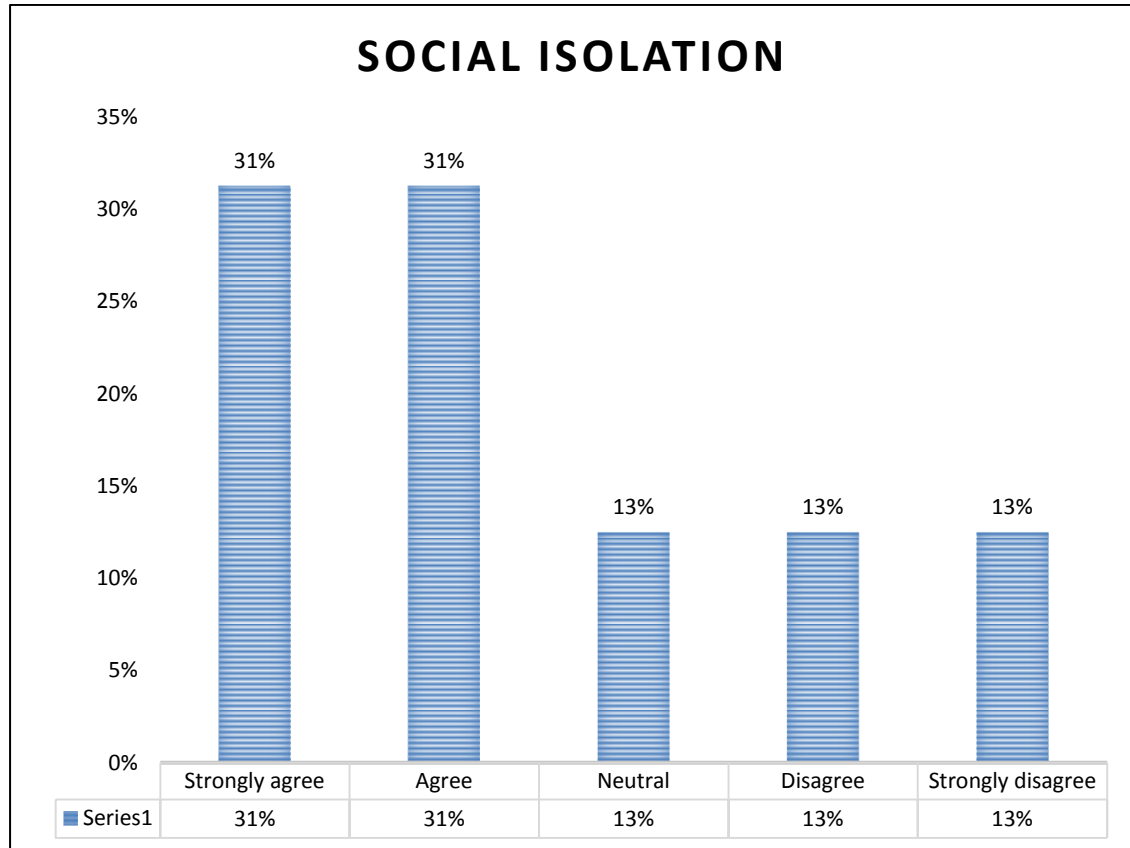


Figure 4.10: Social isolation

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.10 above is a pictorial representation of the responses from district heads when asked on the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District. 31% of the respondents strongly agreed that poverty leads to social isolation. A further 31% also agreed to this notion. In total 62% of the respondents agreed that poverty leads to social isolation. 13% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 13% of the respondents disagreed that poverty leads to social isolation and a further 13% strongly disagreed to this statement. A total of 26% of the respondents disagreed that poverty leads to increased social isolation. Based on the mode the research can conclude that poverty leads to social isolation. The findings of this research are in line with (Degn, 2018) who concludes that people living in poverty become socially isolated due to not having any spare funds to join in any social events or activities (e.g. lunch with

friends, going to the pub, visiting relatives who don't stay nearby). People may perceive them as not wanting to engage at the very time when they need support the most

4.5 Measures to eradicate poverty

4.5.1 Invest in infrastructure and public services

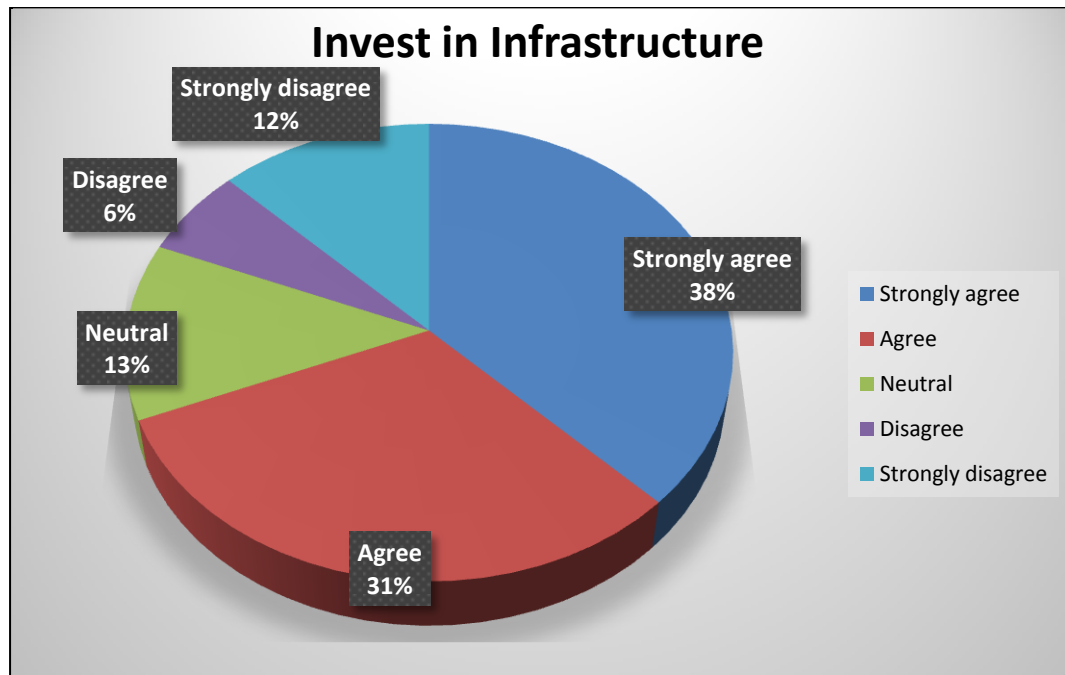


Figure 4.11: Invest in infrastructure and public services

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.11 above shows that 37% of the respondents strongly agreed that investing in infrastructure and public services helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district and a further 31% also agreed to this notion. In total 68% of the respondents agreed that investing in infrastructure and public services helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district. 13% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 6% of the respondents disagreed that investing in infrastructure and public services helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district and a further 13% strongly disagreed. A total of 19% of the respondents disagreed that investing in infrastructure and public services helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district. Based on the mode the research can conclude that investing in infrastructure and public services helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district. The findings of this research concur with the (UNDP, 2021) which asserts that Sustained investments in roads, electrification,

improved sanitation, safe drinking water, education, health care and the bridging of the digital divide in rural areas will be required to eradicate extreme poverty and to close rural-urban disparities.

4.5.2 Make international aid a bigger part of legislation

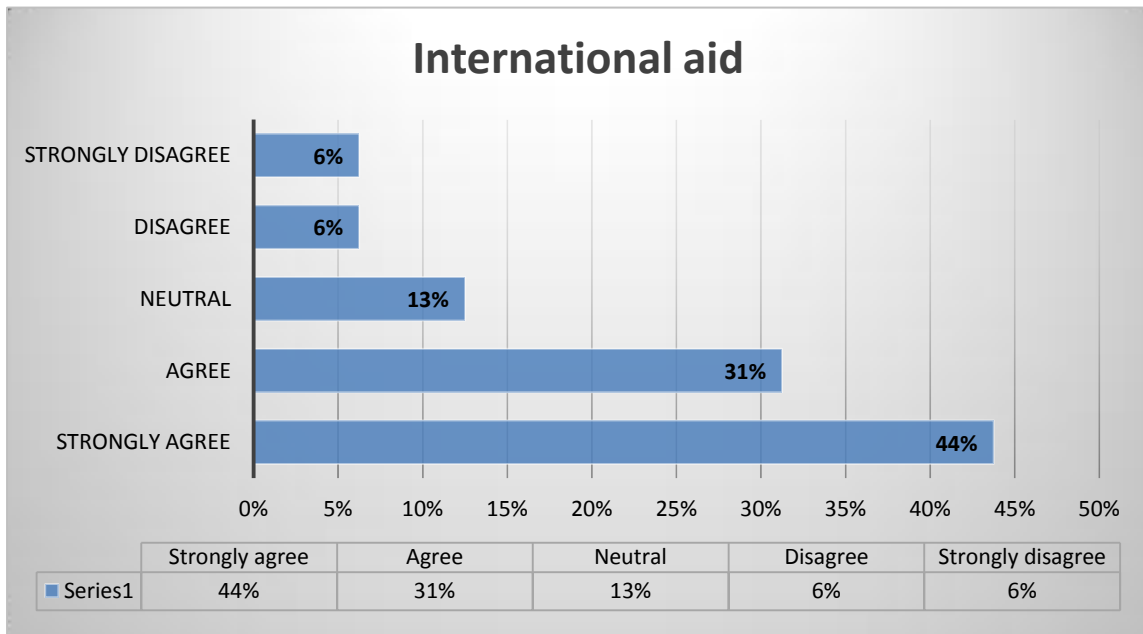


Figure 4.11: Make international aid a bigger part of legislation

(Source: Primary data, 2023)

The figure 4.11 above shows responses from district heads when asked on the measures to help eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District. 44% of the respondents strongly agreed that making international aid a big part of legislation helps to eradicate poverty. A further 31% also agreed to this notion. In total 75% of the respondents agreed that that making international aid a big part of legislation helps to eradicate poverty. 13% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 6% of the respondents disagreed that that making international aid a big part of legislation helps to eradicate poverty and a further 6% strongly disagreed to this statement. A total of 12% of the respondents disagreed that that making international aid a big part of legislation helps to eradicate poverty. Based on the mode the research can conclude that that making international aid a big part of legislation helps to eradicate poverty. The findings of this research are in line with (Emilly, 2019) who found that not all countries can lift themselves out of poverty without help. Most will need aid from

wealthier nations. Making that happen through legislation will ensure that funds go towards the struggle against poverty and will improve the global quality of life

4.5.3 Improve the training of farmers

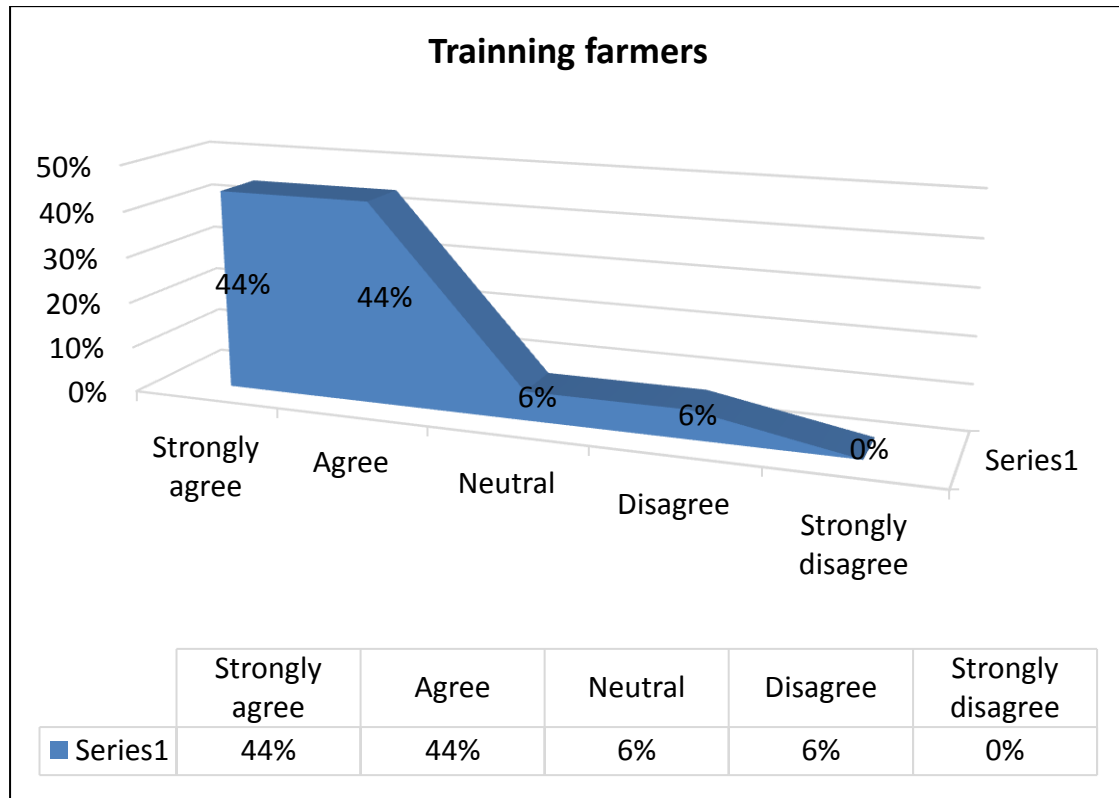


Figure 4.12: Improve the training of farmers

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.12 above shows that 44% of the respondents strongly agreed that improving the training of farmers helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district and a further 44% also agreed to this notion. In total 88% of the respondents agreed that improving the training of farmers helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district. 6% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 6% of the respondents disagreed that improving the training of farmers helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district. A total of 6% of the respondents disagreed that improving the training of farmers helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district. Based on the mode the research can conclude that improving the training of farmers helps to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural district. The findings of this research concur with the (World Bank, 2021) which asserts that teaching methods to sustain agriculture, investing in proper

equipment and instructing farmers on more efficient practices will also improve the quality of life for the farmers themselves.

4.5.4 Reinstate good healthcare system

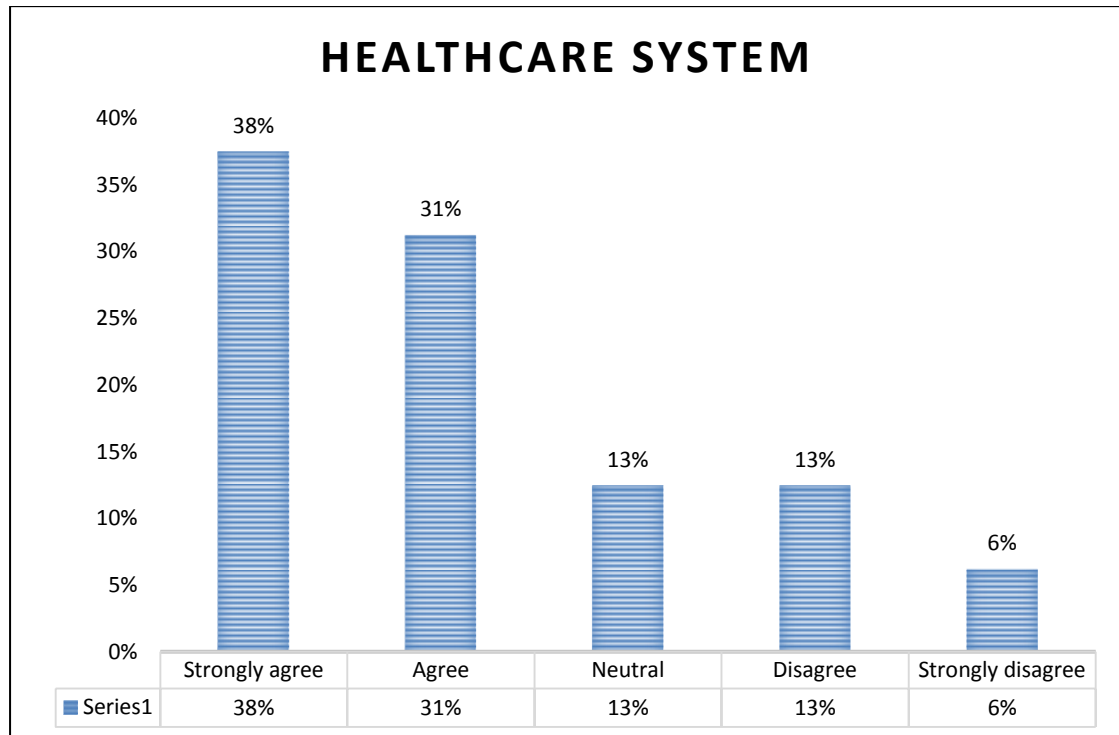


Figure 4.13: Reinstate good healthcare system

Source: Primary data, (2023)

Figure 4.13 above depicts the responses from district heads when asked on the measures to help eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District. 38% of the respondents strongly agreed that reinstating a good healthcare system helps to eradicate poverty. A further 31% also agreed to this notion. In total 69% of the respondents agreed that reinstating a good healthcare system helps to eradicate poverty. 13% of the respondents were neutral. On the other hand 13% of the respondents disagreed that reinstating a good healthcare system helps to eradicate poverty and a further 6% strongly disagreed to this statement. A total of 19% of the respondents disagreed that reinstating a good healthcare system helps to eradicate poverty. Based on the mode the research can conclude that reinstating a good healthcare system helps to eradicate poverty. The findings of this research are in line with (Emilly, 2019) who found that making sure a country has good healthcare is essential to alleviating poverty. This

involves widespread vaccinations, investing in better hospitals and resources, training medical professionals and improving hygiene on a national level.

SECTION C: INTERVIEW ANALYSIS

4.6 The causes of poverty

The researcher went on to interview councillors on the causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District and the following are the extracts from the respondents:

(P1-Int) highlighted that, *“Climate change creates hunger, whether through too little water (drought) or too much (flooding), and its effects contribute to the cycle of poverty”*.

(P2-Int) aired that, *“the extremely poor don’t have an education. There are many barriers to education around the world, including a lack of money for uniforms and books, a bias against girls’ education”*.

(P3-Int) opined that, *“lack of adequate infrastructure and resources is a cause of poverty in Zimbabwe. In order to generate output there is need for inputs as well as supporting infrastructure such as roads, schools etc”*.

(P4-Int) noted that, *“Ineffective governments also contribute to several of the other causes of extreme poverty. Lack of social welfare is one example”*.

The responses highlighted above show that there are a number of things that leads to poverty and some of the factors that can be deduced from the above responses are climate change, lack of education, inadequate resources and infrastructure and lack of government support. The findings of this research concur with Dare, (2019) who found that Gender inequality, caste systems, marginalization based on race or tribal affiliations are all economic and social inequalities that cause of poverty.

4.7 The effects of poverty

In a bid to understand the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District the researcher went on to interview councillors and the following are the extracts from the respondents:

(P1-Int) highlighted that, *“adults who live in poverty experience worse health outcomes, including higher mortality rates and increased risk of mental health conditions e.g. depression, substance use disorders”*.

(P2-Int) noted that, *“poverty results in health problems such as developmental delays, depression, chronic illness, and nutritional deficits”*.

(P3-Int) was of the view that, *“Life becomes so much of a struggle that often the only way to escape can be suicide”*.

(P4-Int) opined that, *“other people may turn to the use of drugs and other substances so as to try and run away from the reality of poverty”*.

The responses highlighted above show that poverty has a number of effects on people who are living in it namely health problems such as stress and depression. Other effects include drug and substance abuse and in waste case scenarios other individuals may go as far as committing suicide so as to escape from poverty. The findings of this research concur with Chokshi, (2018) who concludes that poverty is associated with developmental delays, toxic stress, chronic illness, and nutritional deficits.

4.8 Measures to eradicate poverty

The researcher went on to interview councillors on the possible measures to help in the eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District and the following are the extracts from the respondents:

(P1-Int) was of the view that, *“Teaching sustainable techniques to farmers is one of the ways that demonstrates how to solve poverty, because when a country’s natural resources are at their top potential, so is its economy”*.

(P2-Int) highlighted that, *“Making sure a country has good healthcare is essential to alleviating poverty”*.

(P3-Int) suggested that, *“When it comes down to it, a nation struggling with poverty needs all hands on deck to resolve it”*.

(P4-Int) noted that, *“Sustained investments in roads, electrification, improved sanitation, safe drinking water, education, health care and the bridging of the digital divide in rural areas will be required to eradicate extreme poverty and to close rural-urban disparities”*.

The responses highlighted above show the measures that were suggested by councillors to overcome poverty in Zvimba rural District. It can be deduced that providing training to farmers is a way to help eradicate poverty. Other measures that were suggested include improved healthcare system, working together of all stakeholders such that it is not only the government working in isolation. Another measure is to improve the country’s infrastructure. The findings of this research concur with (World Bank, 2021) which asserts that teaching methods to sustain agriculture, investing in proper equipment and instructing farmers on more efficient practices will also improve the quality of life for the farmer.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Summary

This chapter gives a summary of all the chapters, gives the conclusions drawn and gives recommendations in line with the findings in coming up with working model towards eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District. Chapter 1 set the tone of the study by giving the background on poverty eradication. The problem statement, limitations, assumptions, delimitations, significance of the study as well as definition of key terms was also covered in Chapter 1. The study was guided by the research objectives highlighted below:

- a) To assess the effects of poverty Zvimba rural District
- b) To establish the causes of poverty Zvimba rural District
- c) To eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District

Chapter 2 looked at the literature relating to poverty eradication. Literature was reviewed in line with study objectives. Literature review helped in coming up with conceptual framework, determining theories relating to the study namely theory of individual deficiencies, theory of cultural beliefs, theory of economic, political and social distortions, theory of geographical disparities, and theory of cumulative and cyclical dependencies as well as the empirical evidence.

Chapter 3 focused on research methodology that was used in the study. The study employed a mixed method research design. Questionnaires with closed ended questions were used and these were administered to district heads as well as interviews were used in the collection of data for use in the study and these were held with local councillors.

Chapter 4 focused on presenting, analyzing and discussing data that was collected from district heads as well as councillors. Microsoft excels and content analysis was used in data analysis. Data was presented on tables, graphs, figures and themes.

5.1 Summary of findings

The following were the findings in coming up with working model towards eradication of poverty in Zvimba rural District:

5.1.1 The causes of poverty

The research found that inequality and marginalization was a cause of poverty in Zvimba rural District and this was backed up by 69% of the respondents. Poor healthcare systems were found to be a significant cause of poverty as highlighted by 75% of the respondents. Another cause of poverty was poor public works and infrastructure in Zvimba rural District. Lack of government support was also another cause of poverty according to the findings of the research. Additional causes that were found from interviews showed that climate change also contributed to poverty as well as lack of education.

5.1.2 The effects of poverty

The research also sought to determine the effects of poverty and the following are the findings that were made by the research. The research found that poverty leads to increased risk of mental health conditions such as developmental delays, toxic stress, chronic illness, and nutritional deficits this had a 75% backing by the respondents. It was also found that people who live in poverty may be tempted to turn to crime to provide for their family. Another effect of poverty was that for people living in poverty life becomes so much of a struggle that often the only way to temporarily escape can be through the use of drugs and illegal alcoholic substances. The study also found that people living in poverty become socially isolated due to not having any spare funds to join in any social events or activities.

5.1.3 Measures to eradicate poverty

In line with measures to eradicate poverty the study found that sustained investments in roads, electrification, improved sanitation, safe drinking water, education, health care and the bridging of the digital divide in rural areas will be required to eradicate extreme poverty and to close rural-urban disparities. The study also found that not all countries can lift themselves out of poverty without help. Most will need aid from wealthier nations this was backed up by 75% of the respondents. Another measure was that there is need for teaching methods to farmers so as to sustain agriculture, investing in proper equipment and instructing farmers on more

efficient practices will also improve the quality of life for the farmers themselves. It was also found that making sure a country has good healthcare is essential to alleviating poverty. This involves widespread vaccinations, investing in better hospitals and resources, training medical professionals and improving hygiene on a national level.

5.2 Recommendations

For communities, or even a country, to alleviate poverty, all groups and identities must be involved in creating solutions. The government should invest in clean wells and water systems can not only ensure the safety of a country's citizens but can free up their time, allowing them to better participate in the economy. Making sure a country has good healthcare is essential to alleviating poverty hence the government should make effort to have stable healthcare system.

A huge factor in how to solve poverty involves education. Lifting a country out of poverty means educating its citizens not only on basics like math and science, but on proper hygiene, gender equality, educating females equally, economic factors and investing in resources for schools.

There is need to involve all sectors of the government in eradicating poverty in Zimbabwe country that is all stakeholders should have a say. It is also important to ensure that the government policies are staying open to trade with developing countries. This will help fuel the struggling nation's economy and create more jobs for that country.

The rural poor face many different problems and are not a homogeneous group. Therefore, a sustained effort must be made to gather information about the problems they face so that they can be adequately addressed. The government should invest in improving its infrastructure such as roads, schools, electricity and water.

5.3 Areas for future research

This study focused mainly on one district mainly Zvimba rural District. Future studies can be carried out in different districts so as to compare the results and see if the findings hold or they differ across varying districts. Future studies can also factor in

on economic factors that affect a country as a whole and how those can help in eradicating poverty. These results can then be compared with other countries.

REFERENCES

- Abdulai and Shamshiry (2014) Linking Sustainable Livelihoods to Natural Resources and Governance Pages 1-9 <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-287-053-7>
- Abend, Gabriel (2023) Modern Sociological Theories First published online August 29, 2019 Pages 87–125. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0735275119869979>
- Abend, Gabriel (June 2008) "The Meaning of Theory." *Sociological Theory* 26: 173–199
- Abutabenjeh, S., Jaradat, R. (2018). Clarification of research design, research methods, and research methodology: A guide for public administration researchers and practitioners. *SAGE Journals* (36) 3, 237-258. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2F0144739418775787>
- Amankwaa, (2016). Trustworthiness in Qualitative Research <https://www.google.com/search?q=Amankwaa%2C+2016%29&sca>
- Anol Bhattacharjee (2022) .Dietary Polyphenols as Therapeutic Intervention for Alzheimer's Disease https://www.google.com/search?q=administration+with+dietary+interventions+%28+Anol+Bhattacharjee+2022%29.&sca_esv
- Anele Mngadi (2018) The Role of Theory in Research and Practice https://www.google.com/search?q=Anele+Mngadi2018%29+&sca_esv
- Angélica Salomão (2023) Theoretical Framework - Organizing Your Social Sciences
- Arker, (2019) Computational Causal Modeling of the Dynamic Biomarker https://www.google.com/search?q=%28Arker%2C+2019%29+postulates&sca_
- Asen 2002 Rationale for course assignments and evaluations https://www.google.com/search?q=Asen+2002%29&sca_esv
- Bartunek, J., Li, S. and Easterby-Smith, M. (2019), 'Research Methods for Organizational Learning: The Transatlantic Gap, Management Learning', *American Journal of Applied Sciences*, 40 (4), pp. 1602-1604.
- Blau and Kahn 2000 The Gender Wage Gap: Extent, Trends, and Explanation <https://www.google.com/search?q=Blau+and+Kahn+2000%29&sca>
- Bond, (2001). CAMPFIRE and payments for environmental services p32 https://www.google.com/search?q=Bond%2C++2001%29+and+campfire&sca_
- Bradshaw (2019) Theories of Poverty: A Critical Review Vol.48, 2019 Pages 55-59

Bradshaw, (2006) Theories of Poverty: A Critical Review 56-58
[Bradshaw%2C+2006
 &rlz=1C1FDUM_enZW1013ZW1013&oq](https://www.google.com/search?q=Bradshaw%2C+2006&rlz=1C1FDUM_enZW1013ZW1013&oq)

Challenge Poverty Week (2020) 3rd – 9th October?

Chokshi, (2018) Income, Poverty, and Health Inequality [https://www .google
 .com/search?q](https://www.google.com/search?q)

Clett Erridge, (2019) Journal of Endotoxin Research [https://www. Google .com/
 search? q=Clett%2C+2019%29+drugs&sca](https://www.Google.com/search?q=Clett%2C+2019%29+drugs&sca)

Collis, J. and Hussey, R. (2019) Business Research: A Practical Guide for Undergraduate and Postgraduate Students (2nd Ed.). Basingstoke: Macmillan Business.

Connaway & Radford, 2021 Research Methods in Library and Information Science p552
[pageshttps://www.google.com/search?q=Connaway+%26+Radford%2C+2021%29.&
 sca](https://www.google.com/search?q=Connaway+%26+Radford%2C+2021%29.&sca)

Cooper, R. and Schindler, S. P. (2017) Business Research Methods, 12th ed., McGraw Hill, New York, United States

Cope, Diane (2014). Credibility and trustworthiness of qualitative research p 89-91
<https://www.google.com/search?q>

Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design Qualitative
[Creswell+%282014%29&sca_esv=581186770&sxsrf](https://www.google.com/search?q=Creswell+%282014%29&sca_esv=581186770&sxsrf)

Dare, (2021) Fast Forward to Gender Equality: Mainstreaming, Implementation and Leadership
[dare+2019%29+gender+in+equality&sca_](https://www.google.com/search?q=Dare+2019%29+gender+in+equality&sca_)

Davis and Moore (1945) The Davis-Moore Theory of Stratification
[Davis+and+Moore+1945&sca_esv](https://www.google.com/search?q=Davis+and+Moore+1945&sca_esv)

Davis and Sanchez-Martinez (2014) A review of the economic theories of poverty
[Davis+and+Sanchez-Martinez+%282014%29.+&sca_](https://www.google.com/search?q=Davis+and+Sanchez-Martinez+%282014%29.+&sca_)

De Valk (2015) Healthy living according to adults with intellectual disabilities
<https://www.google.com/search?q=De+Valk+%282015%29&sca>

Divya Sreekumar (2023) What is Quantitative Research? Definition, Methods, Type
<https://www.google.com/search?q=Divya+Sreekumar+2023+%29&sca>

Douglas Nyathi et al (2017)(PDF) Rural Poverty Alleviation: Reflections on Zimbabwe
[https://www.google.com/search?q=Douglas+Nyathi+et+al+2017%29+coop
 erativ+ers&sca](https://www.google.com/search?q=Douglas+Nyathi+et+al+2017%29+coop+erativ+ers&sca)

Emilly, (2019) Can Microfinance Unlock a Poverty Trap for Some.
<https://www.google.com/search?q=Emilly%2C+2019%29+on+poverty&sca>

Emily Degn (2018) How to Solve Poverty in 10 Steps
<https://www.google.com/search?q=Emily+Degn+2018%29+and+poverty&sca>

Faith Alele and Bunmi Malalau-Adul (2023) An Introduction to Research Methods ...
 – Research Online@JCU

Figart and Power (2002), Living Wages, Equal Wages: Gender and Labour Market -
https://www.google.com/search?q=Figart+and+Power+2002%29%2C+&sca_

Franklin Kibuacha (2021) How to determine sample size for a research study.
<https://www.geopoll.com/blog/sample-size-research>

Faith Alele and Bunmi Malalau-Adul (2023) An Introduction to Research Methods P
 1-5 <https://www.google.com/search?q=Faith+Alele+and+Bunmi+Malalau-Adul+2023&rlz>

Haman, (2021) minimum sample size calculator with mean and standard
https://www.google.com/search?q=ankline+kibuacha+2021%29&sca_esv...

Harkiolakis, N. (2020). Quantitative Research Methods: From Theory to Publication
 1st Edition.

Harnish, Frank & Maul (2011: 16) The role of theory in research and practice p1-25

Hedwick, (2019) Research, Methodological Choices; Choosing Research Strategy and
 evaluating Research Proposal
https://www.google.com/search?q=Hedwick%2C+2019%29+and+research&sca_esv

Hurst (2004) Liquidity Constraints, Household Wealth, and
 Entrepreneurship https://www.google.com/search?q=Hurst+2004%29&sca_esv

Jenny Romanchuk (2023) The Four Types of Research Design
<https://www.google.com/search?q=Jenny+Romanchuk+2023+research%29&sca>

Khullar, D., & Chokshi, D. A. (2018) Health, Income, & Poverty: Where We Are &
 What Could Help
<https://www.google.com/search?q=Khullar%2C+D.+%26+Chokshi%2C+D.+A.+2018%29&sca>

Madzudzo, (2003) The political ecology of poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe's
 Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE).
 Pages 3-8

Mahmood Hasan Khan (2021) Rural Poverty in Developing Countries Issues and
 Policies <https://www.google.com/search?q=mahmood+hasan+khan+2021%29>

Matthew Port Louis (2021) Poverty in Zimbabwe https://www.google.com/search?q=Matthew+Port+Louis+2021%29+research+on+poverty&sca_esv

Muhammad Hassan (2023) Innovations in Research Methodologies: Transforming the Landscape of Academic Inquiry <https://www.google.com/search?q=Muhammad+Hassan+2023%29+research&sca>

Nickasch and colleagues (2016) Trustworthiness in Qualitative Research https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321684950_Trustworthiness_in_Qualitative_Research

Noor, K, M. (2017). Case Study: A Strategic Research Methodology, American Journal of Applied Sciences, 5 (11), pp.1602-1604

Oxford dictionary (2018) What is a theory according to Oxford dictionary? [https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/American English/theory](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/American%20English/theory)

Polit & Beck, (2014) Trustworthiness in qualitative research

Polit & Beck, 2014) Polit, D.F. and Beck, C.T. (2014) Essentials of Nursing Research: Appraising Evidence for Nursing Practice. 8th Edition, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia

Poole & Poole, (2021) Recognizing Peer Reviews in 2021 for The Poole Law Group [https://www.google.com/search?q=Poole+%26+Poole%2C+2021\)+trust+worthiness+&rlz](https://www.google.com/search?q=Poole+%26+Poole%2C+2021)+trust+worthiness+&rlz)

Philip Cleave (2023) Advantages of Questionnaires in Online Research <https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/blog/advantages-of-questionnaires-in-online-research>.

Rags dell, West & Wilby (2002): 196-198) The Role of Theory in Research & Process-Improvement. Cliffs Notes <https://www.cliffsnotes.com>

Richardson and London (2007) Richardson, J.A., and London, J.K. (2007) Strategies and Lessons for Reducing Persistent Rural Poverty: A. Social-Justice Approach to Funding Rural Community, pages 1-8

Rainwater, (1970) A Multilevel Model of Life Satisfaction: Effects of Individual Characteristics and Neighbourhood Composition https://www.google.com/search?q=Rainwater%2C1970%29+&sca_esv

Rank, (2004) Theories of Poverty: A Critical Review <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234695952.pdf>

Riya Thomas, (2023) The influence and impact of livelihood capitals on livelihood diversification strategies in developing countries <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370840635>

SAGE, (2017) AGE 2017 • Sonic Utopia Early Demo. Sep 5, 2017 • Sonic Advance Revamped: <https://www.google.com/search?q=+SAGE%2C+2017%29+&sca>

Sena Akman (2023) The ultimate list of survey sampling term https://www.google.com/search?q=+Sena+Akman+2023&sca_esv

Samati et al (2012), Theories of Poverty: A Critical Review <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234695952.pdf>

Saran Shantikumar (2018) Methods of Sampling (non-probability and probability) <https://www.studocu.com/en-ie/document/university-college-cork/market-research/methods-of-sampling-non-probability-and-probability/11787474>

Saul Mcleod, (2023) Qualitative vs Quantitative Research: What's the Difference? <https://www.simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html>

Saunders, M.N.K., Lewis, P. and Thornhill, A. (2019) Research Methods for Business Students. 8th Edition, Pearson, New York.

Schou, Hostrup, Lyngso, Larsen, & Poulsen, (2011) Trustworthiness in Qualitative Research <https://www.google.com/search?q=Schou%2C+Hostrup%2C+Lyngso%2C>

Schwartz (2000) Theories of Poverty: A Critical Review <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234695952.pdf>

Stefanie Mckoy (2022). Phenomenological Research | Approach, Model & Method <https://study.com/learn/lesson/phenomenological-research-model-examples-design.html>

Tegan George (2021) What's a descriptive investigation Page 4 - 6 <https://www.scribbr.com/author/tegan/>

UNICEF Annual Report (2020) https://www.google.com/search?q=+UNICEF+2020&sca_

Wilson (2003) and cited by Bradshaw (2006) Theories of Poverty: A Critical Review <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234695952.pdf>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE



BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Dear Respondent

My name is **Manera Irvine**, a **Master of Leadership and Corporate Governance** student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am conducting a research on “**A working model towards eradicating poverty in Zvimba Rural District**”. Please note this research is purely for academic purposes and shall not be used for any other purpose without the consent of the participants and / or respondents concerned. The information gathered will be treated as highly confidential always. I appreciate your willingness to help me in my research effort.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Kindly attempt all questions by ticking your response.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Age (*please tick where appropriate*)

Less than 25 years

Between 25 and 30 years

Between 30 and 40 years

Between 40 and 50 years

Above 50 years

2. Gender (*please tick where appropriate*)

Male Female

3. How many years have you been working on your designated post?

0 to 2 3 to 5 6 to 8 over 9

4. What is your highest level of Education?

“O” Level
 “A” level
 Diploma
 Degree
 Masters
 Phd
 Other

SECTION B: RESEARCH RELATED QUESTIONS

5. The causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District.

The following are statements on causes of poverty Zvimba rural District. Do you agree? Indicate your response against each of the following statements on a scale of 1-5 as highlighted below: 5= *Strongly agree*; 4= *Agree*; 3= *Neither agree nor disagree*; 2= *Disagree*; 1= *Strongly disagree*.

CODE		1	2	3	4	5
	Inequality and Marginalization					
	Poor healthcare systems					
	Poor Public Works and Infrastructure					

	Lack of Government Support					
--	----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

6. The effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District Council

The following are statements on the effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District Council. Do you agree? Indicate your response against each of the following statements on a scale of 1-5 as highlighted below: 5= *Strongly agree*; 4= *Agree*; 3= *Neither agree nor disagree*; 2= *Disagree*; 1= *Strongly disagree*.

CODE		1	2	3	4	5
	increased risk of mental health conditions such as depression					
	temptation to turn to crime to provide for their family					
	Drug and substance abuse					
	Social isolation					

7. Measures to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District.

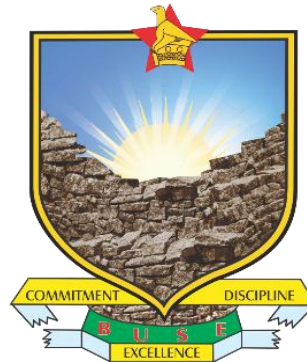
The following are statements on measures to eradicate poverty in Zvimba rural District. Do you agree? Indicate your response against each of the following statements on a scale of 1-5 as highlighted below: 5= *Strongly agree*; 4= *Agree*; 3= *Neither agree nor disagree*; 2= *Disagree*; 1= *Strongly disagree*.

CODE		1	2	3	4	5
	Invest in infrastructure and public services.					
	Make international aid a bigger part of legislation (NGOs)					
	Improve the training of farmers					
	Reinstate good healthcare system					

Thank you for completing this questionnai

APPENDIX 2

INTERVIEW GUIDE



BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

17 October 2023

Dear Respondent

My name is Manera Irvine a Master of leadership and Corporate Governance student at Bindura University of Science Education .I am conducting a research on “A working model towards eradicating poverty in Zvimba Rural District”. Please note this research is purely for academic purposes and shall not be used for any other purpose without the consent of the participants and / or respondents concerned. The information gathered will be treated as highly confidential always. I appreciate your willingness to help me in my research effort.

Name of Organisation

Title of Respondent

A. Causes of poverty in Zvimba rural District

1. In your own opinion what are the causes poverty in children in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

2. In your own opinion what are the causes poverty in women in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

3. In your own opinion what are the causes poverty in adults in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

B. Effects of poverty in Zvimba rural District

1. 1In your own opinion what are the effects of poverty in children in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

2. In your own opinion what are the effects of poverty in women in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)

- d)
- e)

3. In your own opinion what are the effects of poverty in adults in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

C. Poverty Eradication in Zvimba rural District

1. In your own opinion what can be done to eradicate poverty in children in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

2. In your own opinion what can be done to eradicate poverty in women in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

3. In your own opinion what are the effects of poverty in adults in Zvimba Rural District

- a)
- b)
- c)

- d)
- e)

COMPILED BY : Manera I

Note: “Poverty” denotes living on below \$USD 2.15 per day per person

“Extreme poverty” denotes living on below \$USD1.19 per day per person

PAPER NAME

manera Irvine Turnitin doc.docx

WORD COUNT

24323 Words

CHARACTER COUNT

144747 Characters

PAGE COUNT

84 Pages

FILE SIZE

2.5MB

SUBMISSION DATE

Nov 24, 2023 10:22 AM GMT+2

REPORT DATE

Nov 24, 2023 10:24 AM GMT+2**● 2% Overall Similarity**

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

- 2% Internet database

- 0% Submitted Works database

● Excluded from Similarity Report

- Bibliographic material

- Quoted material

- Cited material

- Small Matches (Less than 10 words)

● 2% Overall Similarity

Top sources found in the following databases:

• 2% Internet database

• 0% Submitted Works database

TOP SOURCES

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	ir.msu.ac.zw:8080 Internet	<1%
2	liboasis.buse.ac.zw:8080 Internet	<1%
3	elibrary.buse.ac.zw:8080 Internet	<1%
4	allafrica.com Internet	<1%
5	erepository.uonbi.ac.ke:8080 Internet	<1%
6	repository.unam.edu.na Internet	<1%
7	erl.ucc.edu.gh:8080 Internet	<1%
8	successtonicsblog.com Internet	<1%

