St John’s University of Tanzania

Book of Abstracts

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ST JOHN’S UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND CONSULTANCY
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

2012-2018
PREFACE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This book would not have been completed to this standard without the voluntary work of the following colleagues: Mr. Meja Kindimbo and Prof Philemon Lyoka for digging deep in the ten years old student archives. Prof Cyril Rubagumya and Dr. Safari Mafu for editing the English language and flow. Mr. Martine Jackson Kusekwa for type setting into a print version of the book manuscript.
INTRODUCTION

This thematic presentation of abstracts per faculty/school presents a selection of empirical studies of Masters’ cohort who graduated from 2012 to 2018 at St John’s University of Tanzania. In general, the book shows areas much studied, least studied and forgotten areas too. It should serve as one of the reference sources for both students and dons towards gaining insights on research and how to use research towards transformation of our dynamic society.
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Assessment of the implementation of competence based curriculum of Kiswahili subject in Public Primary Schools: A case Study of Kongwa District Council, Tanzania

Author: Mfundo Sylvester Chamwela

(MAED, 2018)

The purpose of this study was to assess the implementation of Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) on the Kiswahili subject in public primary schools located in Kongwa District. It was limited to ten public primary schools. The study was guided by three specific research objectives: to examine teachers’ facilitation capacity for the Implementation of CBC in public primary schools IN Kongwa District; to examine the appropriateness of teaching and learning materials for the implementation of CBC in public primary schools in Kongwa District and to assess how class size and furniture supported the implementation of the CBC requirements in public primary schools of Kongwa District. The study was guided by the Vygotsky’s social development theory. The study used qualitative research design. The research approach used in this study was qualitative. The data collection instruments used were questionnaires, observations, interviews and documentary reviews. These were administered to ten head teachers, two School Quality Assurers, forty Kiswahili teachers and twenty pupils of standard five and six.

The findings indicated that: (1) Kiswahili language is not taught properly due to an insufficient teaching capacity using a new curriculum training to teachers when there are changes in our curriculum, (2) improper application of competence based teaching and learning approaches, (3) unavailability of teaching aids and materials, and (4) shortage of classrooms. Based on the results of this study, a number of recommendations have been proposed to policy makers, practitioners and researchers. For example the Ministry for Education, Science and Technology should orient teachers when curriculum change occurs. Also, responsible authorities should provide appropriate teaching and learning materials, especially text books, in order to reduce the problem of shortage which teachers and pupils encounter in Kongwa District. Lastly the construction of classrooms should consider the needs of schools and requirements of pupils with special needs.
Assessment of the use of ICT in teaching and learning in higher learning institutions: A case study of St John’s University of Tanzania and the University of Dodoma in Dodoma city, Tanzania

Author: Theresia M. Matunga
(MA Education, 2018)

This study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the use of ICT in teaching and learning in higher learning institutions in Dodoma City. The University of Dodoma (UDOM) and St John’s University of Tanzania (SJUT) were used as case studies. A mixed method approach, with a case study research design in particular was used. Data were gathered through questionnaires, interviews and observation methods. Simple random sampling and purposive techniques were used to obtain 112 respondents. Quantitative data analysis was done with the aid of SPSS version 20.0 package, while qualitative data were subjected to thematic analysis. Results obtained show that the ICT tools required for enhancing teaching and learning in higher learning institutions are available. However, the study further found that some of the resources such as computers are insufficient compared to the number of students. Whereas at SJUT there are 550 students who undertake an online program using 4 laboratories, which accommodate 45 students each, a ratio of 1:1 (one computer for one student), at UDOM there are approximately nine hundred (900) 1st year students and 450 computers, which is a ratio of 1:2 (one computer for two students). Also, the study analysis revealed that there are several challenges encountered by lecturers and students in the use of ICT. Those challenges include slow speed of computers, limited time to use computers in laboratory because of the large number of students resulting to grouping students and dividing their time, poor internet signals, load shedding, insufficient ICT facilities, virus threat, costs associated with the devices and limited knowledge on ICT resources. Also, the findings revealed various skills which students acquire through the Use of ICT resources. The identified skills include basic computer application: Ms Word, Ms Excel, Ms PowerPoint, Ms Access, Ms Publisher, E-Mail and internet communications, database, data analysis, graphics skills, video shooting and editing. Based on the study findings, it was recommended that the university administration should make sure every department or faculty has its own computer laboratory so as to end the existing challenge of students being given inadequate time during practice. Nevertheless, a similar study is recommended on a bigger and wider scale. This may allow comparison of the results across the regions in Tanzania.
The usability of tablets in teaching and learning of biology: A survey of Christian Social Service Commission secondary schools

Author: Lawrence John Sanga
(MA Education, 2018)

This study explored the usability of tablets in teaching and learning of Biology in Tanzanian secondary schools. Using a mixed method approach, data were generated from 206 respondents through questionnaires, interviews and classroom observations. Specifically, data were obtained from 16 Biology teachers, 06 heads of schools, 05 academic masters and 180 students from ‘O level’ secondary schools, specifically those which use tablets in the teaching and learning of Biology.

Data analysis revealed that Biology teachers and students have positive perceptions on the use of tablets in the teaching and learning of Biology. Tablets were considered useful, interesting and easy to use, which gives hope that they would improve the learning outcomes. However, the study found that tablet as a device by itself without e-learning platform coupled with rigorous curriculum content has limited potential in the teaching and learning process. A well-designed e-learning platform embedded into tablets would make it an essential tool for improving the quality of teaching and learning of Biology and other subjects in secondary schools. Government and other education key actors need to intensify the use of tablets in teaching and learning of Biology and other subjects in Tanzanian secondary schools. Inadequate number of tablets in school, limited internet connectivity, skills and knowledge of using tablets and the time allocated, somehow limit the use of tablets in the process of teaching and learning of Biology. Following these findings, the government and key education actors are urged to work on these challenges, to enhance tablet’s potential for improving the teaching and learning of Biology in secondary schools.
Assessment of Geography textbooks’ contribution to students’ academic performance in Dodoma City public secondary schools, Tanzania

Author: Witness Clemence
(MA Education, 2018)

This study aimed to assess the contribution of geography textbooks on students’ academic performance from public secondary schools in Dodoma City. A multiple case study design was employed involving 84 participants as a study sample. The study used stratified random sampling and purposive sampling to obtain study respondents in three public secondary schools. The data were collected through interviews, documentary reviews and survey questionnaires. Qualitative data were analyzed using deductive thematic analysis, while quantitative data were analyzed using simple and inferential statistics to determine the contribution of geography textbooks to students’ academic performance.

The results revealed that about 60% of respondents agreed that there was enough availability of geography textbooks in the surveyed schools. However, 52% of the respondents agreed that most students do not have their own geography textbooks to use at home. It was also found that academic performance among students was highly influenced by significant utilization of geography textbooks. However, language problem among students, lack of control to ensure all books in the market match with national curriculum, poor illustration and content, and inadequate financial resources were noted as obstacles towards ensuring the availability and appropriate utilization of geography textbooks in schools.

The study concluded that the availability of relevant geography textbooks and their proper utilization among teachers and students can impact positively on academic performance of students. The study recommends that the Tanzania government should strive to ensure that school libraries are equipped with adequate, current, relevant and quality geography textbooks, as a means of enhancing students’ academic development in all public secondary schools. Furthermore, the study recommends that another study on similar subject could be conducted, with a larger sample size and appropriate design, so as to corroborate these findings for wider generalization.
The Role of extracurricular activities on students’ development of entrepreneurship skills in Dodoma higher learning institutions, Tanzania

AUTHOR: Rhoda Chanangula
(MAED, 2018)

Internationally, extracurricular activities are part and parcel of human life. A person can turn extracurricular activities into self-employment, particularly sports. Therefore, for that case, this study sought to explore the role of extracurricular activities on students’ development of entrepreneurship skills in Dodoma higher learning institutions, Tanzania. It employed a mixed research approach whereby quantitative and qualitative research techniques were used. Data were collected from a sample of 102 respondents, including two (2) university administrators, 50 participant students in extracurricular activities and 50 non-participants students in extracurricular activities by using interview, questionnaire and documentary review. Interview was administered to university administrators while a questionnaire was administered to both participant and non-participant students in extracurricular activities. The findings revealed the following: Firstly, the institutional administrations urge students to participate because extracurricular activities can in the future help the students to create a self-employment as far as entrepreneurship is concerned, despite financial constraints. Secondly, the extracurricular resources provided by the institutions adequately supported the students’ development of entrepreneurship skills. Thirdly, the findings revealed that regardless of the efforts made by higher learning institutions administrators to stress on the importance of extracurricular activities, students failed to participate due to inadequate time, inadequate recourses, lecturers’ discouragement and the cost of financing extracurricular activities.

Students were too busy with course-work, had no professional coaches, and family obligations also were an obstacle to participation. Hence it became difficult to develop entrepreneurial skills. The researcher recommends that universities should support and encourage participation in extracurricular activities because they build entrepreneurship, teamwork and leadership skills. Likewise, the government and other stakeholders should cooperatively address the importance of extracurricular activities in all institutions. Also, being a significant phenomenon, a comprehensive study on the means and ways to control the problem may as well be carried out in order to promote higher involvement in extracurricular activities and to mitigate the challenges pointed out in this study.
Tutors’ perceptions on the implementation of Competence-Based Curriculum in teaching ICT in Tanzanian Teachers’ Colleges

Author: Beatrice Mbigili

(MAED, 2018)

Integration of Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) in different subjects including ICT is pertinent across all educational levels, as ICT serves as an effective means and tool in teaching and learning. This study investigated tutors’ perceptions on the implementation of CBC in teaching ICT in two public teachers’ colleges in Tanzania. The study employed mixed-method approach using concurrent design to collect data from a total of 105 respondents, comprising two (2) principals, two (2) academic deans, nine (9) ICT tutors, and ninety two (92) student teachers. The data were collected using semi-structured interviews and questionnaires, while purposive and simple random sampling techniques were employed to select the respondents. The data collected through questionnaires were analyzed descriptively by using SPSS and then the results in percentages and analysis of variance were presented. Further, thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data.

The findings revealed that CBC implementation lacks balanced in-service training, since only few tutors attended the training provided. In addition, the study found that tutors and teachers involved not only had positive attitude and interest toward the CBC, but also perceived the competence based curriculum as an effective pedagogical approach for teaching ICT. Moreover, several contextual factors were identified as obstacles towards the use of CBC in teaching ICT. These include lack of adequate time for classroom practicals, absence of proper coordination of CBC training, poor environment for implementing CBC in teaching ICT, and shortage of ICT materials and facilities. The researcher recommends that more in-service training should be provided to update knowledge and skills on CBC approach in teaching ICT. Also, the government should employ more ICT tutors to overcome the challenge of unsatisfactory tutor-student teachers’ ratio. Furthermore, additional studies are needed to investigate the state of CBC implementation in teaching ICT in other public and private teachers’ colleges. Moreover, further studies are needed to investigate the managerial capacity of principals and other managers for CBC’s application and integration in other subjects in teachers’ colleges.
Examining teachers’ and students’ perception on learner centered approach in History subject: A case of Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Kabuka Siza
(MA Education, 2018)

This study examined teachers’ and students’ perception on Learner-Centered Approach (LCA) in History subject in Dodoma Municipality in Tanzania. The study was guided by three objectives, which are to: explore teachers’ and students’ perception on LCA implementation in learning history; explore common approach that are used in learning history in secondary schools, and explore the constraints that hinder the implementation of LCA. A descriptive research design was adopted for this study. A mixed approach guided the study, while it was dominated mainly by the qualitative method. The sample size of 60 respondents was involved, of which twelve history teachers, four academic officers and forty two students from six secondary schools were selected. Data were collected through unstructured interviews, observation, questionnaires, focus group discussion and documentary reviews. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically and quantitative data were analyzed descriptively using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) methods.

The findings indicated that teachers and students have positive perception on the implementation of LCA in teaching and learning history. Moreover, they acknowledged the utilization of both teacher-centered and learner-centered approaches in teaching History, with more use of teacher-centered approach. Furthermore, teachers highlighted various challenges to history teaching and learning in their schools that hinder the utilization of LCA. These include shortage of teaching and learning materials, use of English as the medium of instruction, and the lack of in-service training. The study recommends that educational authorities should give priority to improving school infrastructure, providing in-service teacher training and professional development and ensure availability of teaching and learning materials in schools.
Pedagogical innovations and students’ academic performance in the geography survey topic in Mbeya Rural District Secondary Schools, Tanzania.

Author: Happy Mpeta

(MAED, 2018)

This study investigated the pedagogical innovation and students’ academic performance in the geography survey topic in Mbeya Rural District. The study specifically examined the extent to which the existing pedagogy influences students’ academic performance and assessed challenges facing teachers and learners in teaching and learning, and determined pedagogical innovation which could be used to improve students’ academic performance in secondary schools particularly in the survey topic.

It employed a cross sectional survey research design within a framework of a mixed research methodology. Systematic, purposive and simple random techniques were used to select a sample of 175 respondents. Data were collected through interviews, focus group discussions, questionnaires and documentary reviews. Qualitative data were systematically organized and assembled into main themes and sub-themes, in relation to the research objectives following the Miles and Huberman model of qualitative data analysis. On the other hand, quantitative data were analyzed statistically using descriptive statistics derived from Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Prior to the analysis, responses were coded according to the emerging categories of responses for data to be easily analyzed by a computer. Data were then presented using frequencies, tables and charts.

The study has found that the existing pedagogy in teaching and learning survey topic in Geography was almost in-class only and not field work. On the other hand, challenges like lack of survey equipment for performing practically, inadequate books for the topic and the national examination system for form four seemed to be the main challenges to teachers as well as students. Based on these findings, the study concluded that since geography is a field of science, this topic must be taught practically rather than theoretically. Students should be fully involved in field work so that they could participate by doing. The study also proposes that educational policy makers should review curriculum and change the national examination system for form four examinations (CSEE).

Author: Jonas Gloria

(MA Education, 2017)

This study aimed at assessing strategies of English Language teachers in overcoming challenges of implementing learner-centred approach. Deciding to do this study, the researcher realized that Tanzanian teachers are insisted to use LCA in schools. However, they encounter challenges on effectively employing it. Through other studies the researcher saw the importance of doing the study basing on investigating strategies taken by teachers to overcome those challenges. The study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality secondary schools. Three specific objectives were designed to: assess the extent of implementation of LCA among English language teachers; identify challenges facing English language teachers to implement LCA and examine strategies employed by English language teachers in overcoming challenges of implementing LCA. Social constructivism is the theory that guided this study. The researcher used a mixed method to collect data from respondents. Questionnaire, semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion were employed in data collection. The researcher tabulated and processed quantitative data using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) software, version 20.

The researcher also analyzed qualitative data by collecting themes which were similar and coded them. Cross sectional design was employed to guide this study. The researcher employed purposive and simple random sampling methods to get a total of 98 respondents from seven schools. Findings revealed that English language teachers were employing LCA. The major challenges included inactive participation of students to practice LCA due to attending school while hungry. Also, lack of in-service teacher training for effective practice of LCA was noted. Other challenges were poor foundation of English language and inadequate fund allocated for academic matters. The study found that teachers employed different strategies to overcome challenges they encountered in implementing LCA. It was therefore recommended that, deliberate efforts should be taken to enable teachers in implementing LCA. In service training should be done zone-wise which will require only facilitators to move around the country for the process. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, should exert more efforts in eliminating all the challenges which cannot be managed by teachers. This should include coming up with properly designed plan and strategies which will assist in eradicating such challenges.
The impact of overcrowded classrooms on the teaching and learning process in Tanzania Primary School

Author: Shayo Fidelis Basil

(MA Education, 2017)

This study examined the impact of overcrowded classrooms on teaching and learning processes in Tanzanian schools. The study analyzed the extent to which primary school classrooms were overcrowded, examined the impact of overcrowding on teachers’ and pupils’ classroom interactions as well as its impact on pupils’ academic achievement.

The study involved a total of 36 pupils, 18 teachers and 6 parents from three schools in Temeke district. Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches were employed in data collection and analysis. Methods of data collection included: documentary review, questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion, and classroom observation. Purposive sampling was used to select the schools, head teachers, members of school committees, subject teachers, and standard seven pupils. Then random sampling was used to select pupils who participated in the research.

All standard seven teachers in the sample schools were involved in the study. The main findings of the study confirmed that classrooms were overcrowded in all the investigated schools, a situation which leads to limited interactions between teachers and pupils, pupils among themselves, and pupils with teaching/learning materials.

The study recommends that the government should eliminate over-crowding by constructing more classrooms and purchasing adequate teaching and learning materials.
The quality of a pre-primary education in the context of Big Results Now (BRN) programme in Tanzania: A case of selected Pre-Primary Schools in Dodoma Municipality

Author: Katumbi Michael
MA Education (2016)

Pre-primary education lays a foundation for the children’s future education and overall participation in all spheres of life. This study has examined the contributions of the Big Results Now program, towards the quality improvement of pre-primary education in Tanzania by using Dodoma Municipality as a case study.

This study was guided by the general objective of assessing the extent to which the BRN program was expected to bring the quality improvement in pre-primary education. The specific objectives of the study were: first, to assess the quality of teaching and learning environment in pre-primary school settings; secondly, to examine the teachers’ qualifications under the Big Results Now, and lastly, to assess the extent of government investment in pre-primary education. The research design was a cross sectional descriptive survey where 20 respondents were purposively selected so as to obtain data. It was guided by both qualitative and quantitative research approach and data were collected through the usage of a semi-structured interview, focus group discussions, observations and documentary reviews. Its findings have revealed that the government through its Big Results Now program paid little attention to pre-primary education.

Despite the formalization of the pre-primary education in the 2014 education policy, there was little effort to improve the quality of the same and this could suggest less success of the Big Result Now program due to the poor foundation laid during this stage. Based on these findings, the study concluded that in order to have big results in education the government should invest adequately in pre-primary education. The study finally recommended that the government should set infrastructure, train pre-primary teachers and provide funds, which will enable schools to purchase T/L materials and other facilities specific to the pre-primary education programs.
Challenges facing science teachers in teaching and learning in public and private Secondary Schools in Tanzania: The case of Dodoma Municipality

Author: Raheli Balegele
MAED (2016)

This research paper sought views on the influence of school leadership on pupils’ mastery of Basic Literacy and Numeracy Skills (BLNS). The study specifically explored education stakeholders’ perceptions on school leadership in relation to pupils’ mastery of BLNS. It also assessed the strategies which head teachers use to overcome challenges associated with pupils’ mastery of BLNS. Finally, the study determined the effects of head teachers’ leadership styles on teaching and learning of BLNS. Data were collected from 102 respondents, including 79 teachers, 12 BLNS teachers, six (6) head teachers, and five (5) education quality assurers. Interview, questionnaire and documentary review instruments were used to collect data. Numeric data were analyzed by using SPSS and EXCEL.

The findings from this study revealed that school leadership promotes teaching and learning of BLNS to pupils but head teachers do not treat all teachers equally and fairly. Additionally, head teachers admitted that leadership is a burden to them due to many responsibilities and nature of teachers being led. Also, head teachers use different strategies to overcome challenges which hinder BLNS including conducting meetings, making regular documentary reviews, collaborating with BLNS teachers, motivating and managing by walking around. The study also revealed that democratic leadership facilitates teaching and learning processes although laissez-faire leadership leads to pupils’ poor performance, and autocratic leadership style makes teachers uncomfortable with their job due to harshness of the head teachers. Furthermore, bureaucratic leadership style promoted hard working among BLNS teachers and other teachers.

The researcher recommends that head teachers should receive regular training that will enable them acquire skills and tactics of leadership to supervise schools successfully. The government should handle the challenges that are beyond head teachers’ capability. Furthermore, future study is recommended to cover a wide geographical range for a meaningful generalization related to the issues under study.
Contribution of competence based curriculum on students’ performance in mathematics. The case of selected Schools in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania

Author: Delvina Tarimo
MA Education (2015)

This study intended to investigate on contribution of competence based curriculum on students’ performance in mathematics in secondary schools in Tanzania. The study objectives were to examine the strategies used in implementing CBC, to investigate stakeholders’ perceptions on the strategies used in implementing CBC, to investigate inspectors’ perceptions on low performance in mathematics after the introduction of CBC and to find out the challenges that hinder implementation of CBC in mathematics. The study employed constructivism theory.

The study used qualitative research approach and descriptive cross-sectional survey design. It employed purposive, stratified and simple random sampling techniques whereby it used 142 respondents. The study findings revealed that most of the teachers were aware of the strategies used to implement CBC although most of them did not practice it because of inadequate skills on how to implement it. Inadequate teaching and learning facilities, time and large number of students in classrooms were identified to be key factors which hindered the implementation of CBC in mathematics.

The study concludes that CBC strategies were not well implemented in secondary schools in Tanzania. The study suggests that the government should provide in-service training to mathematics teachers and supply enough teaching and learning materials for competency based curriculum to be effectively implemented in the classroom.
Utilization of text books by Primary School teachers for effective teaching and learning in Masasi, Tanzania

Author: Robert Chitukuro
MA Education (2015)

Utilization of textbooks in primary schools is vital for promoting pupils academic achievements. This study focused on determining utilization of textbooks by primary school teachers and pupils in Masasi district. The study was guided by three objectives: (1) to explore the extent to which textbooks are utilized in teaching and learning processes; (2) to identify the challenges associated with utilization of textbooks; and (3) to suggest improvement strategies for utilizing textbooks for effective teaching and learning process.

Qualitative research approach was used in which a total of 58 informants were selected through simple random and purposive sampling techniques. The informants in this study included teachers, pupils and school inspectors. The study involved semi-structured interview, documentary review, observations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as instruments for data collection. The study used thematic analysis to analyse data. The study revealed that textbooks were not well utilized by both teachers and pupils. The key factors behind included large number of pupils compared to number of textbooks, the quality of textbooks, teachers’ participation together with learners’ family backgrounds.

The study recommends that policy makers in education under the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) ensure that primary schools are equipped with required textbooks and other support materials which meet the needs of the learner. Also, MoEVT should ensure that primary school teachers are provided with systematic in-service training, orientation courses, seminars and workshops that would help them teach effectively.
The impact of improving subject pedagogy through lesson study approach in Tanzania: A study of selected Secondary Schools in Moshi Rural District

Author: Salum Meda Salum

MA Education (2015)

The main purpose of this study was to examine the impacts of improving subject pedagogy through lesson study in Tanzania. The specific objectives were: to determine teachers’ knowledge on lesson study as a pedagogical approach, to examine factors affecting teachers’ professional development through lesson study approach, and to identify ways of improving subject pedagogy through lesson study approach.

The research employed a case study design and used a mixed-method research approach to data analysis. Data were gathered through interviews, questionnaires, observation and documentary review. Purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to obtain 120 participants. Quantitative data were analysed through descriptive statistics using SPSS Version 20.0 package while qualitative data were subjected to content analysis.

The study findings revealed that teachers have low awareness of lesson study approach. Also, it was found that subject pedagogy through lesson study increase creativity, helps teachers in selection of appropriate teaching techniques, and finally the study revealed that teachers wanted matters related to lesson study to be included in education policy.

The study recommends that government should establish different projects related to teachers’ professional development. Furthermore, it is recommended that Tanzania should cooperate with other experienced countries in developing appropriate subject pedagogy and teachers should be committed to the practice of lesson study.
Use of electronic presentation in two Higher Learning Institutions in Central Tanzania

Author: Emmanuel, James
MAED (2015)

This study explored the use of electronic media in higher learning institutions drawing inferences from two private universities, which are given anonymous codes “University A” and “University B”. Specifically, the study looked at students and instructors’ perceptions about the use of electronic presentations in teaching and learning, and evaluated the contribution about the use of electronic presentations in teaching and learning.

The study also looked at the challenges of using electronic presentations in teaching and learning. The researcher employed a case study design with qualitative approach. Questionnaires and qualitative data analysis were employed in the study. Forty instructors and eighty students were sampled through convenience sampling to participate in the study. The participants reported that electronic presentations are effectively used in the institutions, though there were some challenges in using the media. The challenges identified were lack of facilities, lack of knowledge for operating electronic media and unreliability of power in the universities. Regardless of the challenges, instructors said that electronic presentations simplify lessons presentations and that they helped them to deliver a lot of materials within a short period of time. Instructors reported that electronic presentations improved student’ performance.

However, the study found that only 52% of the instructors used electronic presentations in every teaching session; the rest either rarely or never used electronic presentations. Further, some students did not like electronic presentations. It is recommended that university authorities endeavour to address the problem of lack of facilities, knowledge and skills, and reliable power sources to operate the electronic devices and make effective lesson presentations.
Teacher’s pedagogical practices in the teaching of information and communication technology in Tanzania private schools: The study of Dodoma Municipality

Author: Vumilia Rugakingira

MA Education (2014)

The study was undertaken to address the teachers’ pedagogical practices on teaching ICT in Tanzania private primary schools in Dodoma Municipality. Qualitative research approach was used to a total of 26 informants who were selected through purposive sampling technique. Six heads of schools and 20 ICT teachers were interviewed. The study involved documentary reviews and direct observation where teachers’ pedagogical strategies were observed when teaching of ICT among lower primary school pupils. The findings revealed that primary method of delivery was a student centered approach whereby most pupils participated authentically in lessons; teachers used simple techniques in teaching like the use of songs, drawing diagrams creatively on the blackboard and displaying diagrams on the walls.

The findings also showed that lack of collaborative teaching team, lack of pedagogical training skills among ICT teachers and limited ICT resources lead to difficult for ICT teachers to implement different teaching strategies among private primary pupils in Dodoma Municipality.

The researcher concludes by arguing that teachers’ pedagogical knowledge on teaching ICT subject and collaborative classroom environment play a vital part in classroom practice, pupils’ achievement and development. Finally, the researcher ends by recommending that the MoEVT should ensure that ICT teachers at primary level are offered systematic in-service training and provision of ICT physical and material resources in all primary schools.
Implementation of competence based curriculum in Secondary Education in Tanzania: Knowledge, practice and challenges

Author: Baraka Deogratius
MA Education (2014)

This study focused on the assessment of the knowledge, practice and challenges facing secondary school teachers in the implementation of the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) in Dodoma Municipality. Study objectives were to explore awareness of teachers, current practice and challenges faced in implementing CBC. A cross-sectional survey design was used which employed qualitative approach with limited support from the quantitative approach. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to identify respondents and key informants in the study.

Data collected by a questionnaire were coded, entered in SPSS data base and cleaned. Qualitative data were analyzed by thematic framework analysis. Study findings revealed that in spite of the fact that a significant number of the teachers are aware of the CBC, they are less willing to shift from Content Based Curriculum to Competence Based Curriculum. This was reflected in their classroom practices that focused more on lecture methods than participatory approaches. Lack of training on CBC and shortage of learning materials were cited as the most dominant challenges facing the implementation of the program. Finally it was revealed that the majority of secondary school teachers were not implementing CBC in their teaching and learning processes. This was attributed to the fact that there was insufficient preparation towards shifting from content based curriculum to CBC.

The program also faced challenges as a result of inadequate training, poor teaching and the poor learning environment i.e. student-book ratio, student class ratio and student-teacher ratio. In light of the above observed situation, the study concludes by recommending to government and the mandated institutions to provide more support that will facilitate effective implementation of the CBC program. This should go hand in hand with more training of teachers on CBC implementation.
Challenges facing instructors teaching English subject in public secondary schools: A case study of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Ngalinda Hawamu
MA Education (2014)

English is not only a compulsory subject from primary education up to form four level, but also it is a language of instruction in post-primary education. Despite such a vital role that English has to play for the life of secondary school students, the performance of English subject is poor. Different studies were conducted on the influence of English language as a medium of instruction in secondary education on students’ performance.

Therefore, this study aimed at addressing challenges facing instructors teaching English subject in public secondary schools in Dodoma municipality. The study employed cross-sectional research design through both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Seventy three respondents from four public secondary schools were involved in the study including English teachers, head of school, academic teachers, District secondary academic education officer, and students. Data were collected through interview, questionnaire and documentary review. Quantitative data were analyzed through descriptive statistics using SPSS, while content analysis was carried out for qualitative data.

The study findings revealed some challenges in teaching English subject including lack of teaching and learning resources, insufficient time to cover English syllabus, lack of physical infrastructure and poor background of English language among students. However, other challenges were different in accordance to school locations. For example, there was higher teacher to student ratio in urban schools than in semi-urban schools. Other challenges that differed according to location are inadequate teaching and learning materials, high students’ truancy and dropout, lack of fiscal and physical resources and poor student English background.

It was suggested that revision of English subject curriculum, supply of teaching and learning materials and employing qualified English teachers can be a solution toward those challenges. The study recommended that improving teachers’ motivation could help to retain the best qualified English teachers in public secondary schools.
The influence of extra-curricular activities on students’ academic performance in Secondary Schools: A case of Tabora Municipality, Tanzania

Author: Nicholaus Peter
MA Education (2014)

This study examined the influence of extra-curricular activities on students’ academic performance in selected public secondary schools. Specifically, the study aimed to assess the implementation status of extra-curricular activities in secondary schools, to investigate teachers’ understanding on the role of extra-curricular activities in the implementation of the formal curriculum and lastly to identify any relationship between extra-curricular implementation and students’ performance on the formal curriculum in secondary schools. The study used a mixed method approach. In connection to that, the study used comparative and phenomenological research designs.

The study involved 120 students and 16 teachers who were selected purposefully and in simple random sampling from four public secondary schools in Tabora municipality. The findings from the study indicate that students who engage more in extracurricular activities perform better academically than those who do not participate in extra-curricular activities.

The study concluded that extracurricular activities can play important roles in students’ lives. They have positive effects on students’ lives by improving behavior, school performance, school completion, positive aspects to make successful adults, and social aspects. Teachers therefore should be aware of the effects that extracurricular activities have on facilitating students’ learning. The study recommends that education policy makers, DEO’s, heads of school under the MoEVT should ensure that all secondary schools in Tanzania implement extra-curricular activities and give students more out of schools activities.
Effects of curriculum change on teaching and learning process in Tanzania Primary Schools: The Case of Ukerewe District.

Author: January Mwijarubi Jackson Gatahwa
FAHE (2014)

This study investigated effects of curriculum change on teaching and learning process in Tanzania primary schools. Specific objectives were to identify if teachers and pupils understand major curriculum changes; to determine reasons for curriculum change; to examine the outcomes of implementation of competence based approach, vocational skills and ICT.

A survey study was employed under cross-sectional design where questionnaire and interviews were used for data collection. The study comprised of 114 respondents that is 36 Standard Seven pupils, 36 Standard Six pupils, 36 teachers and 6 head teachers. Purposive and stratified random sampling was used to select respondents.

The findings indicated that curriculum changes were introduced in order to have quality education, and to adapt to the development of science and technology and government policies. Although there are some positive outcomes such as teachers and learners getting new skills, developing curiosity and creativity, there are many problems such as teachers teaching from experience rather than education and shortage of teaching and learning materials.

The study concluded that the effects of curriculum changes were on balance negative. The study recommended that the government needs to ensure that the curriculum meets the needs of the society. Also the government should design instruments to control the frequent curriculum changes.
Secondary School teachers' attitude towards competency based instructions

Author: Annah Gordian
MA Education (2014)

This study aimed at exploring attitudes of secondary school teachers towards competency based instruction (cbi) as well as their practices and the factors that may influence these attitudes and practices. A case study research design was used to question 50 secondary school teachers from Muheza District in Tanga region.

The key findings showed that the attitude of most of the teachers towards competency based instruction were positive although most of them did not practice it. The study further identified inadequate knowledge of the methodology. Other findings include inadequate teaching and learning materials and facilities, time and large number of students in classrooms as the key factors impeding the use of competence based teaching.

The study suggests that the Government should provide in-service training for teachers and supply enough teaching and learning materials so that competency based instruction is effectively applied in the classroom.
Preparation and use of lesson plans by Primary School teachers in Sumbawanga Ward, Tanzania

Author: Kiliani Karoline
MA Education (2013)

The study examined the preparation and use of lesson plans by primary school teachers, with a particular focus on how the use of lesson plans enhances effective teaching. Specifically, it has four objectives. The first is to examine the extent to which primary school teachers prepare lesson plans before actual classroom teaching. The second focuses on finding out the facilitative and inhibitive factors towards lesson planning among primary school teachers while the third seeks to establish the link between effective classroom teaching and lesson planning. The last focuses on exploring the challenges associated with lesson planning in relation to classroom teaching.

Data were collected by observation, interview and documentary review. They were analyzed by using qualitative data analysis techniques as suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994). The sample was obtained through purposive and systematic sampling techniques. It constituted 53 respondents including education officers (2), school inspectors (3), head teachers (3) and teachers (45). Findings from the study revealed that teachers in primary schools mostly used prepared lesson plans. Syllabi were mostly available for the purpose of daily formulating lesson plans and for each period at classroom level.

Despite preparation and use of lesson plans, the quality of teaching inside classrooms depended largely in classroom variables such as availability of teaching and learning materials, pupils’ group size and resources. The major focus of the study was to find out whether or not use of lesson plans improves classroom teaching. The study concludes that there are so many problems facing teachers in preparation and use of lesson plans. These problems are categorized broadly as social, economic and psychological. Thus, these problems hinder efficient and effective learning processes in schools. The study recommends that education stakeholders work as a single team so as to empower teachers through relevant knowledge and skills in preparation and use of lesson plans. The government needs to improve the quality of teaching and learning through strengthening education support to teachers as well as strengthening mechanism of supervision of primary schools.
Examination of the appropriateness of centralized pattern curriculum planning in the context of Tanzania: A case of Kasulu district

Author: Machali Moses
MA Education (2013)

The aim of this study was to examine the appropriateness of the centralized pattern of curriculum planning in the context of Kasulu district. Specifically, the study intended to: find out the reasons that made Tanzania adopt a centralized pattern of curriculum design, evaluate the extent to which the processes involved in curriculum planning consider ethnic diversities in Tanzania and find out stakeholders' views' on the use of centralized pattern of curriculum planning in the context of Tanzania. The study deployed a descriptive survey design and guided by qualitative research approach in which questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions were employed for data collection. A total of 124 informants selected purposively were involved in the study. The informants comprised of primary and secondary school teachers, tutors, District Education Officers and officials from Tanzania Institute of Curriculum (TIE). Data analysis was done basing on the themes resulting from interview; questionnaire and focus group discussion in which responses were summarized into a sheet, classified according to respective themes and then into sub-themes after which data were organized in a logical manner.

The key findings indicated that the main reasons for adoption of a centralized curriculum planning were its ease to evaluate and maintenance of national standards through the use of the same curriculum. It was also reported that centralized curriculum enhances quick decisions as compared to the decentralized one. Further, it was found that consideration of ethnic diversities was achieved through needs assessment to cater for the needs of different people in different localities. Overall, stakeholders' views showed that the current centralized curriculum approach was more appropriate as it was said to have brought, among other things, uniformity, national unit and that it was more economical than it would be if the decentralization approach was to be adopted. The study concludes that the current centralized curriculum is still suitable for Tanzania's education. The study recommends, inter alia, that future researchers focus on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the existing centralized curriculum to find out whether or not it meets the expectations of the stakeholders.
ICT use and learning achievement in Dodoma Secondary Schools, Tanzania.

Author: Angumbwike Tumpe
MA Education (2012)

This study examined the extent to which Dodoma municipal secondary schools use ICT in learning achievement and barriers toward the use of ICT. Three specific objectives governed the study: one was to find out the extent to which schools use ICT in learning, second was to assess the learning achievement brought by the use of ICT and third was to find out the barriers of using ICT in Dodoma Municipal secondary schools. This study was done in Dodoma municipality.

Three schools were chosen as the sample that is Dodoma, Huruma and Jamuhuri secondary schools. The study was mainly qualitative. Schools and individuals in those schools were selected purposely. The total population sample used in this study was 90, of whom 57 were students, 18 teachers, 10 parents and 5 municipal officers. In this study the data were collected by the method of triangulation. Three methods were used which is Individual interview, questionnaire and observation. Content analysis method was used in the presentation of the findings.

The findings show that only 40% of teachers use ICT in delivering learning. In two schools only science subject teachers were using ICT though it was not effectively used. Therefore the extent to which DMSS use ICT is low and the reason is lack of the resources. Respondents agree that if ICT is used effectively then achievement will be high. Barriers for the use of ICT in Dodoma municipal secondary schools are insufficient funding, lack of expertise, school administration and insufficient knowledge on the use of ICT. Other barriers include politics and teachers’ unwillingness to use ICT.
Exploring teachers’ use of instructional planning and girl students' academic performance in science subjects at primary school level: A case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Shirima Conses
MA Education (2012)

This study investigated teachers' use of instructional planning and girl students' academic performance in science subjects in selected public primary schools in Dodoma municipality in Dodoma region. Poor or lack of teacher planning is a leading factor for poor girl students' academic performance in science subject.

Both secondary and primary sources of data were collected using questionnaires, observation checklist, face to face interview schedules, observation checklist, documentary review and focused group discussion guide. Secondary data were obtained from different sources including St. Johns University of Tanzania and University of Dar es Salaam main library, Ministry of Education and Vocational Training and the office of District Education Officer (DEO) of Dodoma Municipality. In the study a total of 100 respondents were included.

The study authenticated that teachers had knowledge on aspects of lesson planning since most of them had attended necessary training for their profession. However, a culture of ignoring planning during their conducts has grown significantly. Teachers rely on their prolonged experience when it comes to teaching and their level of competence in teaching science subjects to girl students was relatively low. The study recommends that it is crucial for policy makers to reflect primary school girls' experiences, interests and needs in the process of designing science curriculum to raise the quality of science education for girl students.
Theory and practice of Pre-Primary School teacher preparation: A case of selected Teachers’ Colleges and Pre-Primary Schools in Dodoma Region, Tanzania

Author: Ringo Rogathe
MA Education (2012)

This study sought to explore theory and practice of pre-primary teacher preparation in Tanzania. It investigated the teaching methods used by pre-primary school teachers, the materials used, the inside and outside contexts, and the assessment methods used in pre-primary schools. A qualitative approach was employed although some aspects of the study were dealt quantitatively.

The study was conducted in three Teachers’ Colleges and five pre-primary schools in Dodoma region. A total of 55 participants were involved in the study and were selected through purposive sampling technique, that is; criterion and maximum variation sampling. Data were collected through interviews, observation, questionnaire, focused group discussion and document review. The major findings indicated that situations at working places hinder application of the theoretical knowledge and skills gained during teacher training.

Three major recommendations were made as follows: qualification entry to pre-primary teaching should be raised from certificate to diploma and degree levels; Study time in pre-primary schools should be regulated from two to six hours per day in order to allow many skills to be practiced in schools; and MOEVT and PMORALG should allocate budget to pre-primary sector in order to allow planning of proper infrastructure and employment of teachers for pre-primary school development.
Public Pre-Primary School teachers' creativity in improvisation and use of instructional materials in teaching and learning in Chamwino District, Tanzania

Author: Mbwilo Rehema
MA Education (2012)

The findings revealed that most of the locally available materials used by pre-primary school teachers were used without any modification. A few pre-primary school teachers used both readymade materials and locally available materials. The local instructional materials included letter and number cards, bottle tops, gravels, sticks and drawn pictures. Instructional materials were mostly used for enabling the children to learn to read, write and count.

Despite the opportunities for the availability and use of local instructional materials, overcrowded classes, poor training and heavy teaching workloads were found to be obstacles to the pre-primary school teachers' creativity in improvising and using instructional materials for teaching. The study concluded that instructional materials were rarely improvised and used by pre-primary school teachers in all of the sampled pre-primary schools and even those that were frequently utilized were not of much help to the pupils in learning.

The study recommends that, MoEVT should provide adequate training to the teachers in the grade III A and diploma teaching programmes so as to ensure the training of competent teachers to work in pre-primary schools. Also, MoEVT should provide all in-service pre-primary teachers with orientation seminars on how to prepare and use instructional materials in teaching.
Theory and practice of Primary School teacher preparation in Tanzania: a case study of Dodoma Region

Author: Lembao Amon
MA Education (2012)

This study investigated the theory and practice of primary school teacher preparation in Tanzania, with observations from selected districts in Dodoma region. It was guided by four (4) objectives, namely to: (i) examine the teaching methods currently encouraged in teacher preparation in relation to practical conditions in primary schools; (ii) assess the contributions of teaching practice to teachers’ ability to perform their duties at working places; (iii) identify the assessment strategies in the current teacher preparation programmes; and (iv) explore the challenges and the opportunities of teacher preparation programmes in relation to practices at the working places. The Reflective Practice Theory (RPT) underpinned the study while the descriptive survey design was utilized. A total of eighty (80) subjects were selected from target population and included in this study based on their particular potentials.

The findings revealed that all primary school teachers were trained and encouraged to employ participatory teaching methods in classes. However, it was evident that neither student teachers nor employed teachers used these methods during teaching practice (TP) and working stations respectively. Conditions at practice level such as congested classrooms, taking classes under trees, time constraints, inadequate resources and school cultures rendered the use of participatory methods difficult. Despite these inhibiting factors, virtually all practitioners agreed that participatory teaching methods were the best ones in primary school. As with teaching methods, the assessment methods encouraged during teacher preparation were hardly used at the teachers’ working places. The study concludes that translation of the theoretical part of teacher preparation into practice depended largely on the conditions at the working places. The main recommendation was that conditions at work places needed improvement for teachers to use participatory teaching methods successfully. Teacher preparation programmes required alignment with actual conditions at working places.
Assessment of the application of participatory teaching methods in inclusive primary school classrooms in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania

Author: Mwamoto Neema
(MA Education, 2012)

The assessment of the application of PTM in inclusive primary schools was studied in Dodorna municipality, Tanzania. The study had three specific objectives namely: to identify methods used to teach primary school pupils in inclusive classrooms; to assess the manner PTM are being used inclusive primary school classrooms and to find out opportunities and challenges facing primary school teachers in the application of PTM in inclusive primary school classrooms. The study employed qualitative research as the principal research approach while quantitative research was used to complement the selected approach. A case study design was used. The study had a total of 40 respondents who were sampled by using expert and critical case purposive sampling. Data were gathered through semi-structured interview, direct observation and document reviews. Data analysis was done following Miles and Hubbermans (1994) strategy involving three steps: data reduction, data organization and data interpretation.

It was found that respondents were aware of Participatory Teaching Methods (PTM) as the principal teaching methods in inclusive primary school classrooms. They are acknowledging the usefulness of participatory method in inclusive classrooms. The study revealed that although respondents were aware and understand the usefulness of PTM, primary school teachers were not applying it during the process of teaching and learning. It was also revealed that the involvement of pupils with special needs in inclusive classrooms is poor due to some challenges like overcrowded classes, lack of teaching and learning materials, poor working conditions and shortage of time. Moreover, it was revealed that primary school teachers did not get support from administration and society at large. From the findings, it was recommended that special need education should be integrated in teacher education curricula so that all teachers can acquire knowledge and skills while at college for teaching pupils with special needs.
Perceptions of Primary School teachers regarding curriculum change and its effect on students’ academic performance in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania

Author: Chacha James
MA Education (2012)

This study sought to determine the perceptions of primary school teachers regarding curriculum change and its effects on students’ academic performance. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research design which involved six (6) selected primary schools in Dodoma municipality. The sample constituted 112 respondents: 104 teachers, 6 head-teachers, 1 municipal education officer and 1 district chief inspector of schools. Self-developed structured and unstructured questionnaires were used as major data collection instruments. This was supplemented by interview schedules, observation and documentary review.

Demographical data of the participants and their perception were reported in terms of frequencies, percentages, tables and content analysis for qualitative data. The findings revealed that majority of teachers teaching in the sampled schools have positive perception of the curriculum change in Tanzanian primary schools. However, teachers indicated a negative perception on the implementation of the new curriculum change.

Based on the findings, a number of recommendations were made. First, there is need for training and re-training of teachers prior to and after any change of curriculum has been implemented. Teachers at all levels need to take personal initiatives to learn from various sources the new teaching and learning innovations. Recommendations for further studies were also offered, for example other studies can be conducted to evaluate the curriculum in terms of its efficiency and effectiveness in reaching the curriculum objectives.
The contribution of block teaching practice in shaping student teachers' perception of the teaching profession: A case of higher learning institutions in Dodoma, Tanzania

Author: Kijanga Samweli
MA Education (2012)

The aim of this study was to examine the contribution or Block Teaching Practice (BTP) in shaping student teachers’ perception of the teaching profession in the higher learning institutions in Dodoma. Data relevant to the tasks were collected from two Universities, namely, the University of Dodoma and St John's University of Tanzania, through interviews, questionnaires and documentary review and were analyzed using SPSS. The sample was obtained through simple random sampling to obtain 94 student-teacher respondents and purposeful sampling of 2 BTP coordinators and 2 BTP supervisors from both Universities.

The finding revealed that: (i) Student teachers come into the profession with different perceptions on the teaching profession. The majority (66%) of them perceive teaching as an impressive profession. This is however influenced by age and sex of the respondents. (ii) Issues like field allowances, responsibilities and assessors' comments on Block Teaching Practice have a vital contribution in shaping the student teachers’ perceptions and on job satisfaction as well as their feelings on the teaching profession and professional development. (iii) BTP has all important role in shaping teaching professional development if it is appropriately conducted. It is concluded that it is important to check and make an assessment or the student teachers’ perceptions and motivations as regards the teaching profession when they join the teacher training programme.
Learner Centered Approach in science teaching in Tanzania: The gap between ideal and actual practice in Morogoro Municipal Primary Schools.

Author: Esther J. Joseph
MA Education (2012)

This study explored the learner-centered approach in science teaching in Tanzania so as to determine the gap between ideal and actual practice in Morogoro municipal primary schools. Specifically the objectives of the study were to examine the implementation of learner- centered approach in science teaching and to explore challenges for application of this approach.

The study employed mixed methodology using case study design. It was conducted in four primary schools namely Mkwajuni, Bungo, Area Five and Mwere. A total of 144 respondents were involved in the study. They included pupils, head teachers, science teachers, primary school inspectors and Ward Educational Educators. Respondents were selected by purposive sampling technique and simple random technique. In depth data were collected using semi-structured interviews, questionnaire, documents review and observation. Techniques and strategies of inductive qualitative data analysis were used.

The results showed that the participants had positive attitudes toward learner-centered instruction which they believed has the potential to make instruction engaging and enjoyable. However, it has been revealed that some teachers still employ Teacher Centered Approach (TCA) like lecture methods because of various circumstances or challenges. The study identified a range of challenges facing the teachers in implementing LCA which included shortage of teaching and learning materials, teachers’ lack of motivation, lack of seminars, low knowledge about LCA, and large number of pupils in classrooms.

To improve LCA there is a need to provide training of teachers; to have appropriate number of pupils in classrooms; to motivate teachers, to sensitize pupils to have a habit of learning and to urge teachers to use LCA effectively. The study recommends that teachers need to be more innovative to help student participate in their learning to improve performance of science subjects.
EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Contribution of Primary School Committees to improving school relationship and facilities: The case of Selected Schools in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Baraka Gongo (MA Education, 2018)

This study set out to explore the contribution of primary school committees to improving school relationship and facilities in selected primary schools in Dodoma municipality. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods and techniques in which survey design was used during data collection. Data were collected from 10 primary schools, whereby a total of 125 respondents constituted the sample. These included 95 school committee members, 10 head teachers, and 20 school committee chairmen and vice chairmen. Semi-structured interview, questionnaire, focus group discussion and documentary review were the instruments used in data collection. Semi-structured interview was administered to head teachers, while a questionnaire was administered to all committee members. Focus group discussion was administered to selected committee members. On the other hand, documentary review was used to collect data from the secondary sources.

The findings revealed the following: Committee members were not aware of their roles and functions. Also, it was found that most of the committee members were not trained on their roles and responsibilities for capacity building to be able to perform well their duties. Furthermore, the study identified challenges facing school committee members, which include: poor attendance of school committee members in the arranged meetings, committee members are merely volunteers but demand allowances, lack of budget, and lack of management and financial skills. Other challenges include lack of regular training on the functions of the school committee, and the low level of understanding among committee members regarding their roles and responsibilities.

Based on the study findings, it is recommended that government should establish programmes on capacity building in order to impart management skills to members of the school committees. This programme should be provided yearly as school committee members are chosen every year in different schools within their jurisdiction.
An assessment of the institutional quality assurance input in Tanzania: a case of College of Business Education and St John’s University of Tanzania

Author: David Julius
MA Education (2015)

This research paper reports on a study that sought employers’ views on the quality of SJUT education programme graduates. The study aimed at determining the views of employers regarding the quality of the graduates on knowledge and practical skills. Also the study sought to determine the graduates’ attitude and behaviour towards their job and extra-curricular activities.

Finally, the study aimed at relating the self-assessment of SJUT education programme graduates on the job competencies to the views of the employers. Data were obtained from 113 participants comprising of two (2) employers, 12 secondary school heads and 99 SJUT graduates. Interview and questionnaires were used to collect data. Numeric data were processed using SPSS version 16 and EXCEL, whereas, qualitative data were analyzed through word descriptions.

The findings indicate that SJUT graduates are knowledgeable in the subject matter and have adequate practical skills. Also, it was concluded that the graduates demonstrate good attitude and behaviour towards their job and extra-curricular activities. Lastly, there was no significant difference between graduates self-rated responses and the views of employers on the competencies the graduates possess.

The researcher recommended that HE Is should work closely with employers so as to produce graduates with high quality regarding the changing nature of the labour market demands. Furthermore, it is recommended that more tracer studies should be conducted to include graduates from other faculties as well and comparative studies on both private and public universities.
The relationship between school location and teachers’ attrition in Bahi district, Tanzania

Author: Ndeshiwakwe Samson

(MA Education, 2018)

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which school location contributes to teachers’ attrition in Bahi District. The researcher used convergent parallel design, whereby qualitative and quantitative data were collected at the same time. The study population composed of 140 people, including teachers from 10 selected secondary schools, and District Education Officer in Bahi District. The sample size for this study was obtained using Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table of sample size specification. The total sample comprised of 102 teachers and 1 District education officer.

The researcher used questionnaires, Interview and documentary review as the data collection methods. Quantitative data were analyzed using the statistical programme for the social sciences (SPSS), from which Chi square test was used to find the relationship between teachers’ attrition and school location. The study found that school location is among principal factors that influence teachers’ attrition in rural secondary schools. Schools which are located in remote rural areas are confronting a lot of challenges that lead to teacher attrition compared to school located in town and sub town areas.

The study concluded that teachers prefer to work in town and sub town schools where there are plenty of social services. The proposed solution for the problem of teacher attrition includes: continuous deployment of teachers in remote rural areas, providing hardship allowance to teachers, improvement of school infrastructure, provision of reliable accommodation, and in-service training for teachers.
The Relationship between family economic level and students’ academic achievement in Dodoma City, Tanzania

Benard Mwesige Benedicto
(MA Education, 2018)

This study assessed the relationship between family economic level and students’ academic achievement in Dodoma city. A convergent parallel design using a sample of 170 science students and 30 teachers was used to execute the study. A questionnaire was used to collect data from science students, while interview schedule was used to collect data from teachers. Quantitative data from the questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis using Software Package for Statistical Studies (SPSS) version 16 then data were organized using Microsoft excel. Qualitative data were managed through thematic techniques. The target population was form three science students and teachers (headmasters/headmistress and senior academic teachers) in Dodoma city.

The findings of the study revealed that the family economic levels have positive relationship with academic achievement of the secondary school science students. Further, most of the science students belonged to the families with low economic level, while only minority of these students belonged to the families with middle and high economic level.

The study found that academic achievement of students from the families with low economic level differs significantly from those of students who belong to the families with high and middle economic status. However, the study found no significant difference in academic achievement between science students that belong to the families with middle economic level and those who belong to the families with high economic level.

The study recommends that the government should increase bursary allocation to science majoring students from poor families to allow them to afford studying facilities for science subjects, boost parents’ income at family level through improving low interest micro finance banking which provides loans to parents and help them get involved in small businesses and raise their incomes.
Parents’ involvement in students’ learning: The case of selected Secondary Schools in Chamwino district, Tanzania

Author: Bernard Elimringi Luhamu (MAED, 2018)

This study was conducted in Chamwino district and involved five secondary schools. It focused on investigating parents’ involvement in students’ learning. Specifically, the study analyzed education policies and regulations in schools and how they motivate parents’ involvement in students’ learning. The study also explored barriers that impede parents’ involvement in students’ learning. It also determined the relationship between parents’ involvement and students' academic performance. In addition, the study suggested practical ways that would foster parents’ involvement in education activities in secondary schools. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Case study research design was used in data collection, whereby 146 respondents were involved in the study. Purposive sampling technique was used to obtain the sample, and data were collected through questionnaires, interview and documentary review.

The study revealed that despite the availability of education policies and school regulations, which guide the heads of schools in management and administration, these documents appeared not to motivate parents to get involved in the learning process of their children. The study has revealed that there is a close relationship between academic performance of students and parents’ involvement in educational activities. Parents’ economic hardship, lack of awareness on the role of parents in the children’s learning, low level of education, the medium of instruction (English language), and ineffective communication between parents and schools are the core barriers that limit parents’ involvement in students' learning. Awareness creation on the importance of parents’ involvement in education, and strengthening communication between parents and teachers are the strategies suggested to overcome barriers encountered by the parents in their bid to get involved in their children’s learning. The study concludes that parents’ involvement in education is a key factor for students’ better academic performance. Therefore, the study recommends that there should be specific guidelines and orientations that will foster parents’ involvement in their children’s learning in schools.
Land Acquisition for Public Schools and School-Community Relationship in Kondoa Urban District, Tanzania

Author: Pascal Augustine Meleko

(MA Education, 2018)

The study investigated the relationship between the land acquisition for public schools and school-community relationships in Kondoa urban district. A case study design employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, observation, documentary reviews, and focus group discussion. The respondents involved included heads of primary and secondary Schools, school board chairpersons, teachers, affected land owners, ward executive officers, councilors, village executive officers, village chairpersons and district officials. Qualitative data were analyzed using the content analysis and chi-square was used for the quantitative data, to evaluate the assumption of the argument that the two variables (types of land acquisition for public schools and school-community are independent). The chi-square obtained is 74.371, with 1 degree of freedom (df = (2-1) (2-1) = 1), which is significant 0.000 at least at the 0.001 alpha level.

Therefore, it was concluded that there was the rejection of the argument that the two variables (the types of land acquisition for public schools and school-community relationship are independent variables). Therefore, it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between types of land acquisition for public schools and school-community relationship. The findings revealed the existence of varieties of land acquisition for public schools, such as compulsory land acquisition, participatory, voluntary and buying land from individual land owners. However, such acquisitions are dominated by the lack of community involvement, accountability, transparency, inadequate, unfair, and delayed compensation, which caused dissatisfaction among the affected land owners, that led to community discontent, ultimately affecting school-community relationships. Nevertheless, community involvement in land acquisition for public schools awakened the community on the significance of land acquisition for public schools. Besides, land banking, voluntary land acquisition as well as alternative land compensation were among of the strategies suggested by the respondents for enhancing good school-community relationship. Generally, educational planners and policy makers should formulate specific policy focusing only on the land acquisition for public schools, instead of generalizing it for public purpose.
Assessment of community participation in Secondary Education Development Projects in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania: A case of selected Ward Community Secondary Schools

Author: Lipyana K. Hemahema

(MA Education, 2018)

The study assessed community participation in secondary education development projects in Dodoma municipality. Specifically, the study sought to assess the status of the community participation in secondary school education development projects to determine the challenges involved as well as to examine factors that influence community participation in education development of their secondary schools in Dodoma municipality.

The study employed a mixed research approach which includes both qualitative and quantitative research approach with a case study research design. The total sample of the study was 79 respondents including 63 males and 16 females, selected through purposive and simple random sampling techniques. Data were collected through interviews, observation, questionnaires and documentary reviews methods. They were analysed using (SPSS) version 20 while qualitative data were presented through content and pictorial analysis. The findings revealed factors of community participation in secondary school education development projects were family income, school infrastructure improvement and students academic performance. These factors motivated them to participate in school development projects.

Also poverty, lack of awareness and political propaganda are the challenges to community participations in the school education development projects. It was suggested that the government should educate the community to create awareness and there should be a budget to boost the community life standards in rural areas to reduce the challenges and improve community participation in secondary school education development projects.
Fee Free Education Policy versus Provision of Quality Education in Public Primary Schools in Dodoma City, Tanzania

Author: Bernard Kopoka
Master of Arts in Education, 2018

The research aimed at presenting the environment within which primary education is delivered in sample schools in Dodoma city.

The study was based on the following objectives: the general objective of the study was to evaluate how Fee Free Education (FFE) affects the provision of quality education in Dodoma city primary schools. The specific objectives were: to assess the change in enrolment for primary school students after FFE policy implementation in Dodoma city, to examine the interaction that exists between change in enrolment and the available resources in primary schools in Dodoma city and to analyze the provision of quality education in eventuality of FFE policy implementation in Dodoma city primary schools.

A total number of 92 respondents were involved in the study. The methods used in data collection were: interview, questionnaire and documentary review. Data analysis and presentation were done through the use of SPSS.

The findings of the study revealed that Fee Free Education Policy has not been effective in facilitating the quality of education in the primary schools according to the respondents. The money being allocated has not been enough to buy materials such as chalks, text books, pupils’ tables and desks as well as stationery for doing exams. Moreover, introduction of the Fee Free Education Policy has led to rise in the number of students which cannot be accommodated by the number of available classes.
The contribution of community participation to sustainability of primary schools’ feeding programmes in Bahi district, Tanzania

Author: Fredrick Ivan Lwambaga

(MA Education, 2018)

This study aimed at investigating the contribution of the community’s participation on sustainability of school feeding programmes in primary schools in Bahi district, Dodoma region. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods and techniques in which descriptive design was used in data collection involving seven (7) primary schools. Data were collected from a sample of 134 respondents, which included the District Education Officer of Bahi district, 14 teachers, 7 head teachers, 28 parents, 56 pupils, seven (7) VEO, WEO, WEC and school committee chairpersons from seven wards. Interview, questionnaire and focus group discussions were used to collect data from pupils; teachers and parents. The researcher analyzed the data using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) that enabled him to execute the desired statistical calculations and present data in the form of frequency and percentage using charts, graphs and tables. The study found the current state of the contribution of community’s participation in school feeding programme unfair since the programme focused on few selected schools in the region. Furthermore, the study established that the community members were not participating accordingly as they were not contributing effectively in feeding the pupils under the umbrella of the concept of free education. However, the study analysis exposed that community participation on resources, mobilization and planning, fund-raising for food and other resources for School Feeding Programmes (SFPs) contributes to the sustainability of primary school feeding programme. Additionally, the study findings identified the factors affecting community engagement in the SFPs among community members. They included limited education on the importance of the school feeding programme, poor harvests of parents, absence of village meetings in the area, lack of awareness on the SFP, lack of financial resources for implementing SFP activities as well as unspecified roles and responsibilities of SFP. Also, the community members suggested that village bylaws that emphasized the provision of food for primary school pupils should be implemented so as to ensure that parents who are not involved in contributing and participating in SFPs have legal action taken against them. Moreover, there should be provision of education and awareness to the community on the concept of free education and the importance of SFP. Based on this study findings, it is recommended that parents should be educated on the importance of SFP and its contribution to the educational performance of their children.
The impact of water shortage on learning in selected rural community secondary schools in Hanang District, Tanzania.

Author: Paulo Meshilieki Mollel
(MAED, 2018)

Water is a vital resource that cuts across all human sphere of life, for that, human survival on earth, and an endeavour to achieve development has vitally depended on water. This study assesses the impact of water shortages in community secondary schools around Hanang’ District of Tanzania. Data for the study were generated from school heads, teachers and students using triangulation research approach coupled with descriptive survey design.

The study was conducted in six (6) public schools that were sampled randomly. In these schools six (6) school heads, twenty-four (24) teachers and sixty (60) students were sampled to inform the research. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with school heads and teachers while a questionnaire was administered to students. Furthermore, observations were employed to observe the subjects at the natural settings of occurrence. Content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data while SPSS version 20 was used to analyze the quantitative data.

The findings indicate that shortage of water in the schools causes late classroom attendance among both the teachers and students and perpetuates truancy among students; ladies were the most affected by the shortage because of poor sanitation conditions at the schools. Most of the schools had developed a tendency of ending school before the afternoon sessions because of lack of water to cook lunch for students. The study further realised that there are strategies in place to address the problem of water shortage but they are not effective to ensure the availability of sustainable water. Therefore, water shortage in Hanang’ district adversely affects learning.

The study therefore recommends that the government, community and stakeholders collaboratively take immediate initiatives to assist schools and ensure the availability of clean and safe water in rural community schools to enable effective learning.
Effectiveness of capitation grants utilization guidelines on improving provision of quality education: The case of primary schools in Chamwino District, Tanzania.

Author: Kway, Henry, O.
(MAED, 2018)

This study had the purpose of examining the effectiveness of capitation grant utilization guidelines (CGUG) on improving the provision of quality education in primary schools in Chamwino District. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods. The data were collected by using documentary review guide, questionnaires and interview methods. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS (version 20), while Microsoft Excel helped to organize data into graphs, tables and charts for systematic presentation. On the other hand, qualitative data were thematically analyzed. A sample of six primary schools involved in this study was selected using stratified random sampling method. Besides, simple random sampling was employed to get 46 teachers and 17 SMT members from selected primary schools.

Research findings revealed that about 67% (4) of the schools do not adhere to CGUG provided by the central government as stipulated by the guideline. Another finding showed that the two parameters in question i.e. adherence to CGUG and schools’ mean score have strong negative correlation (r= -7.2, p=0.1). This means, as schools struggle to abide to CGUG, the more they lower their mean scores in primary schools final examination. The third finding shows that the CGUG in operation covers most areas required for the school operation, only non-staff wages is missing. Also, the findings informs that the amount allocated per each area/category in CGUG is insufficient to handle the intended cost, hence, by abiding to it some critical areas of operations lack sufficient funds to service them. The findings revealed that CGUG is not an effective tool to make sure all necessary resources required for school operations and administrative matters are available in sufficient amount. They also reveal that schools which strived to adhere to the stipulated guidelines (CGUG) endured a decline in their mean scores in the final national examination compared to those which violated the guideline. In view of this, the research concluded that CGUG is not effective to meet its intended purpose; therefore it needs to be reviewed.
Assessment of administrative challenges affecting students’ academic performance in community Secondary schools - Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania

Author: Lucy Gervas
MA Education (2017)

The purpose of this study was to assess administrative challenges affecting students’ academic performance. The study was conducted in Dodoma municipality and focused on selected community secondary schools. The objectives of the study were to determine administrative activities influencing students’ academic performance, identifying administrative challenges which affect students’ academic performance, and strategies or measures employed to overcome administrative challenges for the purpose of improving students’ academic performance. The research design for this study was descriptive survey. Qualitative approach was used. A sample of 73 respondents was selected using purposive and simple random sampling techniques. Interviews, questionnaires, observation and documentary review methods of data collection were used. Qualitative data were analysed using thematic technique. Descriptive statistics for quantitative data analysis was used to obtain frequencies and percentages.

The findings obtained revealed that majority (100%) of the heads of school reported that the major administrative activities which influence students’ academic performance were instructional supervision of teaching and learning progress and maintaining the availability and adequacy of teaching and learning materials. On the other hand, 64% of teachers confirmed that instructional supervision of teaching and learning progress is one of the administrative activities influencing students’ academic performance. Further, the findings indicate that shortage of school finances is among major administrative challenges. This view is supported by 58% of teachers, while 100% of students indicated that the shortage of science teachers and laboratory equipment are among the constraints to their academic performance. On other hand 100% of HoS confirmed that school administration face with inadequate funding, inadequate recruitment of science teachers, and inadequate teaching and learning materials, especially laboratory equipment. The study recommended that non-governmental organizations and all well-wishers should be encouraged by government to offer more support to the education sector so as to overcome financial constraints that result in inadequate facilities. It was suggested that a study should be done on students’ challenges affecting academic performance so as to compare the results with what is observed in the current study.
Commitment of stakeholders to the implementation of student-teacher enrichment program in Tanzania Primary Schools: The case of Bukombe District

Author: Kurchumila Shamila  
MA Education (2016)

The study examined the commitment of stakeholders to the implementation of student teacher enrichment programme in primary schools in Bukombe District, Tanzania. A total of 92 respondents were selected that included 40 pupils, 20 parents, 20 teachers, 10 head teachers (HTs) and 2 District Education Officers (DEOs). Data were collected through questionnaires interview and documentary review then analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively with support of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 and Excel used for tables and charts. The study found that majority of stakeholders have positive attitudes towards the implementation of STEP.

Furthermore, the study found that poor working and living conditions, inadequate support from local government authority, insufficient of teaching and learning materials, large number of pupils in the class, poor support from parents and lack of extra teaching allowances were some of the challenges facing the implementation of STEP.

Finally, it was recommended that MoEVT should provide teaching and learning resources and place direct fund through the district to the primary school level. Other stakeholders have to deal with the issue of poor living and working environment for teachers in order to make them to be committed to their job, hence effective implementation of STEP.
Influence of school leadership on pupils’ mastery of basic literacy and numeracy skills in primary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Michael N. Joseph
MAED (2016)

This research paper sought views on the influence of school leadership on pupils’ mastery of Basic Literacy and Numeracy Skills (BLNS). The study specifically explored education stakeholders’ perceptions on school leadership in relation to pupils’ mastery of BLNS. It also assessed the strategies which head teachers use to overcome challenges associated with pupils’ mastery of BLNS. Finally, the study determined the effects of head teachers’ leadership styles on teaching and learning of BLNS. Data were collected from 102 respondents, including 79 teachers, 12 BLNS teachers, six (6) head teachers, and five (5) education quality assurers. Interview, questionnaire and documentary review instruments were used to collect data. Numeric data were analyzed by using SPSS and EXCEL.

The findings from this study revealed that school leadership promotes teaching and learning of BLNS to pupils but head teachers do not treat all teachers equally and fairly. Additionally, head teachers admitted that leadership is a burden to them due to many responsibilities and nature of teachers being led. Also, head teachers use different strategies to overcome challenges which hinder BLNS including conducting meetings, making regular documentary reviews, collaborating with BLNS teachers, motivating and managing by walking around. The study also revealed that democratic leadership facilitates teaching and learning processes although laissez-faire leadership leads to pupils’ poor performance, autocratic leadership style makes teachers uncomfortable with their job due to harshness of the head teachers. Furthermore, bureaucratic leadership style promoted hard working among BLNS teachers and other teachers. The researcher recommends that head teachers should receive regular training that will enable them acquire skills and tactics of leadership to supervise schools successfully. The government should handle the challenges that are beyond head teachers’ capability. Furthermore, future study is recommended to cover a wide geographical range for a meaningful generalization related to the issues under study.
Obstacles to implementation of Secondary Education Development Plan 1 (SEDP) in Hanang District Council, Tanzania

Author: Emmanuel Sukums
MA Education (2015)

This study was conducted in Hanang district of Manyara region in Tanzania. The general objective was to assess the performance of 3Rs among nomadic pastoralist pupils in public primary schools. The specific objectives were to examine the extent of pupils’ achievement in 3Rs among nomadic pastoralist primary schools, to address the factors affecting the 3Rs performance for pupils, and to address strategies /ways to improve the 3Rs performance among nomadic pastoralist primary school pupils in the study area.

The study involved 120 respondents from 12 primary schools in Hanang District. Both qualitative (mainly) and quantitative methods were employed in data collection. Research tools were questionnaires and methods were observation, interview, and documentary review. A combination of both methods and tools ensured methodological triangulation so as to maximize the quality of data collected which was analyzed using SPSS.

The key findings showed that pupils were performing very poorly in 3Rs. Also the study noted that many pupils in the study area fail in self-expression. The study reported that schools are lacking teaching and learning materials which contributed to poor performance of pupils in 3Rs. Lack of parents’ awareness on the importance of formal education was the other factor for poor performance in 3Rs.

It was also noted that teachers were not attending classes regularly because of poor job satisfaction. The study concluded that provision of training and seminars to teachers in primary schools is very important because it increases skills in different pedagogical approaches of teaching and learning and enhances performance in 3Rs.
Teacher attrition in Tanzania, staff perspectives on causes and solutions: A case of Bahi District Public Schools, Tanzania.

Author: Christopher Lusinde
MA Education (2015)

This study aimed at exploring the influence of job satisfaction on performance of public secondary school teachers in Bahi district, Tanzania. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: to determine factors that influence teachers job satisfaction in public secondary schools, to investigate the influence of job satisfaction factors on the level of teachers performance in public secondary schools and to explore the ways of enhancing job satisfaction so as to improve teachers performance in public secondary schools.

The research employed a descriptive survey design and used a mixed-method research approach. Data were gathered through interviews, questionnaires and documentary analysis. Purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to obtain 80 respondents. Quantitative data were analyzed through descriptive statistics using SPSS Version 20.0 package while qualitative data were subjected to content analysis.

Results obtained revealed that teachers were not satisfied with their job aspects. It was concluded that teachers’ job satisfaction is affected by such factors as school policies, working conditions, school management, salary, changes in curriculum, participation in decision making and opportunities for promotion and growth. The study recommends that government should ensure that the work environment is conducive for teachers to ensure their job satisfaction. The study finally recommends that another study be done with primary school teachers in other districts on the influence of job satisfaction on performance, which was not the concern of the current study.

Author: Christopher Rweyemamu
FOCB (2017)

This study was conducted in Dodoma municipality covering 10 public and private secondary schools. The overall objective was to examine the influence of organizational culture among private and public secondary schools on the students’ performance in Dodoma municipality. Specifically this study focused on comparing the organizational cultures between public and private secondary schools, to determine the relationship between organizational culture and students’ performance among public and private secondary schools and to investigate the composite effect of culture elements on students’ performance in public and private secondary schools.

This research is a cross-sectional survey and it adopted a mixed method approach. A sample of 93 respondents were included in this study, which included 30 secondary school teachers, 40 secondary school students and 20 parents, 2 school inspectors and one district education officer, all selected using a systematic sampling approach. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The SPSS – Version 21 statistical package was used to group and analyze the data. The study found that there is a significant difference in school culture between public and private secondary schools. Private school culture has high potential of supporting better students’ academic performance as compared to the public school culture.

The Pearson product moment correlation analysis showed that there is strong positive significance relationship between two key elements of school culture (valuing teacher collaboration and valuing achievement goal orientation) and student academic performance. The multiple regression analysis showed that there is positive significant effect (contribution) of key elements of school culture on students’ academic performance. The effect is significant at 5% significance level.

It is therefore recommended that government and other stakeholders should ensure that an effective organization culture is being promoted in secondary schools, especially public/government schools so as to improve the students’ academic performance in national examinations. There must be promotion of valuing teacher collaboration, achievement goal orientation and teacher self–efficacy in public secondary schools.
Employers’ views on the quality of Saint John’s University of Tanzania (SJUT) education programme graduates and their implications for institutional quality assurance measures

Author: Kundy Veronica
FOCB (2015)

This research paper reports on a study that sought employers’ views on the quality of SJUT education programme graduates. The study aimed at determining the views of employers regarding the quality of the graduates on knowledge and practical skills. Also the study sought to determine the graduates’ attitude and behaviour towards their job and extra-curricular activities. Finally, the study aimed at relating the self-assessment of SJUT education programme graduates on the job competencies to the views of the employers. Data were obtained from 113 participants comprising of two (2) employers, 12 secondary school heads and 99 SJUT graduates. Interview and questionnaires were used to collect data. Numeric data were processed using SPSS version 16 and EXCEL, whereas, qualitative data were analyzed through word descriptions.

The findings indicate that SJUT graduates are knowledgeable in the subject matter and have adequate practical skills. Also, it was concluded that the graduates demonstrate good attitude and behaviour towards their job and extracurricular activities. Lastly, there was no significant difference between graduates self-rated responses and the views of employers on the competencies the graduates possess. The researcher recommended that HEIs should work closely with employers so as to produce graduates of high quality in view of the changing nature of the labour market demands. Furthermore, it is recommended that more tracer studies be conducted to include graduates from other faculties as well and comparative studies on both private and public universities.
Assessment of special needs education in pre-primary School in Tanzania. The case of Dodoma municipality

Author: Phidea Humphrey
MA Education (2014)

The purpose of this study was to assess whether there is a functioning school-based system of assessment and intervention programmes for children with special needs education in pre-primary schools around Dodoma municipality. Particularly, it sought to establish the availability of team of experts, the kind of school-based intervention programmes, policy implementation framework, and to assess the extent of family involvement. The study employed mainly qualitative research approach with some elements of quantitative research.

Data were collected through interviews and documentary review. The study involved 28 participants who were purposively selected. Qualitative Content Analysis was used for data analysis. Quantitative data were presented in tables. The study was guided by two theoretical frameworks, namely the Socio-Cultural Theory and Ecological Systems Theory together.

The findings of the study revealed that there are no special needs policy implementation frameworks necessary to enforce the provision of special needs education for pre-primary children in Dodoma municipality. As a result, special needs education for pre-primary children was mainly being carried out through ordinary classes without special educators or assistive learning devices. The communication between schools and families of children with special needs was very poor. The study recommended that the government should provide special needs policy implementation frameworks.

Schools should enhance families’ involvement in education of their children. The researcher concluded by recommending further research on the subject area.
Assessment of HI Quality Assurance Processes in Higher Learning Institutions. A comparative study of University of Dodoma and St John’s University of Tanzania

Author: Hellen Hillary
MA Education (2014)

This study aimed at assessing the opinion of respondents about the presence and use of quality assurance (QA) processes in higher learning institutions in Tanzania. The University of Dodoma (UDOM) and St John’s University of Tanzania (SJUT) were used as examples. In particular the comparative rates of satisfaction of stakeholders in the two institutions with regard to the implementation of the elements which constitute QA processes were assessed. A mixed method approach, with a case study design in particular was used. Data were gathered through questionnaires, interviews and document analysis. Random stratified, purposive and simple random techniques were used to obtain 190 respondents. Quantitative data analysis was done with the aid of IBM SPSS version 20.0 package while qualitative data were subjected to thematic analysis.

Results obtained show that there was a significant difference (P=0.00075) of opinion of respondents on four out of eight attributes. However there was no significant difference (average P= 0.2155) in the opinion of respondents about the various attributes studied. It has concluded that QA is active at UDOM and SJUT and overall results have shown there is no significant difference in opinion of respondents on the extent to which QA processes are used despite the significant difference of the four (4) attributes.

However, through the interview method respondents expressed strong belief that the effectiveness of the implementation of QA processes is subject to a number of constraints including inadequate resources, massification of higher education, insufficient qualified manpower and inadequate involvement of stakeholders in QA activities.
The role of parents to promotion of student's academic performance in Community Secondary Education in Tanzania

Author: Johaiven Bikongolo

MA Education (2014)

This study was conducted in Dodoma municipality in five community secondary schools. The study intended to explore parents’ roles in the promotion of students’ academic performance in community secondary schools, determine the link between students’ academic performance and the parents’ role, identify the challenges facing parents in playing their roles and suggest the solution for the identified challenges.

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Descriptive cross-section survey design was used in data collection. 100 students, 100 parents, 10 teachers and 1 municipal education officer were taken as respondents. The study findings revealed that the academic performance of the students in community secondary school is highly influenced by parents. Economic hardship, low level of education, poor relationship between parents and teachers and political interference in education issues are the key challenges hindering effectively parents’ participation in promoting academic performance.

The provision of education to parents on their roles and effective operation of SEDP will help to overcome the academic challenges faced by these community secondary schools. The researcher suggests that there should be separation point between education issues and politics in rescuing the academic performance of these schools.

The study recommends that there should be favorable environment which allows teachers and parents’ partnerships in developing students’ education that enhances good academic performance in community secondary schools.

Author: Victoria Massaro

MA Education (2014)

This study investigated management of inclusive education in a secondary school with visually impaired students (SVI) where Mpwapwa Secondary School in Dodoma Region was taken as a case study. 60 respondents (students) and 7 key informants were randomly drawn from population to provide information about management of Inclusive Education (IE) for students with visual impairment in Mpwapwa Secondary School. The study used a case study design and qualitative approach since the study aimed at describing the phenomenon at hand. Besides, some elements of quantitative approach were used as well. The study used questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, direct observation and document review to collect data.

The objectives of the study were specifically to investigate the management of IE processes for visually impaired students in secondary school (SS), to explore the barriers on management of IE for visually impaired students in SS, to examine the existing policy implementation on management of IE in a SS with SVI and to investigate the challenges facing SS teachers and the supporting staff on effective management of IE in SS with visually impaired students. The study revealed that the school has tried much to manage IE for students with visual impairment.

There was inclusion of students with visual impairment in the classroom and learning equipment was available though they were not enough to accommodate all the students. On the other hand, there were still significant challenges such as a lack of knowledge on polices of IE, inadequate training for educators, poor infrastructure, inadequate teaching and learning resources.

Lastly, the study recommends that education stakeholders should be educated on the IE policies and its implementation for the betterment of management of inclusive education with the visual impaired students.
Assessment of the factors that determine low retention rate among secondary school teachers: The case of Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania.

Author: Mohammed Gombati
FOCB (2014)

Employees are a strategic resource for the development of an organization. Retention of qualified staff is one of the major challenges facing secondary schools. This research has been conducted to study assessment of the factors that determining low retention rate among secondary schools teachers in Dodoma Municipal Council. Non-probability random sampling was used to select 13 schools that yielded 117 respondents. Data were collected by using interview of key people with experience and knowledge on retention and questionnaire provided to secondary schools teachers to establish the factors that determine low retention rate among secondary schools teachers.

The results show that a desire to take on a new challenge, bad relationship with management, lack of opportunity for advancement, lack of appreciation, better compensation and benefits elsewhere, personal situation at home, lack of control over work or working environment and long working hours have great contribution in resignation of employees and facilitate them to get attracted to get job with other employers. Bad relationship with colleagues and travelling distance to work were cited as having minimal impact on resignation of employees. Recognition, good supervision, communication, compensation/pay, good working conditions, promotional opportunities, job security and opportunity for learning and growth were rated as significant in determining the retention among secondary schools teachers.

Responsibility and accountability for result, stimulating task and prestige or status were rated as minimal in determining the reason for employees to stay. Findings from this study point to a set of recommendations to be implemented. These include implementation of induction programmes, reducing beginning teachers’ workload, development of a national human resource development framework, improving sector participation in development dialogue, training and retraining and regular rewards.
Sustainability of primary school feeding programme in Tanzania: A case of Chamwino District Council, Dodoma.

Author: Munaranara Agatha

MA Education (2014)

This research was set to investigate sustainability of Primary School Feeding Programme (SFP) in Tanzania focusing on Chamwino District Council, Dodoma. The study involved a total sample of 216 participants (30 teachers, 45 parents, and 141 pupils) from nine primary schools which were randomly selected. The target population was teachers, pupils and parents. A cross-sectional study design using semi-structured interview and questionnaire for primary school teachers, and focus group discussion (FGD) for parents and upper primary school pupils were employed for data collection. The study also used quantitative and qualitative data analysis through inductive and window based programme (SPSS 15) procedures.

The findings of this study revealed that SFP has three main opportunities (perseverance in learning activities, improved school attendance, and improved economic outcomes). Further, the study found that parental involvement, school projects, and promotion of government commitment were essential for locally owned SFP. Additionally, community participation, use of home grown food, promotion of private sector to engage in SFP, and the provision of technical support to stakeholders were recommended for effective and sustainable SFP.

Lastly, this study made several observations/recommendations: First, policy is important for strengthening and guiding SFP. Furthermore, a replication of this study in other districts is crucial, and determining limiting factors for effective implementation is also necessary.
Academic challenges facing community secondary school students in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Catherine Nyakore
MA Education (2014)

The purpose of this study was to investigate academic challenges facing Community Secondary School Students (CSSS) in Dodoma municipality. The study employed cross-sectional design through qualitative research approach, supplemented by quantitative research approach. The study was guided by theory X and theory Y of Mc Gregory while using Stufflebeams CIPP model as a conceptual framework. A total of 74 respondents involved in the study were selected through purposive sampling procedure to select 6 HoS, 6 SAT, 60 students, 1 DSEO, and 1 DSAO while simple random sampling procedure was used to select 6 CSSS and 10 students in each CSSS. Data were collected through questionnaires to students, interviews were administered to HoS, SAT, DSEO, DSAO and observations were used to supplement study findings.

The results from the study showed that major academic challenges facing CSSS were shortage of teaching and learning materials, inadequate teachers, lack of libraries, lack of hostels, lack of laboratories and overcrowded classrooms. The study identified differences of availability of teaching and learning materials, distance from home to school, poor school environment, and shortage of teachers as academic challenges existing with various degrees of seriousness in CSSS in urban and semi-urban areas. The study discovered strategies put in place to overcome academic challenges facing CSSS such as holding remedial classes, use of active and more interactive teaching approaches, construction of school physical infrastructure, allocation of adequate science teachers, provision of adequate number of teaching and learning materials and construction as well as equipping libraries and laboratories.

It was recommended that the government should put much effort to ensure sufficient provision of human and physical resources in all community secondary schools so as to improve the students’ academic performance and general quality of education in the country.
Investigating an appropriate continuous professional development model for secondary school teachers in Tanzania: A case study of Chamwino District

Author: Lucy Sassine

MA Education (2014)

This study investigated an appropriate Continuous Professional Development (CPD) model for secondary school teachers in Tanzania using Chamwino district as a case study. A qualitative case study design was underpinned by the Social Cognitive Learning Theory. Forty (40) participants were randomly and purposively sampled. The sample included five inspectors, two secondary education officers, five heads of school and 28 teachers. The data about the role of the policy on the current CPD practices, existing CPD models and its effectiveness as well as type of an appropriate CPD model arrangement for secondary school teachers in Tanzania were gathered using semi structured interviews, FGD and documentary analysis. The qualitative responses were coded, categorized and organized into themes and sub-themes.

The major findings in the study revealed that the role of the policy on the current CPD practices for secondary school teachers in Tanzania was not very supportive due to lack of a clear framework for guiding CPD. The existing CPD models were not properly planned and arranged at school and district levels. Further, the effectiveness of the existing CPD models was found to be unattainable. Participants suggested the appropriate CPD model to be grounded at national level, organized and conducted for all teachers at TRC centres and district level.

The study recommends that the government revises the current policy on teachers’ CPD and be specific on the issues of CPD costs, coordination and implementation at all levels. Further, there should be directives to make CPD compulsory for all teachers as the policy stipulates.
Teacher upgrading for competence-based learning: observations from selected primary schools in Nzega, Tabora region, Tanzania.

Author: Ramadhani Miraji
MA Education (2014)

The study focused on investigating teachers upgrading for Competence Based Learning (CBL) in selected primary schools in Tabora Region. Specifically the study focused on assessing the quality of teachers’ upgrading from Grade IIIB/C to IIIA for the delivery of CBL in classrooms within Nzega district. Informants included headteachers, teachers, pupils and education officials. A total number of 97 informants were purposively selected and cluster randomly sampled. A Case study design and qualitative approach were used in the study. Data collection was conducted through interviews whereby head-teachers (6), teachers (40) and education officials (3) were interviewed, while 48 pupils participated in FGD. All collected data were categorized and analyzed in a descriptive manner using simple tables, quotes and percentages.

A key finding from this study revealed that generally, most of the upgraded teachers were not effectively trained to cater for CBL in classroom. More than 75% of the informants blamed the MUKA programme for not employing practical components that would equip teachers with practical skills, and sufficient time to cover the entire course, contrary to what they used face to face teaching, examinations, and modules as a mode of assessment. In addition, the shortage of resources and teacher educators also contributed to the observed deficiency.

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that policy makers should review policies to include action components to strengthen the realization of the goals and objectives of CBL. The study also recommends that regular seminars, workshops and comprehensive capacity building initiatives to develop teachers and novice teachers’ knowledge, skills and attitudes for betterment of delivering quality education in primary schools within Tanzania should be given due attention.
Pre-school teachers’ strategies for development of early literacy: a case of selected pre-schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Mkwawa Yoram
MA Education (2014)

This study investigated preschool teachers’ strategies for development of early literacy in the context of Tanzanian early childhood education and care settings. The study deployed a qualitative research approach within the case study design where interviews, focus group discussions, observations and documents were used for data collection. A sample of 69 informants (heads of early schools=4, teachers=20, parents=20, pupils=20, school inspectors=5 with consent) were involved in the study. The study found that the policy of early literacy does not exist as far as 2-4 year old children are concerned. Instead, the Pre-primary Education Policy in Tanzania developed in 1995 is used. Pre-school teachers conceptualize early literacy as the earliest stage of education and pre-requisite for entering Standard One. Strategies deployed to develop early literacy include engaging learners in speaking, listening, reading, writing and Mathematics activities and finally the study found that the challenges facing early literacy development include few classrooms in government pre-schools and unqualified teachers.

The study concluded by arguing that early literacy should be a must for all children in Tanzania and that parents should register their children to learn early literacy in addition to assisting their children at home. Based on these conclusions, the study recommends that the MOEVT has to have a policy concerning early literacy as far as pupils from 2-4 years-old are concerned and there must be an increase of universities to design programmes and offer undergraduate degrees in early literacy education and prepare masters and PhD programmes for early literacy education.
The academic problems of bilingual policy in post primary education, Tanzania.

Author: Salum Shabani

MA Education (2013)

The research is about language policy. It covers predicaments and challenges faced by bilingual policy in its implementation in the Tanzanian education system. It reflects the controversial debate over shifting to monolingual policy advocated by some scholars but still maintaining viability of bilingual education policy amid vigorous challenges posed by globalization, political, social and economic challenges occurring both at the regional and international levels. Data collection techniques employed in the study were both qualitative and quantitative research approach by means of focus group discussion, interviews, questionnaires and documentary reviews. Key informants were secondary and university students, academics, politicians and other education stakeholders. Sampling techniques involved were both purposive and stratified sampling procedures. Data were analyzed by using computer based systems using the statistical package for social sciences, content analysis was employed for qualitative data and also statistical procedures were applied.

The study unveiled the fact that the bilingual policy is still viable but it needs modification particularly at the primary level of education so as to equip students with a good command of English language for post primary education. It is a remedy for stratification of Tanzanian society and a means to improve academic excellence of our students. English should be the medium of instruction at primary level particularly from standard five. This should be the case for both private and public primary schools.

Almost 90% of respondents proposed the use of English as a medium of instruction at the primary level of education because that is already the case for privately owned primary schools.
Community involvement in the Management of Ward Secondary School in Dodoma Region: A case of Chamwino District, Tanzania

Author: Pili Ramadhani
MA Education (2013)

The purpose of the study was to examine community involvement in management of ward secondary schools in Tanzania, with reference to Dodoma region in Chamwino district. A cross-sectional survey was used. The study employed mixed paradigms in which both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed. A sample of the study comprised a total of 163 respondents from six selected wards; among them 120 were parents and 43 were officials. Systematic random and purposive sampling techniques were used. Systematic random sampling technique was used to get 120 parents, while purposive sampling was used to get 43 Officials. The instruments used in data collection were document review, questionnaires and interviews. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyze and organize data.

The findings show that the main roles of community members were construction of school buildings and payment of school contributions for purchasing school furniture such as tables and chairs for teachers and students. The implementation of roles done by community members was hindered by a number of challenges including: shortage of working tools, poor participation of community members in the management process, financial constraints, lack of management skills, poor public awareness on education issues, lack of information concerning the management of WSSs and poor students' academic performance. Generally, the findings revealed that community involvement in the management of ward secondary schools in Chamwino district was not effective since community members were not being involved in the planning process as well as other functions of management as proposed by Henry Fayol.

It was recommended that the District Executive Directors (DED's) should educate all education stakeholders on issues concerning school management. A similar broader study was recommended to be conducted in order to have a wider understanding and generalization of findings on community involvement in the management of secondary schools in Tanzania.
The roles and challenges of school inspectorate department towards monitoring and provision of education in Tanzania

Author: Kabunduguru Honorata

(MA Education, 2013)

This study examines the roles and challenges of school inspectorate department on monitoring provision of education in central zone (Dodoma and Singida). The study was guided by four objectives which were: the role played by school inspectorate department in provision of quality education, the implementation of school inspectors' recommendations by schools, the challenges faced by school inspectorate department in monitoring the provision of quality education in schools and the ways for improving quality of secondary education through school inspectors.

The researcher adopted a theoretical framework model proposed by Omari (1995) which provides some indicators for quality education. The cross-section design was used in this study. A total of 94 respondents were involved: 64 teachers and 30 school inspectors were sampled purposively and used to generate the data for this study. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches with the qualitative approach being dominant. The study used three data collection method, namely interviews, observation and documentary review.

Major findings revealed that the roles and challenges of school inspectorate department in monitoring the provision of quality education was hindered by factors such as lack knowledge for inspectors, inadequate teaching and learning facilities, insufficient funds, lack of transport, failure to effect inspectors’ ministerial recommendations, lack of authority to enforce inspectors’ recommendations, the number of schools outnumber school inspectors and poor cooperation between inspectors, REOs and DEOs.

The study concluded that in order for school inspectors to be effective in their work, they must be provided with adequate funds to the inspectorate department, The government should implement inspectors' recommendations, the inspectorate department should be given mandate to enforce its recommendations, decentralization of the inspectorate department should be at the district level, and school inspectors should be provided with regular seminars and courses in order to be aware of curriculum changes.
Community perspective of parental involvement at secondary school level in Sumbawanga municipality, Tanzania

Author: Nzyungu Michael

(MA Education, 2012)

The central purpose of this study was to investigate the community perspectives on parental involvement in secondary schools in Sumbawanga municipality, Tanzania. The study employed mixed methodology by collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. Using both stratified and purposive sampling procedures, a total number of 76 respondents made up of 37 secondary teachers, eight (8) opinion leaders, 11 parents and eight (8) secondary students took part in the study. Data were gathered through interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions. The data were analyzed by SPSS to obtain descriptive statistics.

The findings revealed that major aspects of parental involvement in provision of secondary education in Sumbawanga municipality include: encouraging children to better school attainment, modeling acceptable behavior to children, buying school uniforms for children, buying writing materials like pens, pencils and exercise books for children, paying school fees for children, controlling children in a number of enrichment programmes, attending parent-teacher's meetings and monitoring the completion of children's homework. They further revealed that parents were aware of the importance on their involvement in the academic lives of their children, although it was revealed that not all community expectations for parental involvement were being fulfilled.
Practice of inclusive education in primary schools in Mbeya region, Tanzania.

Author: Adon Andawile
MA Education (2012)

This study is about the knowledge and practice of inclusive education in primary schools in Mbeya region. A total of 61 samples were randomly drawn from population to provide information on the knowledge and practice of inclusive education. A case study design was chosen, and qualitative and quantitative approaches were used.

The key findings of the study were about: the knowledge of teachers on inclusive education, practice of inclusive education in primary school, attitudes of teachers on inclusive education and pupils with disabilities and perception of pupils on inclusive education. The study found that 60% of teachers had some knowledge on inclusive education as many of them described it as a tendency of including pupils of various mental and physical conditions in the same classrooms (i.e. mainstream) while 40% had little knowledge on inclusive education.

The research also revealed that there is little commitment to in-service education programme for preparing teachers to work effectively in an inclusive setup. Although the teachers supported inclusive education and 66.7% of pupils had a positive perception towards inclusive education, many of these are forthcoming from the pupils with disabilities. Lastly the study recommended that negative attitude towards pupils with disabilities should be broken so that the benefits of this education could be for both disabled and non disabled pupils. Also stakeholders should make sure that infrastructure is built in such a way as to make all facilities accessible to all learners.
Factors influencing the implementation of the primary education programme for those who did not have a chance to pursue formal education (MEMKWA): the case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Tulamwona Kihaka
MACD (2012)

This study aims in examining factors that influence the implementation of the primary education programme for those who did not have a chance to pursue formal education, commonly known as Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania (COBET). The specific objectives of this study were to determine the current status of COBET or Mpango wa Elimu ya Msingi kwa Waliokosa (MEMKWA) on attaining its goals and to identify the features that make a child vulnerable and thus at risk of exclusion, missing or dropping out of school and ultimately migrating to streets.

The study used a random sampling design to obtain respondents for the interview. A sample of 30 pupils from selected schools, 30 community members, 20 education officers and 10 representatives from nongovernmental organizations was picked at random. Collection of data was through documentary review, use of questionnaire, interview and observation. The data were analyzed through the use of Statistical Package for Social Science Computer software (SPSS). Based on the study, it was revealed that most teachers from the selected schools are unqualified and they use traditional ways of teaching methods that could not improve students' performance.

Most schools did not have enough learning facilities such as textbooks, the management of schools was participatory and community members were involved in decision making. Poor performance of students was due to poor learning methods and teaching materials.

It is therefore recommended that the government and other stakeholders should review education policies so as to improve students' performance.
Challenges facing primary school head-teachers in the provision of quality education in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Kaigarula Paul

MA Education (2012)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the challenges faced by primary school head-teachers in the provision of quality education in Tanzania, specifically in Dodoma municipality. The study was guided by four research questions, and a total of 62 respondents were involved: five private primary school head-teachers, 31 public primary school head-teachers, 25 ward primary education coordinators and one municipal primary education officer. Systematic random sampling was used to obtain five private school head teachers and 31 public primary school head-teachers. Other respondents were obtained using purposive sampling technique. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used.

Data were obtained through questionnaire, interview and documentary review. Numerical data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and qualitative data were subjected to content analysis.

The findings revealed that most of the challenges faced by school head teachers included heavy workload, lack of parents' interest, poor financial management, poor working environment, pupils' misbehavior, lack of school head-teachers' seminars and workshops, poor community participation and frequent curriculum changes.

The study concluded that innovation and creativity among heads of school were fundamental mechanisms to overcome such problems. Based on the findings, the study recommends that the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training should improve the education budget. Similarly, the community should be educated using public media about the importance of quality education.
An evaluation of the inspectorate practices on pre-primary education in Tanzania: A case of Mbulu pastoralist community.

Author: Melkiad Melkiori

MA Education (2012)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate inspectorate practices on the pre primary schools located in Mbulu pastoralist community. The research objectives that guided the study were to: assess the professional qualifications of pre-primary school inspectors, identify the perspectives used by the pre-primary school inspectors in the evaluation of pre-primary schools in the pastoralist community, examine the relevance of the tools used in the evaluation of pre-primary schools located in the pastoralist community and find out the challenges faced by the pre-primary school inspectors in performing their work in the pastoralist community. This study employed a qualitative research approach whereby a case study design was used.

The sample size involved 26 respondents. Data were collected through semi structured interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and documentary analysis. The findings of the study revealed that school inspectors lacked professional qualification to evaluate pre-primary schools. The study also found that there was no common tool for evaluating pre-primary schools. The study further found that school inspectors were using top-down perspective in evaluating the quality of pre-primary education.

The study finally revealed that lack of enough funds and resources were the challenges for school inspectors in Mbulu pastoralist community. From the above findings, the study recommends that the government through the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training should commit its resources to the improvement of pre-primary education inspectorate.
Correlation between leadership styles and the school climate in Tanzanian secondary schools: A case of Dodoma municipality

Author: Robinson Mwakyambiki

MA Education (2012)

In Tanzanian secondary schools the head of school has the authority to determine how the school is run. His/her anticipations, ethics, and attitude, association with teachers and the pattern which he/she lays down for the entire school shape the climate in the particular school. The main purpose of this study was to examine the relationship of leadership styles that are used by heads of school and school climate that prevails in public secondary schools within Dodoma municipality. Finally, the study determined leadership style Lisee! by heads of school.

The study mainly employed qualitative research approach which was supported by the quantitative research approach, and it basically employed a survey research design. The respondents were selected using random sampling design. Data were collected mainly through observation guides, questionnaires and interview schedules.

The findings of this study revealed that the heads of school applied various leadership styles such as the participating, delegating, selling and telling, although they are inappropriately used. There are two key types of climates in the secondary Schools, that is an open climate and a closed climate. The head of school's style of leadership has a bearing on the climate that prevails in the school as an organization. However it is recommended that the heads of school make themselves familiar with a variety of leadership styles and their helpfulness in diverse situations.
Influence of socio-political factors on performance of form four national examinations in Tanzania: The case of Chamwino district, Tanzania

Masimba Richard

(MA Education, 2012)

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the perception of public and private secondary school students and teachers towards the Influence of socio-political factors on performance of form four national examinations in Tanzania, focusing on Chamwino district. It was guided by three research questions. The study employed a cross-section survey design. A total of 56 participants were involved in the study, among them 40 were students and 16 were teachers who were selected purposively.

Data were collected through questionnaire and documentary review and were subjected to quantitative and qualitative analysis using a SPSS programme (version 16.0). The findings of the study indicated that 31 (77.5%) of students and 15 (93.7%) of teachers had positive perceptions towards the Influence of socio-political factors on performance of form four national examinations.

These results indicated that public and private secondary school students and their teachers strongly agree that the new system of form two national examinations leads to poor performance of form four national examinations. It can be concluded that the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training should involve all stakeholders in their decisions before the implementation. Teachers are at the heart of education, so they ought to be at the heart of education policy and practice. Therefore, policy change should involve teachers, students, parents and the community at every stage of decision making.
Strategies for promoting primary schools’ community partnership in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Lweikiza Mary

(MA Education, 2012)

This study intended to examine the strategies for promoting primary school-community partnership (SCP) in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania. The specific objectives were to: (i) assess the stakeholders’ awareness of the importance of SCP in the provision of primary education; (ii) determine activities performed in SCP framework; (iii) examine the challenges facing the SCP implementation process and activities and, (iv) find out the strategies that would be used by schools to promote SCP. The study employed case study approach and data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and documentary analysis. The sample for the study was obtained through purposive random sampling procedure, quota sampling and simple random sampling. The data were analyzed using Hurberman's (1994) three-step analysis of qualitative data, namely organizing the units of analysis and the categories into which contents would be placed in a deductive way, reviewing each unit of analysis using objectives and categorize it using inductive way according to predefined sub topics, and the final stage is the interpretation of results to get meaningful contents. While the main themes presented were developed deductively, the sub-themes were developed inductively. The results were presented by using simple tables, presented in sub-heading under objectives.

The study findings revealed that various school stakeholders were aware of the importance of SCP. Most of the activities in the SCP framework were administrative rather than academic in nature. The main challenging issue in the SCP implementation was the mismatch between policy statements on SCP and the realities at the implementation level. Further, the school communities lacked strategies that could create awareness on sustainable SCP for students’ performance. The study recommends that the government should provide a national framework to harmonize the SCP implementation and facilitate assessment of the same framework. This should involve situational analysis of the school communities for assessing economic and social differences, thus provide appropriate technical and financial support where necessary.
Impacts and sustainability of primary school feeding programmes in Tanzania: a case of Chamwino district

Author: Chacha Monica

MA Education (2012)

This study aimed at assessing the impacts of school feeding programme (SFP) in primary schools of Tanzania taking Chamwino district as a case study. This research specifically focused on examining the effects of SFP on performance, attendance and dropout among pupils and how such impacts could be sustained in the future when there is no donor and minimum government support.

The study adopted cross sectional design with a case study that were meant to get in depth data on the impacts of SFP and how such impacts can be sustained. Respondents such as teachers, members of school committees and pupils were randomly selected while ward educations officers were purposively selected. Data were collected using survey method where interviews were conducted with 17U respondents using structured questionnaires. The analysis of data was done using SPSS. The study found that SFP had significant positive effects on student performance, attendance and decline in dropout. In addition, a number of mechanisms were proposed by respondents such as the community to take active role in SFP, schools to have income sources for them to run the SFP and administration of the SFP to be well informed by principles and procedures.

It is therefore recommended that the government should ensure that the community is capacitated to run the SFP even if there is no donor support; that meals provided at school contained all the necessary nutrients of balanced body growth and mind development and should adopt a policy to allow primary schools to have income generating activities as it was practiced in the past. This is important to make the school run the SFP with little dependency on donors and government support.
Total quality management of school inspectorate in Dodoma municipal primary schools, Tanzania.

Author: Mahua Rena
MA Education (2012)

School inspectorate is perceived to be the most effective and efficient tool to improve quality of education worldwide. Most countries employ school inspectors as the means to monitor and control education standards. However, despite school inspection conducted, recently there has been poor quality of education in primary schools. Hence, the quality of education provided to pupils might be questionable. Thus, school inspectors have to be very keen in their processes to make sure they provide reasonable reports of school inspection to educational stakeholders on quality status of the schools for its improvement. This study investigated total quality management of school inspectorate in Dodoma municipal primary schools. Specific objectives were to identify ways employed by school inspectors to ensure total quality management of school inspectorate in primary schools, examine challenges that face school inspectorate in attaining total quality management in primary schools and explore suitable strategies to improve total quality management of school inspectorate in primary schools. The research used mixed research paradigm where to a large extent it was qualitative data with few quantitative elements. Research data were collected using questionnaires, interview and documentary review, with a sample size of 74 respondents plus 43 key informants. Data analysis was done using coding system. The results from the study revealed that most primary educational stakeholders complain about the performance of school inspectorate and their roles that contribute to poor performance of pupils and teachers. Issues such as the prevalence of uninspected schools over years indicate ineffectiveness of school inspectorate. Also the study showed that the language used by school inspectors during inspection is harsh and sometimes they fail to provide critical advice, useful comments and directives to teachers. Further, the study revealed that school inspectors have limited knowledge and skills on school inspection such that TQM is not used effectively and efficiently. The study recommends the use of Total Quality Management (TQM) by school inspectorate to ensure the satisfaction of their customers' needs, who among others are the pupils, teachers, education officers, donors and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training. Schools inspectors have to receive adequate and continuous training. Also the school inspectorate has to review its objectives where necessary while mutual communication should be improved between education stakeholders.
An assessment of the effectiveness of school committees in school management in Tanzania: a case study of Chamwino district – Dodoma

Author: Chagiye Josian Jonathan

(MA Education, 2012)

This study was centered on an assessment of the effectiveness of school committees in school management in Tanzania, particularly in Chamwino district, involving head-teachers, teachers, parents, pupils (prefects) ward education coordinators, ward executive officers, school committee members and education officials drawn from the district level. A total number of 112 respondents were cluster sampled and purposefully selected, and researched through questionnaires, interviews, documentary reviews and observations.

Qualitative findings were computerized, categorized and analyzed in descriptions, while quantitative data were analyzed using tables and percentages. Generally, most respondents perceived school committees to be important organs for improving primary schools professionally, academically and technically.

Most committee members were moderately informed about their roles with high uniformity in education levels and role accomplishments. Inadequate of resources was identified to be an obstacle for successful school developmental plans.

For school committees to be effective there should be a comprehensive capacity building process to develop knowledge, skills and a firm financial base.
The challenges facing the operation of Ward Secondary Schools (WSSs) in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Mbarouk Santusia

MA Education (2012)

This study was conducted in Dodoma municipality, specifically in four WSSs. The study intended to examine the challenges facing the operation of ward secondary schools in Dodoma municipality. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were employed in the study to collect and analyze the data and the data were collected from 105 respondents drawn from each selected WSS. 20 respondents who were HoS, SBM and WEC were interviewed while 85 teachers filled the questionnaire provided.

The findings reveal that the government and the community have little participation to ensure the success operation of the WSSs. Poor economy of the community and insufficient teaching staff and administrators seem to be the crucial and common problem in operating the WSSs. Also the decentralization process in operating these schools is limited in terms of roles and responsibilities. Thus the schools fail to provide quality education.

The researcher opines that these schools would completely collapse, if these problems are not addressed. The study recommends full participation of the government and the community in operating WSSs. Also, the decentralization process and clear structure of management should be effectively implemented to the HoS, SBM, WEC and teachers in operating WSSs in order to overcome the challenges facing their operation.
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

The gendered effect of corporal punishment on pupils’ self-concept in selected Primary Schools in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

David Opanga
(MA Education, 2018)

Tanzania primary school pupils experience Corporal Punishment (henceforth CP) in diverse ways. Teachers and parents use corporal punishment out of belief that such punishments will help students be highly disciplined. This study was set to examine the gendered effect of corporal punishment on primary school pupils’ self-concept. The study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality using the sample of 240 pupils and 20 teachers. These were obtained through simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques respectively. Data were generated through mixed method approach using questionnaire as a data collection tool. The study adopted an ex-post facto research design. Quantitative data were subjected to t-test, linear regression and descriptive analysis, while qualitative data were subjected to thematic analysis to develop themes and patterns.

The key findings showed that there is a statistically significant relationship between corporal punishment and primary school pupils’ self-concept (F=10.78(1), p<0.001). However, there was no statistically significant evidence to support the hypothesis that the effect of corporal punishment on pupils’ self-concept differed for boys and girls, p> 0.01. It was then found that as a child grows and advances to a higher class the difference in experiences of the effects of CP on his or her self-concept becomes large p<0.005. Majority (75%) of parents and teachers opined in favour of the use of alternative methods.

Therefore, it suffices to say that the CP method of disciplining a child has severe consequences on a pupil’s self-concept. Following these findings, the study recommends that government policies should be improved to foster the use of alternative behaviour management methods, especially by suggesting the use of alternative disciplining methods other than CP. Also, this calls for teachers to be trained on the use of alternative methods of disciplining children other than CP.
Assessment on Rural-Urban and gender differences in experience of corporal punishment by students in Secondary Schools: The Case of Dodoma Region, Tanzania

Author: Edson Bihunda Jonas
(MA Education, 2018)

This study intended to assess rural-urban and gender differences in experience of corporal punishment by students in secondary schools in Dodoma. The study used 172 respondents from six secondary schools in Dodoma region. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were applied to identify the sample size for the study. Data collection was done in respect of the study’s specific objectives through data collection methods which include questionnaires and interviews. The data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. The study found that corporal punishment was much more practiced in rural secondary schools, compared to urban secondary schools, where it was less applied. It was further found that most students from rural secondary schools accepted the practice of CP, compared to students in urban secondary schools. Moreover, the study found that boys in urban secondary schools received more corporal punishment than girls, while in rural secondary schools girls and boys received nearly equal punishment. The study concluded that most students from rural secondary schools, unlike their counterpart in urban secondary schools, approve the use of corporal punishment, which is entrenched in belief that it helps them to maintain their discipline and perform well academically. Moreover, the study concludes that in urban secondary schools corporal punishment is highly applied on boys, while sparingly utilized on girls. In contrast, corporal punishment is administered equally, without consideration of student’s gender in rural secondary schools. In addition, significant majority of people in the urban area recommend for the abolition of corporal punishment in secondary schools, due to its perceived negative effects on students. However, most respondents from rural secondary schools demonstrated that corporal punishment should not be abolished. The study recommend that Tanzania educational policy makers should allow corporal punishment to be used where it is supported to by majority and discarded where majority of stakeholders perceive it negatively rather than making a generalized policy for the whole country. Also, this study advises parents that they should avoid pressurizing teachers to use corporal punishment as a means of shaping students’ behaviors or enhancing performance. Instead, parents focus and insistence on teachers should be directed at emphasizing that teachers educate children in a friendly way.
Single-parenting family and student academic performance: a case of secondary schools in Dodoma city, Tanzania

Author: Irene Evarest
(MA Education, 2018)

The status of single-parent family is a growing phenomenon globally. Many countries are now facing it as a social problem, especially in the aspect of bringing up a child, and parental care in general. The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between secondary school students’ academic performance and single-parent family status in Dodoma city. The focus was to see to what extent students from single-parent families perform academically, compared to students from both parent families.

The study used sequential mixed research design to investigate the relationship between single-parenting and academic performance among secondary school students in Dodoma city. A correlation research was conducted using questionnaires, documentary review and interviews as tools for data collection. The research used a sample size of 215, of which 200 were students from single-parent and two-parent households, and 15 were teachers and heads of school. The data collected were analysed quantitatively using SPSS program version 16 and presented using descriptive statistics. Moreover, Pearson coefficient correlation test was conducted to explain patterns of association among variables. Furthermore, qualitative data were analysed thematically.

The results of the study revealed that academic performance and single-parenting are negatively related, implying that the more cases of single-parenting, the more increase in poor academic performance among single-parented students. Therefore, it is recommended that teachers should pay special attention to and encourage students from single-parent families to do better, despite the fact that they belong to single-parents’ households. Moreover, parents should be involved in their children’s education to enhance their good academic progress.
The influence of teachers’ and students’ perceptions on cooperative learning strategy in teaching and learning geography in secondary schools: a case of Dodoma city, Tanzania

Author: Blessing Frank Machange
(MAED, 2018)

Cooperative learning strategy (CLS) involves students working in team with defined academic goals to accomplish a certain task that one could not accomplish alone. Cooperative learning strategy is globally documented as an effective pedagogical technique that enhances learning situation and promotes social learning skills. The study explored the teachers’ and students’ perceptions on practicing cooperative learning strategy in the process of teaching and learning geography.

The study was guided by three objectives: first, to explore the understanding of geography teachers and students of the concept of cooperative learning strategy in teaching and learning; second, to examine the perceptions of geography teachers and students on practicing cooperative learning strategy in teaching and learning; and third, to identify limitations facing teachers and students in practicing cooperative learning strategy while teaching and learning geography. The study employed descriptive research design to explore teachers’ and students’ perceptions and to describe situation of teaching and learning geography. The study was conducted in Dodoma city in four secondary schools using concurrent mixed approach with a sample size of 96 participants. Four heads of school and 12 geography teachers were interviewed, while a questionnaire was administered to 80 students of the selected schools. Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) versions 16.0, and Microsoft excel software were used to analyze descriptive statistics.

The findings show that geography teachers and students have positive perceptions on cooperative learning strategy, though it is not properly practiced in classroom lessons. It was also found that teachers lack essential skills for implementing cooperative learning strategy. The study recommends that the practice of cooperative learning strategy needs to be enhanced through in-service training and establishment of team teaching in schools.
The impact of school environment on secondary school students’ discipline in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Makubi J. Makubi

(MAED, 2018)

The study set to determine the extent to which school environment affects secondary school students’ discipline in Dodoma municipality. The study was guided by three specific objectives carried out through convergent parallel research design. Data were collected using semi-structured interview guide, questionnaires and documentary review. This involved 3 ward education coordinators, 6 headmasters/headmistresses, and 6 discipline masters. Furthermore, it involved 30 people living nearby schools and 188 students (91 boys and 97 girls). These study respondents were sampled through systematic, convenience and purposive sampling techniques. The SPSS software programme and thematic analysis procedures were employed to analyze their responses.

The study findings revealed that there is a negative correlation between school location (that was determined through looking at surrounding population and economic activities) and students’ discipline. The more the school was reported to be located in a congested environment (environment with a large number of population and a lot of community activities) the more decrease in its students’ discipline. Besides, the economic activities that are practiced around the school environment contribute to indiscipline behaviours among the students. Also, the study revealed that surrounding communities do not offer effective assistance to schools concerning students’ discipline due to some hindrance factors such as lack of awareness on the part of some of the community members and their busy lifestyle. Therefore in order to have productive and disciplined generation, this study suggests that we need to have our students being educated in conducive school environment. Ignoring efforts to improve secondary schools’ environment will continue to exacerbate the challenge of indiscipline among secondary school students in Dodoma municipality.
The influence of parental literacy involvement on children’s mastery of early literacy skills: a case study of two public primary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Lilian Otieno
MAED (2017)

This study was designed to examine the influence of parental literacy involvement in children’s mastery of early literacy skills. The setting of this study was two public primary schools in Dodoma municipality. This multiple case study design involved 90 parents whose children are in pre-standard one to standard two, and 6 teachers. The study used simple random sampling technique to select two public primary schools and both stratified random sampling and purposive sampling to obtain study respondents. Data were collected through interviews, documentary reviews and survey questionnaires. Qualitative data were analyzed using deductive thematic analysis while quantitative data were analyzed using simple and inferential statistics to determine the impact of parent literacy involvement in the child’s literacy skills.

The findings revealed that parental book reading aloud to a child is essential for developing young children’s pronunciation abilities and sound recognition. The study also showed that parent’s verbal interaction with the child helps in developing the child’s communicative competence and enhances the child’s confidence. Statistical analysis also found a significant relationship between provision of necessary materials like books at home, home literacy environment, and time spent to read for children at home as they influence children’s reading and writing. The study findings concluded that parental literacy involvement and home variables, particularly parents” education, contribute to the child’s reading and writing abilities which are necessary components for children’s academic achievement. The findings also revealed that parental pre-school involvement, parent-school involvement activities, and parent-child reading activities as major dimensions of parental literacy involvement had influence on the children’s mastery of literacy skills.

Therefore, the study findings concluded that parental involvement is a broad and multidimensional construct that can be understood holistically, with systematic, consistent and creative strategies by all stakeholders in order to achieve required children’s literacy achievement and academic success. The study recommended areas for policy practice and areas for further research.
Factors contributing to orphan student’s drop-out from school: a case study of secondary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Sabiti Saidi LNM
MA Education (2017)

This study was conducted in three selected secondary schools found in Dodoma municipality. The purpose of this study was to examine factors contributing to orphan students drop-out from school in Dodoma municipality. The study had the following objectives: to determine factors contributing to orphan student drop-out from school; to identify challenges facing orphan children outside school after drop-out from school and to examine measures taken to address orphan students drop out in the study area. Cross-sectional research design with qualitative research approach was used to guide this study. The study employed triangulation method in data collection whereby semi-structured interview, documentary review and open-ended questionnaires were used as research tools. Sample size for the study involved 31 respondents who were purposively sampled. Thematic data analysis was used to analyze the data. The study found that orphan students are faced with a number of challenges including labeling, isolation by the family members and the community around; child abuse which involves rape, child labor, and forced marriages. Contributing factors which have been fueling orphan students drop-out include lack of basic human needs like food, clothing, love and care, lack of learning materials like books, school uniforms and the school related needs. Nothing is done by the government, family members, religious organizations and the NGOs to help orphan students stay at school and complete their studies.

The study concludes that orphan students are challenged with lack of basic needs and they are not treated fairly in the community. Lack of proper care and inappropriate policy guidelines and government directives lead orphan students into prostitutions, robbery, stealing and drug abuse. The study recommends that the government, society, local leaders, religious institutions and the NGOs should work together to identify and provide the needs of the orphan students and put forth strategies that can reduce and eventually stop drop-out trends among orphan students. The government should build more boarding schools to accommodate students, including day orphan students who face a lot of challenges in day schools.
The influence of technological sexually explicit materials on student learning in secondary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Perpetua H. Njiku

MA Education (2017)

This study explored the influence of technological sexually explicit materials on students learning in Dodoma municipality secondary schools. Mixed research approaches with the help of sequential exploratory research design were opted to accomplish the study. The researcher employed questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and documentary review in gathering data. It was found that majority of the secondary school students are accessing and using technological sexually explicit materials. The findings of this study revealed that about (46.7%) of students agreed to accessing and using technological sexually explicit materials, while 33.3% strongly agreed to have used technological sexually explicit materials. This study further found that, 50 (46.3%) of students agreed that most students have been affected academically by viewing pornographic materials.

Also, teachers were found to possess negative perception on students who watch pornographic materials at school and at home. Based on these findings the study recommended for various measures to be taken to prohibit various technological medias that enable students to have access and use technological sexually explicit materials. This study suggests that this could be achieved by enacting a law for pornographic materials and making sure that various technological materials including websites which contain pornographic materials are secured from students to accessing them.

Likewise the study recommends that all stakeholders need to cooperate in taking care of youths in the society including providing them with lessons on social ethics.

Thus, the government under the ministry responsible for education needs to strengthen the subjects at school that give student social ethics on how to behave in the community and have fear of God.

Key words: sexually explicit material, pornography, social media, internet.
Teachers’ strategies to develop a positive learning culture among students in selected Secondary Schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author Ferdinand Xavery Komba

(MAED, 2017)

At all levels of education and throughout life course of a human being, the desire for one to learn on sustainable basis constitutes one of the most important determinants for one to succeed in life. The present study investigated teachers’ strategies to develop a positive learning culture among secondary school students using selected secondary schools in Dodoma municipality as a case study. The study deployed a case study design in which qualitative research approach was used. The data were collected from a purposively chosen sample of 30 informants, 4 heads of school, 4 ward education officers, 1 municipal secondary education officer, 12 classroom teachers, 6 students and 3 other education stakeholders.

Research findings from the schools studied indicate that teachers play an important role in developing a positive learning culture of students. However, harshness of teachers, negative role model of teachers and teachers with non-supportive teaching methodology, low mental ability of students, physical disorders like hearing and vision problems of students and scarcity of teaching and learning resources have inhibited the development of positive learning culture. The study recommends the introduction of learning materials using mother tongue at infant levels by encouraging students to write their own stories, availing students with appropriate learning materials and provision of school library services at all level of education.

The study further recommends that teachers should use a supportive teaching methodology which enhances a positive learning culture among secondary school students. Furthermore, the formation of learning clubs in schools involving students and teachers would enhance the learning process in schools. In conclusion learning would be strengthened by embracing government policies like the national text book policy to ensure lifelong learning during and after schools.
Impact of gender-based chores on girls’ performance in examinations: A comparative study of selected day and boarding secondary schools in Tunduru District, Tanzania

Author: Rashidi Mohamed

(MA Education, 2017)

The study explored effect of household chores on girls’ academic performance in day secondary schools in Tunduru district, Ruvuma region. It intended to examine the disparities in academic performance between boys and girls in secondary school examinations, explore the household chores and amount of time which both boys and girls spent in performing them, examine how the parental socio-economic aspects contribute to the distribution of household chores between boys and girls and the amount of time spent in performing the chores, examine the effects of household chores on girls’ academic performance in secondary school examinations in the selected schools, and lastly suggest how the negative effects can be overcome so as to improve the performance of girls in examinations in Tunduru district, and Tanzania in general. The study employed qualitative approach with some elements of quantification. It used descriptive survey design to collect data from four (4) public day secondary schools. The study involved 56 respondents which included the headmasters/mistresses, academic teachers, parents/guardians and Form Two/Three who were sampled through purposive, stratified random and convenience sampling techniques. Data were generated through interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussion and documentary review and were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The findings revealed that the participation of girls in household chores made them arrive at school late, miss some first lessons, become exhausted and fail to do school based activities, eventually failing in their examinations. Low level of education, low income and family size have led majority of parents/guardians to have less consideration on girls’ education and assigned them a lot of household chores. Also the study revealed that equal distribution of household chores, giving confidence to girls, abolition of bad cultural practices, ensuring good learning environment and increasing parents/guardians income led to boost academic performance of girls in day secondary schools. The government through Ministry of Education and Vocational Training and Regional Administration and Local Government at ward levels should sensitize parents/guardians on the importance of girls’ education. Literacy programmes need to be designed for illiterate parents/guardians. Non-Governmental Organizations, for example Haki Elimu, should also sensitize more school community members and parents/guardians on equal distribution of household chores among male and female students.
The impact of students’ attendance on academic performance in different subjects: a case of four secondary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Odetha Bagenyi
FAHE (2016)

This study investigated the impact of student attendance on academic performance in Tanzania, using two secondary schools in Dodoma municipality as a case study. The study used a quantitative research approach, with documentary evidence used as data.

The research examined attendance as a factor for student academic performance in secondary schools using a sample of two selected secondary schools, school “A” a community secondary school and school “B” an established public secondary school. A sample size of 200 form two students was used with 100 students each from School “A” and School “B”.

Data were entered into an excel spreadsheet to allow for production of descriptive statistics, and also testing of correlation using Chi-square computation. This study found that there is a positive relationship between student attendance and academic performance.

Based on the findings, the researcher suggests that students should be informed about the importance and influence of class attendance on academic performance. Again the study recommended that secondary schools should adhere to the guidelines given by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MOEVT) and involve parents in student attendance and monitor factors that could hinder a student from attending class on a regular basis.
The problem of students’ incompetence in English language in secondary school in Mvomero, Tanzania

Author: Guido Joseph
MA Education (2016)

This study determines the perceived influence of English language on students’ inability to attempt questions. Specifically, the study sought to: assess students’ comprehension of English language in the examination questions; determine the language associated challenges students encountered when attempting examination questions and propose ways to overcome these challenges. The study was guided by Vygotsky’s constructivist and socio-cultural theories which hold that knowledge is socially constructed and that thinking and learning are social processes. Also, Krashen’s Second Language Acquisition Theory guided this study and it asserts that people acquire second languages when they obtain comprehensible input and when their affective filters were low enough to allow the input of language discourse. The theories helped in discussion of the findings.

The study employed a mixed research approach with qualitative and quantitative features, particularly the cross sectional survey design. The findings were obtained from 130 participants comprising 100 students and 30 class teachers. Participants were selected using systematic random sampling and purposive sampling. Data were collected through self-administered questionnaires, interviews and a Language Proficiency Test (LPT). Data were analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. Thematic analysis was used for qualitative data while quantitative data were analysed through descriptive statistics using SPSS Version 11.5 package. The study revealed that low students’ ability to comprehend English language when attempting examination questions impacted students’ performance in the LPT. Also, it was found that there are challenges which affect students negatively when attempting examination questions in secondary schools. These challenges include unfamiliarity with connotative and denotative meanings, density of vocabularies, word order, sentence structure and syntax. Lastly, the study revealed some solutions which can be taken to overcome the challenges students’ encounters when attempting examination questions. This study recommends, among other things, that there is a need to improve students’ English proficiency in secondary schools through school debates and morning speech. The government should employ enough English teachers and make funds available for buying English books and other teaching and learning materials; and the curriculum should be child centered and activity based, which could promote English as language not as subject. The curriculum should be based on modern teaching methodologies.
Factors associated with poor English language usage in government primary schools: a study of Dodoma municipality, Dodoma region

Author: Gloria Urasa

MAED (2016)

This study sought to identify factors contributing to poor English language usage in government primary schools. The study aimed at identifying the main factors contributing to poor English language usage among teachers and pupils in government primary schools; explore teachers’ attitudes and practice towards English language usage in government primary schools and finally identify factors for improving English language usage in government primary schools.

Data were obtained from 212 participants comprising of one (1) REAO, one (1) DEAO, 15 headteachers, 75 English language teachers and 120 standard seven pupils. Participants were obtained from 15 government primary schools, 10 from urban and five (5) from the rural area. Literature from across the globe, regional and local levels was reviewed to provide various perspectives regarding the English language usage. Data were collected by using questionnaires, interview, and FGDs. Data collected were analysed qualitatively in themes and presented in narratives. Quantitative data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 and presented in tables.

The study found that there is a serious problem in the use of English language in primary schools in Tanzania. The identified factors leading to poor English language usage included incompetent teachers, influence of mother tongue, shortage of teaching and learning resources, irresponsibility of teachers, overcrowded classrooms, overreliance on Kiswahili language over English language, shortage of English language teachers, and negative attitude of teachers towards English language usage.

Furthermore, the findings revealed that the problem is to both teachers and pupils. This problem was found to be worse in schools located outside the city centre than those located at city centre.
Teachers’ strategies for motivation of young children to learn in Tanzania: observations from selected pre-primary schools in Dodoma municipality

Author: Line Chanafi

(MAED, 2016)

Motivation to learn is an important factor for one to learn successfully and sustainably. The study was undertaken to address the teachers’ strategies for motivating young children to learn in Tanzanian pre-primary schools, using selected pre-primary schools in Dodoma municipality as a case study. Using a case study design and qualitative research approach, a total of 30 informants were selected through purposive non-random and simple random techniques. The study used interviews, documentary reviews and direct observations for data collection.

The findings revealed that teachers know about the importance of motivation to young children, including showing good behaviour and development of deliberate attention during lessons. The study also found that teachers use various motivation strategies in classroom settings. Among these strategies were: using teaching styles which support young children involvement in learning, ensuring security among children, using different kinds of praise, and showing love to children.

The study also found several factors that cause teachers to select specific motivation strategies in the classroom. These included time, cost, number of children in one class, resource availability and training. The study recommends that all teachers should motivate young children as they teach to make them successful learners. In this regard, teacher training is crucial. At a policy level, the study recommends that small class size be observed if motivation to learn among young children is to be realized.
Late entry in primary education at Hombolo division: causes and effects in learning achievements

Author: Mecky Alex Mhepwa
MA Education (2016)

Late entry in primary education is a problem in developing countries, including Tanzania. It affects the teaching and learning process in diverse ways. In Tanzania mainland, the school fee in primary education was eliminated since 2000 so as to enable families with low income to educate their children. However, the problem of late entry in primary education still exists and has received little scholarly attention. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods and techniques in which survey design was used in data collection. Data were collected from a sample of 102 respondents, which include the District Education Officer of Dodoma municipality, 70 late entry pupils who enrolled in standard one in 2015, 14 teachers, 10 parents/guardians with late entry pupils and seven (7) head-teachers.

Interview, questionnaire and documentary review were instruments used in data collection. Interview was administered to all late entry pupils, parents and the District Education Officer while a questionnaire was administered to all teachers and head-teachers. On the other hand, documentary review was used to check data generated from the other techniques. The findings revealed the following: First, factors for late entry in primary education were distance from home to school, poverty of some parents, parents’ illiteracy, and illness of children and lack of awareness of the right age of school entry. Second, late entry pupils performed poorly compared to on-time entry. Third, late entry pupils were facing many challenges during the teaching and learning process. For instance, late entry pupils claimed that during teaching, teachers focused much only on young pupils (on-time entry). Fourth, the study revealed that teachers were also facing pedagogical challenges associated with late entry pupils. Based on the findings, it was recommended that village by-laws about late entry in primary education should be introduced to ensure that parents who delay to enroll their children to primary school have legal action taken against them. It was also recommended that the government should build schools in communities that do not have them in order to help children who at present have to walk long distances from home to school. Furthermore, a similar study is recommended on a bigger and wider scale. This may allow comparison of the results of late entry pupils’ learning achievement across the regions in Tanzania.
Factors influencing students’ attitude towards science subjects in secondary schools: A Case of Mvomero district, Tanzania.

Author: Japhet Damas

MAED (2016)

The main purpose of the study was to explore the factors influencing students’ attitudes towards science subjects in secondary schools. The study employed a qualitative research approach, particularly the case study design. The findings were obtained from two DEOs, 10 science teachers, and 24 science stream students, making a total of 36 informants. Participants were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through interview, focus group discussion (FGD) and documentary review. Thematic analysis was used to analyze data.

The study revealed that most students in Mvomero District had negative attitude towards science subjects in secondary schools. Also, it was found that previous science experiences, anxiety over career opportunities and inadequate teaching and learning materials influenced students’ attitudes towards science subjects. The study revealed factors like providing enough teaching and learning materials and increasing the number of science teachers in secondary schools as some of the solutions to the problem of students’ negative attitude towards science subjects.

This study recommends, among other things, that there was a need to equip schools with all necessary teaching and learning resources; capacity be improved for teachers to be able to understand the need for improvisation of teaching and learning materials; in service training be carried out in schools to help teachers use learner-centered approach to present the content.
Effective English teaching and learning in primary schools in Ilala municipality, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Author: Meshack Nditimye
MAED (2015)

The purpose of this study was to investigate effective English teaching and learning in primary schools in Ilala municipality, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Specific objectives were to assess the current practices related to English language learning in primary schools, to examine problems related to English teaching in primary schools and to explore how English teaching and learning in primary schools can be improved in Ilala municipality.

This study used a descriptive survey design with both quantitative and qualitative research approaches in exploring and analysing the data collected. Findings were that active participation of pupils in English teaching and learning activities is minimal. It appears that major constraints include large number of pupils in the classrooms, inadequate preparation of the teachers and lack of resources.

While most of the teachers were aware of the importance of effective English teaching and learning, it was concluded that they are discouraged by problems that face them at their schools.

The study recommended improving policies, together with providing enough buildings, teachers, teaching and learning materials and training programmes to ensure effective English teaching and learning activities are done adequately.
Factors affecting student’s academic performance of selected ward secondary schools in Dodoma region: a case of Kongwa district, Tanzania

Author: Kamugisha Stivin
MA Education (2016)

This study aimed at assessing the factors affecting students’ academic performance of ward secondary schools in Kongwa District, Tanzania. Study objectives were to examine the current performance trend of ward secondary schools based on geographical location in Kongwa district, to assess the learning environment of ward secondary schools based on geographical location and to find out possible strategies to improve academic performance in these schools. Open system theory was used. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods. Purposive sampling was used to select the District Secondary Education officer, heads of school and parents while simple random sampling was used to select five wards from the list of 14 wards, students and teachers.

A total sample of 196 informants was selected from five selected wards in Kongwa district to take part in the study. Cross-sectional research design was used in this study. In order to address the research issues both primary and secondary data sources were used. Secondary data were collected through documentary review and primary data were obtained through semi-structured interview and questionnaires. Qualitative data from interviews were subjected to content analysis in which themes and patterns were identified. Quantitative data from questionnaires were subjected to descriptive statistics.

Findings revealed that shortage of teachers, lack of teaching experience, inadequate teaching and learning materials, inadequacy of school infrastructure, inappropriate teaching approaches, absence of meals at school, poor class attendance, parents’ low income and long walking distances to schools in ward secondary schools were found to be among the factors affecting students’ academic performance.

The study recommends that government and other education stakeholders should put more emphasis on creating conducive learning environment such as building hostels and dormitories, constructing adequate school infrastructure, providing teaching and learning materials, increasing number of science teachers and providing meals to students in ward secondary schools for educational improvement. Recommendations for future research were also made.
A comprehensive assessment on child health care system: a case study of home-based health care in Dodoma region, Tanzania.

Author: Rosemary Mwakibete

MA Education (2015)

The study was undertaken to investigate the impact of home and secondary school environment on academic performance of first year diploma students at St. John’s and Dodoma universities. The key findings of the study were: the influence of family structure; the impact of socio-economic status, the impact of parental educational level, and the influence of secondary school background. A descriptive cross-sectional survey design was used with both qualitative and quantitative features. The sample size was 120 respondents of whom, 60 were students from St John’s University of Tanzania (SJUT) and 60 from University of Dodoma (UDOM). 100 questionnaires were provided to the participants and 20 students participated voluntarily in an interview session.

Convenience sampling technique with quota elements was used. Quantitative data were analyzed using the Excel programme. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically. Many students were found to come from single parent families. Slightly higher GPAs were found in students from nuclear families, with parents in non- formal occupation, with parents who undertook higher education and who came from secondary schools with a class size of above 70 students although none of the findings showed statistically significant intergroup differences.

The study concludes that factors other than the variables considered appear to be important in academic achievement, and recommends that further exploration should be done on other factors that impact on students’ academic success.
The role of Parent-Teacher Partnerships in Early Childhood Academic Development: A case of Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Martine Kihumbe

MA Education (2015)

Curriculum development is a shared responsibility among different education stakeholders which includes parents and teachers. This study examined the state of parents’ and teachers’ participation in pre-primary school curriculum development in Tanzania focusing on opportunities and challenges. A cross sectional descriptive survey utilizing a qualitative research approach and a sample of 30 participants (Parents=12; Teachers=12 and TIE Officers=6) purposively selected were involved to obtain data. The Social Cultural Theory guided the study and helped explain the findings. Data were collected through use of documentary review, semi structured interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Interviews and Focus Group Discussions data were analyzed using thematic analysis while secondary data were analyzed using content analysis. Specific objectives of this study were: to assess the state of parents’ and teachers’ participation in pre-primary school curriculum development; investigate the factors contributing to the current state of parents’ and teachers’ participation in pre-primary school curriculum development; examine the opportunities for parents’ and teachers’ participation in pre-primary school curriculum development and identify the actual and/or potential challenges associated with parents’ and teachers’ participation in pre-primary school curriculum development.

The study revealed that parents and teachers were hardly involved in pre-primary school curriculum development because of different factors which includes inhibitive education system, avoidance of expenses, limited time, poor communication between the government on one hand and parents and teachers on the other hand and misallocation of funds. Based on these findings, it was concluded that parents’ and teachers' participation in pre-primary school curriculum development was essential for relevancy of the curriculum in Tanzania. Ultimately, the ministry responsible for education should provide opportunities for parents and teachers to participate in pre-primary school curriculum development. It was finally recommended that parents and teachers should be well informed about their roles as key stakeholders in curriculum development for quality pre-primary education in Tanzania.
Assessing the effectiveness of teachers in teaching process in Dodoma secondary schools, Tanzania

Author: Oscar Kinyangazi
MA Education (2015)

The study aimed at investigating teachers’ views on efficacy of alternative discipline methods (ADM) at selected public secondary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania. The study was mainly qualitative approach supplemented with quantitative approach. It was basically a survey research design conducted in three public secondary schools. A total of 76 respondents were involved in this study and they were selected through simple random and purposive sampling procedures. Results from the study revealed that teachers employed different ADM and showed concern on using them.

The mostly preferred ADM by teachers were guidance and counseling, parental involvement and manual work. Although teachers showed concern on using ADM in disciplining students, teachers resorted to corporal punishment (CP) as a supplement once ADM failed. Teachers viewed ADM as effective in promoting learning, teaching self-responsibility and raising awareness among students.

With regard to efficacies shown by ADM, respondents argued that ADM were time consuming on administration and supervision. It is suggested that it is important for teachers to discipline students through positive directions that correct behaviour. In addition, through organs responsible for education matters, teachers’ workload should be reviewed so as to have time to provide guidance and counseling. Also, the government should employ professional counselors in public secondary schools.
he use of English as a medium of instruction has long been a subject of debate in Tanzania. Indeed Tanzania, like many other African countries, has not escaped the challenges faced in using English as medium of instruction. English in Tanzania is used as the medium of instruction at the secondary and post-secondary levels. However, the question is, how effectively is the language being used to enhance the teaching and learning process? The study therefore sought to examine and respond to the above question by investigating the situation in institutions of higher learning.

Data were gathered through questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and direct observation. The study used stratified, purposive and simple random techniques to obtain 76 informants made up of lecturers, key informants and students. The researcher employed qualitative approach which was supported by the quantitative approach. Collected data were analyzed through the use of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) which provided quantitative information while qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the use of the English language as a medium of instruction in higher learning institutions is still a problem.

Lecturers and students do not effectively and efficiently teach and learn through English language. It is not effectively applied but rather used incorrectly and in certain situations with a mixture of Kiswahili. The study recommends that competence in English language is crucial as long as English language allows them to compete for education and employment opportunities in an increasingly competitive world.
Factors influencing students' mass failure in national form four examinations in public secondary schools: a case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Kizo Yohana
MA Education (2014)

The study intended to investigate factors influencing students’ mass failure in the national form four examinations in public secondary schools. Specifically the study intended to investigate the extent of students’ mass failure for five years 2007-2012 and measures to rectify the situation. The study was conducted in Dodoma municipality involving six public secondary schools: Kikuyu, Mnadani, Kiwanja cha Ndege, Viwandani, Makutupora and Dodoma.

This study was mainly qualitative and was supported by quantitative research paradigm. The study used a descriptive research design with a sample of 110 respondents including 60 students, 38 teachers and 12 parents. Data were collected through questionnaires, interview, observation and documentary review, and then analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively with the support of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0.

The findings revealed that poverty, students’ irresponsibility, student sexual relationships, inadequate qualified teachers and poor working environment are among the related factors contributing to students’ mass failures. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that mutual co-operation between students, teachers, parents, stakeholders, government and the community could help to improve the situation. The study recommends more effort should be made to increase the number of qualified teachers, establish school feeding programmes and educate students on sexual issues.
Secondary Schools Science teacher's views of constructivist classroom practices in Kinondoni district, Tanzania

Author: Agnes Nangale
MA Education (2014)

The study investigated the beliefs/views that teachers have regarding constructivist teaching and learning, practice of teaching science using constructivism, and the factors which influence teachers’ use of constructivism in their classrooms.

This study adopted descriptive survey research design in which the methodological framework of the study is based on descriptive survey and involved a total sample of 20 secondary school science teachers in Kinondoni district. The basic methods of data collection were interviews, focus group discussions and classroom observation. Data were analyzed thematically.

Major findings were that science teachers had pro-constructivist beliefs but had inadequate constructivist practices. Furthermore, the factors influencing science teachers to use constructivism were availability of time, teaching and learning materials and students’ good performance. The conclusion drawn showed that there had been negative relationship between science teachers’ constructivist beliefs or views and their classroom constructivist practices.

The research recommended that science teachers have to attend seminars on constructivist practices for them to develop their understanding and classroom practice associated with constructivist teaching and learning. Teachers should be encouraged to develop teaching materials that can facilitate learning.
Influence of home environment on academic achievement. A case of Form 2 students in Bahi district, Tanzania

Author: Mwanaidi Ramadhani

MA Education (2014)

There has been an outcry against poor performance of students in Bahi secondary schools in Dodoma. This study explored influence of home environment on academic achievement. It investigated the extent to which domestic chores, parental involvement, and reading materials available at home affect students’ academic achievement.

The study employed quantitative and qualitative approach. It is a case study design conducted in four secondary schools in Bahi district based on two theories, the Ecological theory of human development and socio-cultural theory. A total of 105 participants were involved in the study. Eighty of them were students, 20 were parents, four were teachers in secondary schools and 1 statistical and logistics officer. They were selected through purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques. Data were collected through questionnaire, interview, focus group discussion and documentary review.

The findings of the study confirm that home environment practices had influence on students’ academic achievement. Students with positive home environment performed better in academic tasks than those with negative home environment. Based on the findings, the study concludes that home environment exerts significant influence on students’ academic achievement.

Therefore, the study recommends creating positive home environment by educating parents on the importance of conducive home environment. The study also provides a reliable methodological framework for future research of this kind.
Assessment of factors influencing student’s performance in church owned secondary schools in Tanzania: a case study of Tabora district

Author: Valerien, Rashid Mchome

MA Education (2014)

This study is about identification of factors contributing to good performance in church secondary schools compared with government schools and other private schools. Specifically, this study intended to examine views on differences between church secondary schools and other secondary schools, identify the preconditions for selection of primary school children into church secondary schools compared to other schools, examine the role played by school leadership to enhance teachers’ motivation, identify the strategies and techniques used for teaching, examine how the physical environment is related to learning, identify the number of teachers in relation to the number of students enrolled and discover whether spiritual nurture has an effect on learning.

Extensive literature was reviewed showing trends, strengths and weaknesses of secondary schools in Tanzania. Qualitative and quantitative methodologies have been applied. Qualitative methodology probed feelings and perceptions of respondents on the research theme, and the quantitative approach made the study capable of producing and presenting numerical information in tables and figures. This case study has confirmed factors contributing to the good performance of church owned secondary schools as: selection of best students to join secondary schools, having teachers who are motivated, having good strategies geared at good performance, having good learning environment, having good teaching standards and spiritual nurture.

This study concluded that discipline among students and teachers is a core factor leading to good performance of church owned secondary schools. Thus, this study recommends to government that good discipline be a priority in all secondary schools.
A comparison of the effects of Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL) and expository teaching methods for secondary school students learning biology: a case study of Tabora municipality, Tanzania

Author: Suzana Kinuno
MA Education (2014)

In Tanzania, the teaching of science at most levels still retains pedagogical approaches. Many Tanzanians are concerned about poor performance of students in science subjects in their secondary school education. The purpose of the study was to compare the effects of process oriented guided inquiry learning (POGIL) and expository teaching methods for secondary school students learning Biology, with respect to knowledge (measured by performance in a test), gender differences and student attitudes. The study involved students from four secondary schools learning nutrition as part of the biology curriculum in form 2. Students were of both genders (male 55% and female 45%), with the age range 14-16 years with mean of 14 years.

The study adopted a quasi-experimental quantitative design, wherein a pre-test and post-test were used. Data were collected and scores analysed using mean, frequency and standard deviation, and ANOVA. Results showed that POGIL methods as opposed to expository methods significantly resulted in higher achievement and gain scores (p<0.05). In the experimental group (POGIL), female (M=9.97) and male (M=10.3) students in the post-test had higher mean scores than that in the control group (expository method), where females had (M=9.61) and males (M=9.6).

Furthermore, the performance of males and females was not statistically significant (p>0.05) in the post-test. Students in the experimental group enjoyed the teaching approaches that were used, whereby in the control group students’ enjoyed the teaching approach less.

It is recommended that the method should be used more in biology and extended to other subjects in order to improved teaching / learning experience. It is further recommended that further research on this and related topics be carried out.
Parental involvement towards improving student retention in community secondary schools: A case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Sekule Mhangwa

MA Education (2014)

The study investigated parental involvement in improving students’ retention in Community Secondary schools (CSS) in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania. A total of 112 respondents were selected that included 60 students, 30 parents, 16 class teachers, 4 school heads (HoS) and 2 district secondary education officer (DSEOs). Data were collected through questionnaires, interview and documentary review then analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively with support of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0.

The study found that provision of basic school requirements, restriction on peer groups, provision of basic needs and living peacefully at home were some ways for parental involvement in student' retentions in CSS. Furthermore, the study found that poor community support to CSSs, inadequate support from local government authority and poverty were some challenges facing CSSs. Finally, it was recommended that sustainable co-operation among parents, teachers, community, government, private sector and individuals at large is essential for improvement of CSSs for quality education and life prosperity of future generations.
Adult Education Challenges and coping strategies of young adults with and without parents in certificate and diploma programmes: A case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Kasomwa Lingson
MA Education (2014)

The study explores challenges and coping strategies of young adults in certificate and diploma programmes in respect to economic issues, their studies, social life and health. Qualitative data were obtained from 40 young adults (18 – 25 years old) who are in certificate and diploma programmes in four colleges in Dodoma municipality. Students representing four groups were interviewed to see whether any of the four groups appear to have particular problems. Individual interviews of 15 minutes were conducted.

The findings suggest that many young adults without one or both parents are facing challenges related to shortage of money to finance their studies in general. They lack money to pay for accommodation, school fees, food, and study materials. Many of them have difficulty concentrating on studies. Some from all groups of young adults without one or both parents faced discrimination because of their economic status, a huge workload at home, and females faced sexual harassment from both teachers and non-teachers while at college. They also faced problems of feeling unhappy, stressed, anxious, eating irregularly, hunger and poor health such as heart palpitations and malaria. There were some differences between the four groups; young adults with neither parent alive faced many challenges and to the most severe extent, followed by young adults with no father alive and young adults with mother alive, while young adults with both parents alive faced fewer problems like difficulty getting money on time.

Coping strategies were identified by all groups. Then conclusion and recommendations included how to meet their specific needs in practical ways, including setting up short term and long term projects of different kinds.
Issues in guidance and counseling in secondary schools: a case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Beatrice Kessy
MA Education (2014)

The purpose of this study was to identify and compare teachers’ and students’ knowledge and attitudes in guidance and counseling as well as identifying its current practices and challenges in secondary schools. The study involved a sample of 200 participants (40 teachers and 160 students) from four secondary schools in Dodoma municipality. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design. Questionnaires and quantitative data analysis were employed in the study.

Findings indicate that many students and teachers in the sample have an inaccurate understanding of guidance and counselling, and within schools there appears to be a lack of communication about the available services. Statistically significant differences between teachers and students views were noted in relation to guidance and counselling to be used as punishment, to involve someone listening sympathetically to someone with a problem, to be conducted informally anywhere as well as lack of resources. More students compared to teachers complain of inadequate practice of guidance and counselling in their schools. Less than half of the respondents have a positive attitude towards guidance and counselling services in their schools. More students compared to teachers have a negative attitude towards guidance and counselling services in their schools. Both students and teachers have a positive attitude towards the people who are providing guidance and counselling. Recommendations have been made for the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, teachers, heads of school, board members and the community to take action.

Also recommendations for further research on different issues in guidance and counseling were made.
Social culture factors influencing secondary school female students’ drop-out in Tanzania: The case of Mvomero district

Author: Songambele Daniel
MA Education (2014)

This study investigated the influence of social and cultural factors on secondary school female students’ dropout in Mvomero district, Morogoro region. Specifically, the study intended to examine the magnitude of dropout of secondary school female students, social cultural practices that influence dropout of secondary school female students and the existing measures in overcoming the problem. The study used mainly qualitative with some aspects of quantitative approaches. The sample size of the study was 90 and data were collected through interviews, focus group discussions, observation and documentary reviews.

The findings revealed that female student dropout rates were relatively higher than those of boys. Social cultural practices such as rites of passage, early marriage, preference of educating males over females and polygamous marriages were reported to influence positively the dropout rate of female students.

The influence of the rites of passage on school dropout of female students was associated with adult sexual education introduced to school girls when attending initiation ceremonies. Early marriages indirectly influenced school dropout of female students through pregnancies and directly through socio-economic prestige of the parents.

Furthermore, the preference to educate sons influenced dropout rates of female students because of parents’ neglect to invest in the education of girls. Polygamous marriages affect the family sizes with the failure of the parents to afford the cost of providing for the families. As the solution, female students are forced to drop out in order to cut the school costs. Community sensitization, plan on establishment of hostels and enacting of strong laws and regulations were reported as measures that have been taken to solve the problem.

Generally, it was recommended that the government, both at central and local levels, should organize educational campaigns to sensitize parents and raise their awareness on the need to lessen social cultural factors which influence girls’ dropout rates.
Assessment of learning achievements among pupils with disabilities in inclusive primary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Ndossa Elirehema
(MA in Education, 2013)

This study sought to examine the subjective assessment of the learning achievement among pupils with disabilities in inclusive primary schools in Dodoma municipality. Utilizing a qualitative research design, this study involved teachers, education officers and pupils from four inclusive primary schools. Data collection was accomplished through triangulation of various techniques including semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions with pupils as well as non-participant observations. All recorded data were then transcribed and read in the process of analysis, and extracts from the text were used in the discussion of the findings.

This study found that inclusive education has the potential of reducing discrimination of disabled children in schools. Also, the education for all as stipulated in the MOGs can be reached by effective implementation of inclusive education. However, the implementation of this philosophy faces several challenges. Teaching and learning facilities, limited government and parent support and lack of sufficient infrastructure are identified as the main challenges in attaining the goals of inclusive education.

Thus, community mobilization and soliciting internal and external resources to finance inclusive school programmes are recommended.
Quality of outdoor play context for children living in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Kanyala Romantica
MA Education (2013)

This study investigated the quality of outdoor contexts for children living in Dodoma municipality. The data collection and interpretation processes were guided by the Social Constructivist Theory (Vygotsky, 1978). A qualitative research approach within the case study design was deployed. Twenty four (24) participants were involved in the study namely parents (n=8), teachers (n=4), children (n=8) and municipal officials (n=4). The study was done by observation and interviews. Interview and observational data were subjected to content analysis. These data were then used to derive the conclusion on the quality of outdoor contexts.

The study findings revealed that outdoor contexts is viewed as critical avenues while others regard them as less important avenues. Outdoor Contexts reflect ownership and location as factors for access and use of outdoor contexts. Planning, implementation and management are the challenges associated with outdoor contexts for children. The study concluded that very few outdoor contexts are available in the municipality and informants are not facilitating the development of quality outdoor contexts for their children.

The study recommends that the congruence between policy and practice on outdoor contexts should be examined and put into effect.
Challenges facing visually impaired students learning in inclusive classroom: a case of Korogwe Girls Secondary School, Tanzania

Author: Bakari Msuya
MA Education (2013)

Visually impaired means a medically verified visual impairment accompanied by limitations in sight that interfere with acquiring information or interaction with the environment to the extent that special education instruction and related services may be required. The purpose of this study was to explore challenges facing visually impaired students in learning in an inclusive classroom when interacting with materials, fellow students and teachers. The study was qualitative in nature and was conducted in one ordinary girls secondary school, which enrolls students with and without visual impairment.

Data were collected using individual interviews and 52 participants were interviewed. The interviews were analyzed in accordance with the principle of phenomenology and used to establish categories of description. Two categorical systems were established based on the research objectives. The findings of this study revealed that there are significant challenges facing visually impaired students in learning in an inclusive classroom when interacting with materials, fellow students and teachers.

Moreover, the study recommends further research on whether there are similarities of challenges facing VI students learning in an inclusive classroom at all levels of education and the perceptions of learning that are held by students with and without VI.
The impact of motivation on organizational performance: the case of Kigoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Stephano Chakupewa
FOCB (2013)

The main purpose of the study was to assess the effects of employee motivation on quality service delivery to customers in public service organizations. It was carried out at Kigoma-Ujiji municipality using the documentary and questionnaire method to collect data. Simple random sampling was employed to select municipality employees, and purposive sampling was employed to select the labour officers for workers union.

A total of 64 respondents were sampled. 36.7% of respondents obtained motivation after six (6) months and 50% of respondents obtained motivation after more than one year. Most of respondents fell in the category of more than one year because they based on payments (salaries) as a major part of motivation. 50% recognize motivation in terms of money.

The areas of concern that have a bearing on the motivation of staff included suitable working environment, low salary compared to the rise of cost of living, work load, and pay and promotion policy.

Based on these findings, the study recommends that institutions/organizations should address employees’ motivation on a continuous basis. This will help to maximise organizational performance while at the same time retaining the workforce as good staff always look for organizations with good reward systems. The organizations should apply applause systems for their employees; this will make them to have a sense of ownership.
The impact of educated women to the family welfare: a case of Viwandani ward in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Mwalyambi Esther
(MA Education, 2012)

This study aimed at investigating the contribution of educated women (EW) to the family income, education and health, taking Viwandani ward in Dodoma urban as a case study. The study adopted cross sectional design where a case study was also to get in-depth data on the contribution and impact of EW.

This study collected data from EW such as teachers, students and the women at the target area who were randomly selected while the ward education coordinator, the ward executive officer, and the ward Counselor were purposively selected. Data were collected using survey method where interviews were conducted to 170 respondents using a structured questionnaire.

The analysis of data was done using SPSS. The study found that cultural issues, level of education, sector of the job and education level of husband had significant effects on determining the contribution of EW to their families. In addition, EW have proved significant effects on supporting household income, education and health. Families with both mother and father were better looked after due to combined efforts. The study also observed that culture, having many children, lack of sustainable policy frameworks on helping EW and humiliation from uneducated husbands have been some of the challenges facing EW.

The study has given recommendations to the government and other stakeholders so as to help EW increase the ability to support their families and get engaged into economic production. Much emphasis should be put on women empowerment with particular focus on education. In addition, there should be special focus on rural women.
Parents’ child rearing knowledge and practices in selected Dodoma region urban and rural families, Tanzania.

Author: Mmbaga Eliyuko
MA Education (2012)

This study examined parents' childrearing knowledge and practices in urban and rural families in Dodoma region. Using a case study design within the qualitative research approach, the data collection and interpretation processes were guided by theory developed by Belsky in 1984. Purposive sampling was deployed and a total of 40 informants (parents=10, teachers=10, pupils=20) were involved in the study.

The thematic data analysis revealed that most (70%) of the parents involved in the study used authoritative parenting style. 86% of informants who used authoritative parenting style were from urban area and 14% from rural areas used either authoritative or permissive parenting style. Furthermore, 88% of informants who used authoritative parenting style were women compared to 12% of men who used the same style. Parents with authoritative parenting style were found to provide their children with plenty of support, set firm limitations, and grant considerable freedom within those limitations. Also the study found that some parents (15% of all the parents involved in the study) used authoritarian parenting style. Authoritarian parents were extremely controlling, but not very warm or loving. It was also identified that other parents adopted permissive parenting style, where the parents were insensitive, laissez-faire and set few clear restrictions, mostly because they are busy. It was also revealed that the choice of any of the parenting style depended on the nature of the families, the parents' level of education, economic activities and the effects of religious beliefs. Furthermore, the study identified the challenges encountered by parents in childrearing process in Dodoma region such as lack of special education needed for parents who had children with special needs, large number of children, globalization, poverty, drug abuse and conflict within the family.

Based on these findings the study recommends that the entire programme should be designed by government to assist parents in understanding their respective role in the process of childrearing. Also it was recommended that a wider study covering the effect of parenting knowledge in academic performance should be conducted so as to come up with a more generalized conclusion on effective child development.
Fifteen years of pre-primary school units within primary school settings: a SWOT analysis of selected schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Kazimoto Zainabu

(MA Education, 2012)

The study sought to carry out a SWOT analysis on preprimary school units attached to primary school as a way of determining quality for provision of Early Childhood Education (ECE) in Tanzania. The study was conducted under four objectives. Firstly, to examine the strengths in the provision of ECE services in pre-primary Schools attached to primary schools. Secondly, to identify the weaknesses in the provision of ECE in the pre-primary school attached to primary schools. Thirdly, to assess the opportunities associated with the provision of ECE attached to primary schools. Fourth, to identify the threats of attaching ECE services to primary schools.

Data were collected from Dodoma municipality using focus group discussion, semi structured interview, direct observation and documentary review and were analyzed using a qualitative approach. The sample was obtained using purposive sampling techniques. The sample of the study constituted twenty five participants including the Municipal Education Officer (MEO), the District Chief School Inspector (DCSI) five heads of primary schools, five pre-primary school teachers, five primary school teachers and eight parents.

The findings revealed that the strengths of locating pre-primary school within primary schools include improvement in enrolment and smooth transition. Among the weaknesses of locating preprimary schools within primary schools are lack of qualified teachers and lack of teaching and learning facilities. The threats of locating pre-primary schools within primary schools include lack of funds from the government to support ECE. The study concluded that locating pre-primary school units within primary school settings has more negative impacts than positive. Although it prepares pupils mentally, the school environment does not support pupils to grow physically, morally, and intellectually due to poor infrastructure. The study recommends that the mentioned weaknesses of locating pre-primary school units within primary school settings should be eradicated to improve quality of ECE.
An inquiry into the contributing factors to poor performance in mathematics in Tanzanian secondary schools: a case study of Kilolo district, Iringa region, Tanzania

Author: Mpogole Tito
(MA Education, 2012)

The purpose of this study was to explore the factors contributing to poor performance in mathematics at ordinary level Tanzanian secondary schools. The study used mixed methods where quantitative and qualitative approaches were employed. Eight secondary schools were selected for the study. Four were government schools and other four were private schools in seven wards out of twelve wards in Kilolo district.

A total of one hundred and twelve (112) respondents were involved in this study. Among them, 80 were students, 16 were mathematics teachers, 8 were heads of mathematics department and 8 were heads of school. They were selected through random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through observation, checklist in mathematics lessons, questionnaires, document review and semi-structured interviews.

The findings revealed that Kilolo secondary schools face a number of problems including ways in getting learning materials, as well as inadequate qualified teachers, learning environment (large class size), lack of in-service training, low motivation and heavy teaching load. The impact of these problems is poor performance in national examinations. This is highly noted in mathematics subject. The problem in getting learning materials can be reduced by involving parents and other educational stakeholders to buy books for their children.
Factors that motivate learning for primary school pupils in Tanzania: a case of Chamwino district, Dodoma

Author: Elieza Christopher
MACD (2012)

Motivation of learners has always been an important aspect of education achievement in both developed and developing countries. As of now, educational stakeholders such as teachers, parents, NGOs have been empowered to take over the oversight and developmental roles to motivate learners to enhance good academic performance in their respective schools.

This study has attempted to examine the factors that motivate learning in Chamwino district, focusing on five wards namely Handali, Chilonwa, Chinugulu, Manzase and Dabalo. Ten primary schools were studied in detail to ascertain any significance with regard to motivation and effectiveness towards pupils’ achievements. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used.

In depth interviews, questionnaires and observation involving 132 purposefully selected informants, comprising of education officials, village executive officers, head teachers, teachers, school committee members, parents and pupils were administered.

The report showed that the majority of pupils are interested in attending school and they have good opportunities to attain their best in academic performance. However, lack of motivation is a prevailing issue in schools.

Author: Farida Mwasse
MA Education (2012)

Adolescent pregnancy is a worldwide problem. It is increasingly becoming a global concern. The purpose of this study was therefore to investigate the factors predisposing to adolescent pregnancy in secondary school students in Dodoma municipality. The study involved students, parents and teachers (N=83) from four secondary schools. Respondents were of different ages, gender, educational levels and occupation status.

A combination of quantitative and qualitative research design was employed which involved both exploratory and descriptive aspects. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews and through documentary review. Data collected were analyzed by using Microsoft excel software and percentage were calculated. Findings revealed that social and economic factors such as peer pressure (82%), lack of parental guidance (82%), substance use (79%), low social economic status (78%) and ignorance (75%) were mentioned to predispose female students to adolescent pregnancy.

Adolescents were found to have knowledge on adolescent pregnancy, but with less awareness on how to prevent it. Parents had negative attitudes to talk to their children on issues regarding contraceptives, e.g condom use. Therefore parents fail to talk to their children on the issue of contraceptives. The study made recommendations that the researcher believes will reduce adolescent pregnancy among secondary school students.

These findings will assist health care providers and education stakeholders to identify educational programmes on contraceptives at schools and in the entire community.
Teachers' perception on the ability of the Tanzania Teachers' Union to address teachers' welfare issues in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Hussein Madeni
MA in Education (2012)

The main purpose of this study was to study the teachers' perceptions on the ability of the Tanzania Teachers’ Union to address teachers’ welfare in Dodoma municipality. The study was conducted in Dodoma municipality employing a case study design and used the purposive sampling technique to get informants from four secondary schools and eleven primary schools.

The study sample consisted of 140 informants. Among them 126 are members of the TTU and 14 are TTU leaders. Data were collected through interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions as well as documentary review. The data were then analyzed through content analysis.

The findings of the study revealed that some members of TTU and TTU leaders could tell the reasons why teachers had to join the union. These findings were supported in the interviews held with teachers. 15 teachers out of 20 (75%) do not understand the reasons for joining the union. Also the findings of the study revealed that 86 teachers (61.4%) out of 140 had a negative perception on the performance of the Tanzania Teachers' Union in addressing their welfare issues, and therefore most of them did not understand the role of their union.

On the basis of this, the study recommends that the Tanzania Teachers' Union should launch an awareness campaign for its members and that the constitution of the said union should be amended so as to cater for the new challenges and ensure that its operations proceed smoothly.
Resilient motivation among public primary school teachers: a case of Chamwino district in Dodoma region, Tanzania.

Author: Sanja Fidelis

(MA Education, 2012)

Resilient motivation is an emerging new area in educational research. Teachers in their working environment have been reported to be demotivated. However, they have resilient motivation.

The study therefore was conducted to investigate the sources of resilient motivation among primary school teachers in Chamwino district. It involved primary school teachers, head teachers from eight primary schools and the District Education Officer (N=100). Respondents were of different ages, gender, educational levels and length of employment.

A quantitative research design and descriptive survey methods were used to investigate the sources of resilient motivation. Data were collected by means of self-administered questionnaires, interview sessions and focus group discussion.

Resilient motivation of teachers was due to adaptation and coping with their working environment despite the adversity and stress in their working environment; thus resulting to teachers not showing negative effects in their work performance.

Monetary and non-monetary materials such as salary (24%), getting free meal (17%), free medical care in case of ill health (2%), to mention a few, were not the sources of resilient motivation. Teachers’ work performance was satisfactory as mentioned by 57% of the respondents. The study made recommendations to the government and other stakeholders.
Exploring teachers’ motivation and students' academic performance in English subject in public secondary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Kitundu Dellah
(MA Education, 2012)

This study investigated teachers’ motivation and students' academic performance in English subject in public secondary schools in Dodoma municipality. Poor students’ academic performance is associated with several factors. A descriptive case study was undertaken to investigate the nature and trends of teachers' motivation in public secondary schools, and the implication it bears on students' academic performance in English subject.

The researcher used various tools for data collection for comparison purposes. The study revealed that teachers were knowledgeable on the subject matter since most of them had attended necessary training for their profession. Their level of competence in teaching English was relatively low. Despite the fact that there were several factors that contributed to poor performance, teachers’ de motivation was the main one.

Consequently, the study recommended that it is very important for policy makers in Tanzania to think twice on better motivational tools that could address teachers' needs and their expectations in order to raise the quality of education. In addition, since teachers' needs vary, policy makers should use research based evidence in allocating motivational needs to teachers depending on geographical factors, number of years spent at work, level of education, competency, effectiveness and gender basis.

This calls for a critical analysis of the urban- rural settings power relation in the teaching process.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Contribution of students’ access to sports and games in intellectual and physical development: the case of selected secondary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Prosper S. Mallya
(MA Education, 2018)

This study investigated the contribution of students’ access to sports and games in intellectual and physical development. In particular, it attempted to investigate the status of students’ access to sports and games activities, the different types of sports and games activities and importance on students’ intellectual, physical and psychological development. The study employed mainly a qualitative approach informed by the multiple case study design, and was complemented by quantitative inquiry. A sample of 120 respondents obtained through purposive sampling, stratified, and simple random sampling procedures. Data were collected through interviews, questionnaires, documentary review and focus group discussion methods. Obtained data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

The results revealed that there were limited types of sports and games activities which were performed like football, netball and athletics, while the resources allocated for facilitating access to these activities were inadequate, hence limiting students’ access and involvement. In addition, strategies employed were not strong enough to encourage every student to access these facilities. Furthermore, the study found that respondents viewed these activities to be extremely beneficial. Accessing sports and games activities were viewed to instill in students time management skills, inspired them to complete their study, motivated them to attend classes, and experience a smoother transition into the school lifestyle. The study recommends that deliberate measure ought to be taken to educate the community about the importance of sports and games activities in schools, so as to motivate them to support and facilitate such activities by providing required resources. Additionally, a training course for in-service and pre-service teachers on the management of sports and games activities needs to be offered regularly. The MoEST should provide incentives to supervisors of the sports and games activities in schools.
Effectiveness of sports and games curricula and its perceived effects on secondary students’ performance in Tanzania; a case of Muleba district, Tanzania

Author: Yassin Ameir Mponda
MA Education (2015)

This research focuses on the stakeholders’ attitudes on the effectiveness of sports and games curricula and their perception of the effects on secondary students’ performance. Specifically it assessed the students, teachers and parents’ perception of the value of sports and games in secondary schools, the extent of practice of games in the selected secondary schools as well as the challenges that secondary school students face in practicing games and sports. Data collection techniques employed were both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies.

Data were collected using group discussions, interviews, questionnaires and documentary reviews. Key informants were secondary school students and teachers, District Education Officer (DEO), District Culture and Sports Officer (DCSO) and parents. Sampling techniques involved were both purposive and stratified sampling procedures. The sample size was 160 students, 20 staff and 20 parents. Data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The literature review found that most studies showed that sports and games were good for students’ academic performance.

The thesis found that there were negative perceptions by some parents towards sports and games in secondary schools. They felt that sports and games were a waste of time for students. In order to improve the implementation of sports and games in secondary schools, it was suggested that improvement of facilities and equipment, workshops and seminars for teachers, as well as in-service sports and games training, and encouraging students and teachers to participate in sports and games would be helpful.
EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

Establishing the best way of implementing sexual and reproductive health education in secondary schools in Tanzania.

Author: Grace Kolingo
MA Education (2014)

The best ways of implementing sexual and reproductive health education in secondary schools in Tanzania. This study was conducted at Kikuyu, Kizota and Chikole secondary schools in Dodoma municipality. A mixed method approach with cross sectional survey was used. A questionnaire, interviews and documentary review were used in data collection. Purposive and simple random techniques were used to obtain 122 respondents.

Descriptive data analysis was used. Analysis of quantitative data collected was done by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. The findings show that the implementation of sexual and reproductive health education (SRHE) is highly affected or hindered by several issues, such as lack of enough time by parents and teachers to teach students about sexual reproductive issues, lack of teaching materials, cultural issues, and religious factors as well as lack of experts for teaching sexual and reproductive health education in many schools. On the other hand, it was revealed that there are few or no social clubs found in those schools.

The suggested ways of implementing SRHE are but not limited to the following: that each secondary school should select a teacher to specialize in providing SRHE, that a curriculum be developed to guide teachers, conducting sensitization campaigns in schools and including the topic in the school timetable. It was concluded that curriculum should be developed based on SRHE. Capacity building sessions on how to use the curriculum to teach students should be conducted. It is recommended that special emphasis should be placed on designing training resources comprised of separate training topics that can be used either separately or together, depending on the specific training needs of various students, that means from form one to form four as well as for teachers.
Factors influencing achievements of the basic reading literacy in selected public primary schools of Kongwa district in Dodoma region, Tanzania

Gilbert Fredrick Sombe
(MA Education, 2018)

This study focused on the factors influencing the achievements of basic reading literacy in selected public primary schools of Kongwa district. It specifically attempted to address parental and teacher based factors, which influence basic reading literacy skills. The study used a cross sectional design to collect data. Data were collected through questionnaires and interviews with pupils and teachers.

Parents provided data through a checklist to address the study objectives. Findings revealed that parental based factors influencing basic reading literacy skills were low social economic status and home environment. Literacy needs good and improved home environment. Parents with low socio-economic status may find it difficult to organize a home environment that is conducive to literacy development. Students who do not attend school regularly may eventually miss required exercises provided in class and sometimes may fail to gain reading improvement in reading and writing skills. Syllabus coverage and schemes of work were reported as the main factors which build the basic literacy skills in most public primary schools in Kongwa District.

It is recommended that pupils, parents and teachers should cooperate with the school administration to create a conducive reading environment at home and at school, so as to influence the achievements of the basic literacy.
A study of pre-primary education in Tanzania with special reference to parents’ choice of pre-primary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania

Author: Asha Hamisi Lubuva

(MA Education, 2017)

Quality education provision is a main factor which attracts parents to send their children to a certain school. This study investigated the reasons for parents’ choice of specific pre-primary school in Dodoma municipality. It investigated criteria parents use in choosing pre-primary schools for their children, ways parents use to get information about pre-primary schools for their children and types of information parents seek when choosing pre-primary schools for their children. The Rational Choice Theory (RCT) and Theoretical Schema of Epstein were used to guide the study.

The study employed a qualitative approach. A total of 55 informants were involved in the study; all of them were parents. Informants were selected through stratified simple random and purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through interviews, focus group discussion and documentary review. Findings revealed that in theory, Rational Choice Theory sounds good as it governs the beliefs that most parents make decisions based on preferences that are constrained by real world circumstances.

The theory is very difficult to put into practice due to the challenges that parents face when choosing pre-primary schools for their children like home school distance, costs, availability of meals at school, language of instruction and other factors as revealed in the study.

The study recommends that apart from parents choosing pre-primary school by seeing advertisements in media, they should also make sure that they visit schools before making final decisions. Since the current study explored only factors associated with parents’ reasons for pre-primary school choice, other studies should focus on the criteria that pre-primary school owners use in admitting pre-primary children into their schools.
The confluence of culture and rights of the child in Tanzania

Author: Suzana Kanumba
MA Education (2014)

This study set out to examine the confluence of culture and the rights of the child to understand the extent to which this confluence facilitates or inhibits realization of the rights of the child, using Dodoma municipality as a case study. The objectives of the study were to: examine the effects of gender roles on fulfillment of rights of the children aged 7-13 years (primary school level); investigate the extent to which control over financial and physical resources in the household affects fulfillment of the rights of the child; and assess the levels of decision making in households and their effects on fulfillment of the rights of the child.

The research design adopted was a cross-sectional descriptive survey and a sample size of 176 respondents, using qualitative method for data collection. Documentary reviews, interviews, observations were methods used to collect data. This was complemented by data from secondary sources. A multi-stage sampling technique was used in sample selection. The findings of the study revealed that different cultures have profound effect on fulfillment of child rights, including those on feeding and nutrition, clothing and descent shelter, health and medical care, safe water and good sanitation, education, play and leisure, parental love and care, protection from all forms of mistreatment, abuse, neglect, exploitation, discrimination, harmful situations and practices as well as children’s right to participate in all matters affecting their lives, depending on their age and ability, freedom of expression and thinking for themselves.

Considering the complex nature of culture as indicated in the findings, the study recommends a holistic approach that would require the involvement of all stakeholders, including children as social actors in the implementation and fulfillment of child rights.
The changing perception of education stakeholders towards teaching profession in Tanzania

Author: Fidelis Likotoka Mbonde
(MA Education, 2017)

The teaching profession has been the key to the development of human beings in all forms of life. Physical, mental and socio-economic development largely depends on the teaching profession. However, over the decades, a number of changes have taken place in the profession, some of which might have impacted it negatively. The main objective of this study was therefore to examine the changing perceptions of education stakeholders towards the teaching profession in Tanzania.

The three specific objectives were: identifying the changes that have taken place in the teaching profession, the indicators of those changes and stakeholder perceptions on the changing nature of the teaching profession and the challenges that have been encountered by various stakeholders in the education sector as a result of the changes taking place in the teaching profession and teaching professionalism. The overall aim was to make recommendations so as to improve and modernize the profession in a way that the value of the profession can be revamped and enable it to better cope with its role in today’s modern changing society.

The study was conducted in Tungi and Kisota secondary schools in Temeke district, Dar es Salaam region. Data were collected using questionnaires and guided interview questions from a sample of 70 respondents. The main findings reveal that many education stakeholders have negative perceptions of teaching profession. For example, many did not want their children to join the profession. Some of the reasons were that teachers receive lower pay when compared to other professions having the same level of education, and that the teaching profession has lost its glory due to ethical misconduct between teachers and students.

The study recommends Government improvement of teacher education, getting young people interested in the teaching profession, improving teacher motivation and enhancing meaningful community participation in school activities.
Factors influencing nutritional status of under five year old children in Iringa, Tanzania.

Author: Tatu Kapembe
MACD (2014)

The purpose of the study was to investigate the factors influencing nutritional status of the under five year old children in Iringa municipality. Studies in other parts of the world have suggested different factors that vary according to location.

Although studies have been carried out on the nutritional status of children in Iringa municipality, no published studies have been carried out specifically on factors that influence the nutritional status of children under five years in Iringa municipality. The methods used to address this research problem were quantitative and descriptive. A convenience sample of 201 respondents from 2 rural villages was used. Half of the sample was found in health facilities and half by home visiting. Every mother with an under five year old child was interviewed and their child was examined after getting consent from the mother, and data recorded on an observation checklist.

The data were statistically analyzed. The conclusions reached were that cultural factors identified as affecting child health status were place of delivery, meaning of nutritious diet and duration of breast feeding. Economic factors were not found to affect child health status in this study. Social factors identified as affecting child health status were distance from health facility, level of social support, place of residence, place of interview and association between monthly visit and overweight.

The significance of the research was that specific factors were identified in this community that are different from those found in other studies. These factors can be addressed in this community and may help to reduce children morbidity and mortality.

Recommendations include dealing with abnormal weight and MUACs, cultural factors such duration of breast feeding and social factors such as distance from health facility, knowledge of nutritious diet and level of social support and place of residence.
The role of female parents on pupils academic performance: a case of selected primary schools in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Mamboleo Mary
MA Education (2012)

The study examined the influence of the roles of female parents on pupils' academic performance. A sample consisted of 160 respondents in which there were 20 teachers, 70 female parents and 70 pupils. Teachers and pupils were from seven primary schools in Dodoma municipality. They were selected through purposive and stratified sampling techniques. Self-administered questionnaire, structured interview and documents were the main tools for data collection.

The study approach was both qualitative and quantitative. The study employed cross section research design.

The findings of the study were analyzed using Pearson correlation and the results presented in tables for quantitative data. On the other hand, qualitative data were subjected to thematic and content analysis. The findings indicated that there was a strong relationship between the level of education of female parents and pupils' academic performance.

Also, the correlation of pupils' academic performance and female parents' occupations was found to be strong. However, the correlation of pupils’ academic performance and female parents' marital status was found to be moderate.
Secondary school students' perspectives on their primary school mathematics foundation in learning secondary school basic mathematics in Tanzania: a case study of Chamwino district, Dodoma region.

Author: Mapoto Hamisi
MA Education (2012)

The aim of the study was to investigate the perspectives of secondary school students towards their primary school mathematics foundation in learning secondary school basic mathematics in Tanzania, with Chamwino district in focus. The study was guided by three main research questions. A case study research design was used and purposive sampling was implemented from the whole population of primary and secondary schools to select the sample for the study.

The sample consisted of 72 respondents including 60 secondary school students and 12 both primary and secondary mathematics teachers from three selected schools. Documentary reviews, observations, questionnaires and interviews were used to collect data to answer the research questions.

The collected data were quantitatively and qualitatively interpreted and analyzed. The findings revealed that pupils believe that they enter secondary schools with a good foundation in mathematics for learning secondary mathematics but they do not see the relationship between failing mathematics examinations and life. Post data interpretation led to the findings that the quality of students' primary school mathematics foundation in enabling them to learn secondary school basic mathematics does not enable them perform well in examinations because most primary school mathematics teachers, despite their effort, are traditional in nature whose teaching inclines in the teacher centered strategies and heavily influenced by their beliefs on teaching.

As justification of their strategy, teachers cited shortage of time to prepare for the lessons due to heavy workloads, examination driven curriculum and limited resources. Basing on these findings, the researcher recommends staff development workshops and seminars to equip mathematics teachers with skills which will enable them used to employ child centered strategies in teaching.
The contribution of private health financing schemes to youth access to healthcare services in Dodoma city, Tanzania.

Author: Maxmillian Z. Kwangu
(MACD, 2018)

The purpose of this study was to examine the contribution of private health financing schemes to youth’s access to healthcare services. The study objectives were: to determine the extent of youth access to private health financing schemes, to determine the challenges encountered by private health financing schemes in providing healthcare access to the youth, and to determine the benefits of the health packages provided by private health financing schemes to the youth. The study was conducted in Dodoma city and confined to Kikuyu South Ward, Kikuyu North Ward and Ntyuka Ward. The study involved 90 youth respondents comprised of both members and non members of private health insurance schemes (non members used as a control factor). Further, the study used mixed research approach and exploratory design, while data were collected using a questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussions.

The findings of the study revealed that 16.5% of the youth involved have access to healthcare services through private health financing schemes, while 50.0% of the youth respondents are covered by the government health insurance. Besides, 33.3% of the youth are not covered by any health insurance scheme. In addition, the study found that majority of the youth respondents (61.1%) are aware of the existence of private health insurance schemes. However, the findings showed that majority of the youth respondents (66.7%) were not aware of all the benefits provided by healthcare service packages provided by private health insurance schemes to the youth. Therefore, the study recommends that strong measures should be taken to improve the coverage of healthcare services among the youth through establishment of different programmes centred to improve youth access to healthcare services, and create awareness of the benefits accrued from healthcare service packages. Additionally, the study recommends that private health insurance schemes should be amalgamated to form single private health insurance scheme, that will strengthen financial stability, effective administration and ultimately wider coverage to all members of the community.
The contribution of Anglican Church in poverty reduction among women in Muleba district, Kagera, Tanzania.

Author: Meshack Mwizagi
(MACD, 2018)

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to many research findings, the most affected people by poverty are those living in rural areas. Despite the government's and NGOs' efforts of development programmes for poverty reduction, the gap between the rich and the poor has increased. This has pushed the researcher to make a study so as to uncover the challenges on combating poverty especially in rural areas.

The study was conducted in Muleba district, Kagera region Tanzania to assess the contribution of the Anglican Church on poverty reduction among women in Muleba. The Anglican Church has been in the front line to combat poverty by involving itself in community development programmes for poverty reduction so as to bring good news to the poor. The study assessed the role played by the Anglican Church in poverty reduction using livelihood projects. Specifically the study aimed at (i) identifying key livelihood projects owned by the Anglican Church – Diocese of Lweru (DL), (ii) assessing impacts of Church livelihood projects on poverty reduction in the study area, (iii) identifying challenges facing the church in implementing services, and finally (iv)suggesting the strategies to overcome the challenges. Interviews, observation and questionnaires were used to collect data. More importantly, 99 respondents were randomly selected from a population of 15300 and seven people were purposively selected. For data processing and analysis the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 was used.

The study revealed that most of women lack capital, have low income and lack food reserves. The study identified both income and non – income types of poverty to affect women in the study area, and revealed that poverty causes illiteracy to most women where diseases and hunger are also highly ranked as caused by poverty.

Finally, it is recommended to provide education, appointing a development officer in every parish, emphasising teaching about poverty through catechism, introducing CCMP programme and introducing SACCOS as the major strategies to overcome the challenges and make progress.
The effect of community participation in adoption of improved community health fund in Kongwa district, Tanzania.

Author: Mpegwa Chiwaligo
(MACD, 2018)

This study is about the effect of community participation in adoption of improved community health fund. It was conducted in Kongwa district in Dodoma region. The general objective of this study meant to examine the effect of community participation in the adoption of Improved Community Health Fund (ICHF) specifically in Kongwa district.

The study employed descriptive survey design, for collecting required information, as well as for data interpretation and description. A mixed approach was used in this study, comprising of qualitative and quantitative paradigms, with the qualitative aspect being dominant. A sample of 94 peasants and 6 ward health officers were chosen for this study through probability and non-probability sampling techniques respectively. Also, the data were analyzed through content analysis by coding them with brief verbal description. The quantitative data were quantified by the use of descriptive analysis to obtain frequencies and percentages.

The findings show that despite the fact that majority of the respondents were aware of the ICHF scheme and health benefits it provides, majority of standard seven leavers accounting to 84% did not join an improved community health fund, meaning only 16% had joined the scheme. In contrast, 58% of secondary school leavers (Form four leavers) joined ICHF, meaning that 42% of respondents from this category declined to join the ICHF. Furthermore, the percentage of respondents who attained post-secondary education and joined the scheme accounted for only 26% of the respondents, which means 74% of them never joined the ICHF scheme. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the education level of the people in the community played a significant role in determining people’s participation and adoption of ICHF health schemes, since most people who enrolled in the ICHF scheme were relatively highly educated compared to others. Other factors that contributed to members’ reluctance to adopt ICHF included people’s wrong perception of the ICHF, poverty and long distance from villagers’ residence to the location where ICHF offices are located. Therefore, it is recommended that there should be high investment in education in rural areas and in poverty alleviation programme.
A Study on community participation in the development of secondary school education in Tanzania in the context of decentralization

Author: Cassian John Lugonigoni
(MA Education, 2017)

The purpose of this study was to analyze the participation of the community in education delivery in Tanzania, in the Tanzanian decentralization context, taking a case study of Dar es Salaam region. The study was guided by four specific objectives meant to understand: (a) the relationship between the school and the community, (b) the role of the community; (c) challenges facing education stakeholders, and (d) ways to overcome the challenges. This study sample size was 55 respondents who responded through questionnaires and interview questions.

The study revealed that in the Tanzanian decentralization context, school committees are important organizations in facilitating community involvement in education as provided by the education decentralization policy. However, these committees are not effective as parents are not represented or engaged in school administration and management. Therefore, in the context of the Tanzanian education system, decentralization has not allowed quality community participation.

Decentralization is not the only possible answer to achieving empowerment and meaningful parental involvement in education. Another finding is that the new community school programmes introduced in 1995 have not had the expected possible improvements on the characteristics and extent of parental participation in school administration and management.

Also, the new system of financial contribution by parents has affected parental involvement by turning it into a weaker process of involvement in financial contribution, without involving them in the whole process of planning, budgeting and utilization of resources.

Based on these findings, the study recommends that the best way to ensure the effectiveness of community participation and involvement in the development of secondary education in Tanzania is to strengthen the decentralization of education delivery, decision making and policy making rather than leaving it in the hands of politicians as is currently done. In other words, all the stakeholders in Tanzania should be closely involved in setting and developing the education system and its continual review.
The impact of inclusive finance on poverty in rural areas in Tanzania: a case of Kahama district in Shinyanga region, Tanzania.

Author: Jamila Idd Karata
IDS (2017)

The aim of this study is to address the impact of inclusive finance in dealing with poverty in rural areas in Tanzania by focusing on Kahama district in Shinyanga region. There were three specific objectives for this research: (1.) to identify types of financial services accessed by households that will reduce poverty in Kakola and Nyahanga wards, (2.) to find out the usefulness of financial services accessed by households in relation to poverty reduction in Kakola and Nyahanga wards, and (3.) to suggest strategies for financial services accessibility in the study area that will promote development and result into poverty reduction. 89 respondents were involved from two selected wards named Kakola and Nyahanga.

The data collection tools used were interview guide and questionnaires to obtain primary data. Secondary data were obtained via documentary review. Collected data were entered, coded, and analyzed by using SPSS. The findings show that loan is the most frequently accessed financial service at the household level in the form of microfinance organization, yet financial inclusion is not limited to loan accessibility. Financial institutions and services should provide ways and system that may well increase and give a hand to loan openness to the poor households.

The finding implies that only semi-formal financial institution and microfinance system like SACOSS, and VICOBA are the most viable inclusive financial tools for poverty reduction in Kahama district since they are the type of financial services that can be accessed by any household within the area at low cost. Financial services obtained from the financial institution facilitated household to hold assets of various categories such as furniture, small business enterprises, and to build own house. With assets creation at household level poverty is crushed little by little by implementing inclusive finance into rural areas in Kahama district.

Financial inclusions create strategies that could be used by financial institutions to reduce poverty such as training and advice to individuals who do not know anything about inclusive finance, opening of bank account, and encouragement of social collateral.
For accomplishing long term and stable economic growth, spreading of total development to all households on a population is difficult. This can be done by the use of financial inclusion, since financial inclusion attempts to bring households who were having no bank accounts into banking system, by making sure that there is a way to reach all the households within a population. Thus, it is important for financial institutions to create condition for the poor households to access financial services. Decision makers must be very careful when making decision for poor households to access financial services, and it is important to conduct a study based on financial services accessibility for poverty reduction in rural areas.
Impacts of village community bank loans on rise of household income

Author: Mhando Godfrey Danstan
IDS (2017)

The major objective of this study was to investigate the impact of VICOBA Loans in improving smallholder farmers’ income in Kiteto district, Manyara region. Specifically the study intended to examine (i) the community’s perception towards VICOBA loan services, (ii) the extent to which VICOBA has contributed to the access of micro loans among smallholder households, (iii) the contribution of VICOBA in smallholders’ household income, and (iv) challenges facing smallholder farmers in accessing micro loans from VICOBA.

The study involved 100 smallholder farmers who had accessed VICOBA loans. It employed a cross sectional survey design with a mixed research approach. Data were collected from smallholder farmers using a questionnaire and from KIs using an interview guide. Secondary data were solicited from document analysis. Data were coded, entered in SPSS version 21 for analysis, cleaned, and results were presented in tables, figures and graphs. The study revealed that smallholder farmers were also involved in different economic activities such as food crops, garments and restaurants. Moreover, cross tabulation of individual and characteristics against smallholder farmers’ perception toward VICOBA have shown weak significant difference between individual characteristics and their perception.

These differences lie on their age, experience in business, household size, business size, marital status, paid employment and education level. In addition to that, the study found that VICOBA were efficient in provision of loan services. Also the study show that there was not enough knowledge from members of VICOBA on how to utilize savings and access of soft loans to improve their agricultural production and increase their income.

However, the study concludes that although loan provided by VICOBA had no influence on smallholder farmers’ income, it has improved their livelihood and helps them out of extreme poverty. The study recommended that the Government need to incorporate VICOBA development model into the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and also review cooperative and microfinance policies.
Impact of social security funds on the social and economic development of pensioners in Tanzania: a case of National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Dodoma Branch

Author: Rabael Mboma
IDS (2017)

This research study aimed at showing the impact of social security funds on the social and economic development of pensioners in Tanzania by taking the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Dodoma branch as a case study. In so doing, the impact of social security funds on economic development of pensioners were identified by analyzing the retirement benefits of pensioners, examining economic and social impact to pensioners and lastly to find out relationship between retirement benefits and socio-economic development of pensioners at NSSF Dodoma branch.

The data collected were primary in nature and were collected through questionnaires from the 150 pensioners as sample size of the study, while secondary data were obtained by reviewing different documents related to the study. Findings of the study were that most respondents agreed that retirement benefits and NSSF Dodoma in particular has been generally regarded as having significant impact on the pensioners. Pensioners at NSSF Dodoma were dependent on their retirement benefits (pensions) for the rest of their lives after retirement from service.

Most NSSF Dodoma pensioners were dependent on the terminal benefits as their major source of income after retiring from service. Most respondents revealed that they were very satisfied with old age retirement benefits, satisfied by disability retirement benefits, undecided for death retirement benefits, unsatisfied for survivors and withdraw retirements benefits and for education retirement benefits. The after retirement quality of life was far lower than the life they lived while working. Social security funds lead to socio-economic development of pensioners. Social security funds offered credit facilities to the Government and individuals.

The different benefits of NSSF Dodoma to members included: old age pension, invalidity pension, survivor’s pension, funeral grant, maternity benefits, employment, injury benefits, disabled benefit, death benefit, infrastructure, surveyed plots, planned settlements, and lastly loans to students.

The pensioners always received health assistance from National Health Insurance Fund, frequently paid for health services by getting assistance from government hospitals and dispensaries, sometimes
paid for health care of their family members. Pensioners got food by buying using retirement pension. Most respondents owned a house as a form of housing and shelter of pensioners.

Most respondents acknowledged that the strategies of National Social Security Fund in Dodoma were very effective in poverty eradication. The different activities of NSSF Dodoma such as investment, public services, planning and development projects such as houses at a fair price, surveyed plots and leasing houses help in poverty alleviation.

Hand in hand to this, the study recommended that NSSF should implement schemes in rural areas in Tanzania by initiating development projects such as cheaper houses, surveyed plots for sale to the society and to develop infrastructure.

NSSF should adjust the previously provided flat and common rate for retirement benefit that does not match with the change of cost of living due to inflation. NSSF Dodoma should encourage still working customers to invest their incomes while they are still young so as to avoid many struggles in life due to failure to pay expenses of education, housing, food and health.
Factors contributing to poor performance of community village banks (VICOBA) in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Ntandu Maryane

IDS (2017)

The study was set to specifically assess the factors contributing to poor performance of (VICOBA) groups in Dodoma municipality which is accomplished by the investigation on VICOBA operations in regard to provision and controlling loan’s repayment from its members, an analysis of community perceptions on VICOBA operations as well as identifying major challenges facing performance of VICOBA activities. This research was done in Dodoma Municipality. In this study a total number of 132 VICOBA members were sampled for interview. Data were collected through the use of questionnaire and checklists after a preliminary survey that aimed at familiarizing the researcher to the study area and a pilot of the questionnaire so as to gauge the relevance of the questions and their comprehensiveness.

The findings indicated that VICOBA members were benefiting from their groups by getting savings, loans, and education and skills through training. Likewise, VICOBA members join groups in order to get loans and savings for income generating activities. Loans and savings were found to be the major microfinance services to members. Members also moved to join VICOBA because the methods were more accommodating unlike other lending model, even if groups operate without office premises. However, the study observed indications of challenges that are being encountered by VICOBA groups which contribute to poor performances.

The study concluded that the contributory factors to poor performance in some of VICOBA pursuits are seen to be obstacles to effective performance. The findings of this study indicate that the biggest obstacles are low repayment status, lack of capital for income generating projects and lack of education in both entrepreneurship and how it works and operates absence of national policy and direct legal framework on VICOBA pursuit in Tanzania. In addition, short repayment time and unproductive investments are among the obstacles mentioned as well as members’ default from repayment. With this study analysis, it is highly recommended that the Government enact different policies which favour the informal financial settings such as VICOBA since the current microfinance policy in use favours the formal and semi-formal financial institutions which are legally registered by the Bank of Tanzania. Likewise, it is highly recommended that there should be a legal framework in place to safeguard VICOBA interests against defaulters.
Effectiveness of LGA women and youth development funds in providing initial capital to improve incomes of youth and women households in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Jestina Mdutu Naftali

IDS (2017)

This study aimed at examining the effectiveness of Women and Youth Development Fund (WDF & YDF) on improving the household incomes of women and youth in Dodoma region, using Dodoma municipality as a case study. The study intended to find out the women and youth awareness of the LGA’s fund, to find out business activities undertaken by beneficiaries which are supported by LGA’s fund, and to identify challenges faced by the respective beneficiaries of fund in accessing loans and the repayment status. The study adopted a case study design, targeting the youths between 18 and 35 years old, as well as people with disabilities among the beneficiaries of YDF and WDF in Dodoma municipality. Data for this study were collected from a sample size made by 76 groups of respondents and 19 key informants. Both purposeful and simple random sampling procedures were used as techniques for sample selection. Questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and observation methods were used to collect primary data relevant for this study, while documentary review method was used to collect secondary data. Most of the data collected from the respondents were analyzed by using a computer software package known as SPSS and descriptive statistics analysis and presented in tables, figures and text formats. The study revealed that in order to have an access to WDF & YDF loans it is imperative for groups to have common business activity prior to getting that loan for facilitating their business operations. The findings of this study further indicated that the income level of the respondents improved compared to the period before the provision of those loans. The study also identified factors such as insufficiency of fund, few days for training, complicated procedures on registration and accessing loan among the challenges faced by respondents, which limited their easy access to the loan from WDF & YDF in the chosen study area.

This paper argues that although LGAs’ funds could not finance the whole business activities in the region, there are some beneficiaries of fund who managed to grow and to borrow money from other institutions. Therefore, the study recommends that the Dodoma municipality should improve its loans provision services in order to increase the success of women and youth as well as to increase effectiveness of the LGA’s fund. It is also recommended that training programmes should be offered regularly to CDOs on tracking facilitated groups. Such training should also be given to beneficiaries to give awareness and equip them with skills on how to use the borrowed money prudently so as to be able to repay it back easily and avoid defaulting.
Gospel music venture as a source of income among youth in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Tausi Masanja
IDS (2017)

The study focused on the assessment of the gospel music industry as a source of income among youth in Dodoma municipality. It covered the youth who are involved in singing, producing, promoting, retailing and wholesaling of gospel music. The study was guided by the following objectives: first to identify the challenges in gospel music industry that hinder income generation, second is to identify the strategies for improving gospel music industry and the third objective was to examine the contribution of gospel music industry to income generation among the youth.

In conducting this research the cross-sectional survey design was used. Data were collected through questionnaire, interview and documentary review such as such as journals, books and various organization reports for secondary information. A total of 99 respondents were selected and data collected were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively with the help of computer software programme called Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Result of this study shows that gospel music industry generates income to those youth who engage directly in singing gospel music. The remaining youth who are involved in selling, producing, and promoting gospel music are not directly depending on gospel music industry alone to increase their income. These results lead to the conclusion that gospel music industry has an important role in income generation for the youth who are engaged singing.

Based on the study findings it can be concluded that youth in the study area have benefited from the growth of gospel music industry by being involved directly in singing. Gospel music industry can provide more opportunities in promoting, producing and selling gospel music.
Utilizers’ perceptions on performance of Community Health Fund (CHF) in improving health services in low income households in Chato district, Tanzania.

Author: Mganga Z. Mganga

IDS (2017)

Community Health Funds (CHF) in the rural district councils have been introduced for the major purpose of ensuring greater participation of communities in planning and budgeting processes, implementation of programmes to improve access to health services and monitoring quality of services delivered at local level. This research was carried out in Chato district.

The project aimed on assessing the utiliser’s perceptions on performance of CHF in improving health services in low income households. Specifically, the project intended to determine the health services provided by CHF in low income households; examine the extent to which CHF reach low income households; and find out challenges facing CHF and the ways to overcome these in the study area. The data were collected from CHF members and CHF coordinators. Sources of data used in the study were both primary and secondary, where the methods which were employed in the study included interview, focus group discussion, structured questionnaire and survey for primary data. Secondary data were obtained from documents in the CHF office, including various reports and records kept in the office.

These included files, books and journals from the CHF office at Chato district. The study involved 99 respondents whereby, 78.8 % respondents were female and 21.2 % male from three wards. 6 respondents were CHF staff, 3 were WEO and 90 CHF members from three wards in Chato district. Data were analyzed using of SPSS 16.0 and presented by using tables.

Generally it has been observed that CHF scheme performed well in provision of health services, and as a result majority of the CHF members improved the standard of living because of availability of health services from nearby health centres.
The Effectiveness of decentralised solid waste management scheme in Tanzania: a Case of Dodoma municipality

Author: Raphael Mkumwa

IDS (2017)

Solid waste management is a growing problem that attracts attention of anthropologists, economists, historians, sociologists in the world. This is believed to have been caused by rising of urbanization and change of life style of food habits which have led to the increase of municipal solid waste. In Tanzania, Dodoma municipality is among the municipalities/towns that experience a problem of solid waste. This has contributed to eruption of diseases in town. This study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of decentralized solid waste management scheme in Tanzania specifically in Dodoma municipality.

Data were collected using structured and non-structured interviews. Purposive sampling procedures were used to obtain representatives from Majengo and Uhuru wards. This led to a total sample of 126 respondents. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software where outputs from descriptive statistics cross tabulation and frequencies were used in verifying the effectiveness of decentralized solid waste management scheme in Dodoma municipality.

From the study, 70% respondents reported that the municipality is guided by solid waste management policy. However, the ways used to collect solid waste were four but one that dominated in the study area was people moving around with wheel barrow (36.6% of respondents). The ways used on managing the solid waste were recycling of solid waste, incineration of solid waste and open burning. There were different diseases thought to have erupted as the impact of solid waste. Furthermore, conclusion was made and different recommendations that were thought to improve the system were offered.
Assessment of community participation in managing water resources at lower Mara catchment, Tanzania.

Author: Batuli Seif Mwarondo
MACD (2017)

The main objective of the study was to assess community participation in managing water resources in lower Mara catchment. This was achieved through specific objectives which were to identify methods of community participation within the catchment area, to analyze conservation activities within catchment area and to assess opportunities and challenges for community participation in water resources management within the catchment area.

The study used exploratory (qualitative) research design which was supplemented by the cross-sectional research design to achieve its objectives. Focus group discussions were used to collect data for fourteen villages which were selected from sub catchment in such a way that both three sub catchments represented upstream, midstream and downstream users. Interviews with key informants and documentary review of water resources management were also sources of data. A sample size of 95 respondents was drawn using simple random technique. Analysis was done through content analysis. The finding was presented through narration.

The study found that the community in Mara catchment is participating in water resources management through meetings, forums, field visit, education materials, attending of events such as world water week. There are conservation activities done by the community which include formation of water user association within the catchment, formation of village water resources management committee, formation of by-laws, tree planting, formation of Somoche and Tigithe environmental management plan, and measurement of water quality.

The study found that there are opportunities for water resources management within the catchment. These are availability of institution such as Lake Victoria Basin Water Board, WWF and NELSAP for conservation of Mara catchment, availability of water user associations, availability of forum between Tanzania and Kenya (TWUF) and availability of natural water resources within the catchment.
The community in Mara catchment is facing several challenges for water resources management which include low interest of community in attending village meetings, political ideological differences among leaders, geographical location of the catchment and lack of funds. This hinder water resources management activities.

The researcher recommends that the community should continue to manage water resources in Mara catchment through methods of community participation. These are meetings, workshops, forums, field visit, world water week, Mara day, and distribution of documents related to water, Financial assistance for community is needed to promote conservation activities within the catchment. Community should use their available opportunities to remove the challenges they are facing for water resources management.
The impacts of food insecurity on women’s participation in income generating activities in rural areas in Tanzania: a case of women at household level in Chamwino, Dodoma.

Author: Happiness Mahanga
MACD (2017)

Food insecurity has been one of the major calamities that face Tanzania as a developing country. Food insecurity is not only the lack of food but also go far beyond availability, but also accessibility of nutritious food at all times, at all places. Rural communities in Tanzania are mostly affected by the presence of food insecurity to a large extent. Food insecurity affects all sectors politically, socially and economically.

This study is about the impact of food insecurity on women's participation in income generating activities in rural communities at the household level in Chamwino. In particular, it focuses on individual women entrepreneurs, housewives and women who do not have strong production and marketing advantages and links. This study therefore tries to show how food insecurity impacts women on income generating activities and to draw solutions on the way to solve the problem so that both rural and urban areas, can be safe from food insecurity to a large extent.
Assessment of livelihood standards among commercial motorcycle riders in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Zenais F. Shirima

(MACD, 2016)

This study was conducted in Dodoma municipality in relation to the livelihood standards of commercial motorcycle riders. 85 respondents were conveniently selected. Primary data were collected from commercial motorcycle riders and owners from their work stations by means of questionnaire administration and interviews. Secondary data were obtained through documentary review.

Data processing and analysis was done through SPSS computer programme version 20 and use of qualitative data analysis techniques. Results from the study show that commercial motorcycle transport business in Dodoma municipality is predominantly gender-biased as it is mainly a male-dominated activity. Majority of commercial motorcycle riders in Dodoma municipality have very little formal education; others are illiterate.

Married men in Dodoma municipality take up the commercial motorcycle riding business as an alternative to formal paid employment. Commercial motorcycle riders in Dodoma municipality go into the business without due training in terms of business management and without proper training on driving and traffic rules. This leads to a significant number of motorcycle accidents within Dodoma municipality.

The study concludes that income generation, household size, motorcycle ownership and regulatory measures / policies positively influence livelihood standard of commercial motorcycle riders in Dodoma municipality. Commercial motorcycle industry provides a range of opportunities including employment to motorcycle mechanics and motorcycle spare parts dealers, local revenue generating sources through taxes/levies on motorcycle owners/riders as well as motorcycle registration and licensing.
Assessment of the involvement of community in improving primary education in Bahi district, Tanzania,

Author: Maiseli Pendo
MACD (2015)

This study assessed the involvement of the community in improving primary education in Bahi district. Specifically, the study aimed to assess methods employed by the community in improving primary education, identify strategies used by schools and education partners to involve the community, determine challenges encountered in the process of community involvement and suggest appropriate measures to improve community involvement in the programme. 100 respondents were sampled through simple random sampling from the total population of 27,947 and 6,210 households in Chipanga and Bahi wards. A cross-sectional research design with a mixed method that includes both qualitative and quantitative research approaches was used. Data were collected using structured questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informant interviews.

Data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) computer software. Frequency tables and bar charts were used to present the findings. Results indicate that 96% of community members were involved in primary school programmes although the extent of involvement differs among them. They assist their children to pursue primary education, and help schools with various activities.

Mostly, their involvement is based on non-academic activities. The study also found that primary education partners available in the study area are local government officials from sub-village to the district levels; schools and Civil Society Organizations. They involve the community by emphasizing on policy implementation, contribution of cash, labor and materials, representation in school committee, inviting them in meetings and conducting training. Challenges identified include less attention to academic activities; lack of commitment by community members; too many contributions in terms of cash, labor and materials; and poor attendance in meetings. Some measures suggested include awareness creation, attention to academic activities, encouragement and motivation for active involvement. The study recommends building the capacity of the community, and emphasizing on involvement in academic activities and decision making.
Community participation in development planning, monitoring and evaluation in Dodoma municipality: a case of Chang’ombe ward, Tanzania.

Author: Twalib Kimaro

MACD (2015)

Community participation in development planning, monitoring and evaluation is considered as of importance as the heart that pumps blood, and that for community development to be attained it has to be given tremendous consideration. Nevertheless, a little is known on participation of communities in participatory planning in many projects taking place in Tanzania and in Dodoma municipality in particular.

The study was conducted at Chang’ombe ward of Dodoma municipality about community participation in development planning, monitoring and evaluation. A total of 113 respondents were interviewed. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) programme was used to analyse data collected from field into simple descriptive statistics.

The study revealed that awareness of community members on municipal development planning, monitoring and evaluation was low as 75% were not aware. For governmental and non-governmental organization staffs awareness was 67%. Results also indicated that community members were involved mainly in implementation (65.9%), compared to planning (20%), and in monitoring (8%) and evaluation (7%). The community was involved in decision making to a certain extent through provision of views and recommendations. Roles of development agencies were satisfactorily known by the community members. It can be concluded that members of the community have little awareness on community participation.

It is therefore recommended that the community should be given more knowledge as to why they are involved in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes as others questioned why they were contributing and they paid so many taxes.
Households’ knowledge, attitude and practices on the use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) in fighting malaria: a case of Itunde and Ngonga villages in Kyela district, Tanzania

Author: Mariam D. Mwaiselo
MACD (2015)

Over years, malaria has been a major health concern in developing countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) were introduced to help the control of malaria. To increase net ownership among people in Tanzania, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) introduced mass free distribution and subsidized ITNs. However, data concerning use as well as knowledge, attitudes and practices on ITNs are scarce. The objective of this study therefore, was to assess households’ knowledge, attitude and practices of ITNs in Kyela district. The specific objectives of the study were to determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the household members on the use of ITNs, to investigate household practices in relation to the use of ITNs and also to assess factors influencing the adoption of the ITNs.

The study adopted a cross sectional research design, and a total of 150 respondents were interviewed. Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires, focus group discussions and observation methods, while secondary data were collected from a review of literature obtained from libraries and through online sources. The collected data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Science version 21. Both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed through simple descriptive statistics, and the relationship between variables was tested with Chi square. The study revealed that utilization of ITNs was low compared to the ownership, whereby nearly 72% of the respondents reported to own ITNs, but utilization of the nets was reported by only 67%. The study revealed also that ITNs utilization was not satisfactory in the surveyed villages.

The study found there was knowledge gap regarding the issues of ITNs. More than half (60%) reported to have inadequate knowledge about ITNs, and nearly 40% of the respondents perceived the ITNs with negative attitude. The study found that negative attitudes on ITNs were attributed to the existing myths and misconceptions. The common reported myths and misconception were like ITNs may cause Male Erectile Dysfunction (MED), and that ITNs have got side effects. Thus, integrating public and private sector in promoting awareness among the people will improve the community’s knowledge and attitudes on ITNs hence proper bed nets utilization.
Assessing the level of participation of men and women in community development: a case of Mkoka Village, Tanzania.

Author: Emmanuel Malongoza
MACD (2015)

Community participation is considered as of importance as the heart that pumps blood, and that for community development to be attained it has to be given tremendous consideration. The study was conducted at Mkoka village about community participation in fostering community development. The general objective of the study was to examine the levels of participation of men and women in fostering community development.

However, general objective was divided into three specific objectives as follows: first, to compare and contrast the levels of participation between men and women in decision making process, second, to compare and contrast the levels of participation between men and women on means used to make decision and third, to compare and contrast the levels of participation between men and women on participation in decision making through Pretty’s Ladder of Participation.

A total of 400 respondents were interviewed. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) programme together with cross-tabulation and Chi-square test were used to analyze data collected from the field. The study revealed that there is no significant difference between men and women in decision making process, means used to make decision related to development such as public meeting, suggestions from the village committee and/or both of them and Pretty’s Ladder of Participation. However, there is significant difference between men and women with regard to participation index done through Pretty’s Ladder of Participation. The total summed mean percentage for men is 3.272 which is higher than that of women, which is 2.476. This indicates that men participate more compared to women. It is recommended that women must be as actively involved in decision making process as their male counterpart. This can improve empowerment of women. It is further recommended that participation should pave the way to self mobilization. This can lead to optimal community development.
Local community based initiatives and their contribution to poverty alleviation: a study of Hombolo village in Dodoma region, Tanzania.

Author: Faith Matowo

MACD (2015)

Poverty is today seen as a scar to many people living in developing countries. Tremendous efforts from international to local levels have been employed in an attempt to fight this ever growing development challenge. Unfortunately, mixed results from the attempts continue to be registered in several communities of developing countries.

In Tanzania, like any other developing country, poverty is not an exceptional challenge and not an issue to ignore. As a country, a number of efforts from national and community level have been and continue to be employed in an attempt to alleviate poverty. Assessing how well communities in Tanzania are doing to fight poverty through their initiatives is the focus of this study. Hence, by using a case study method with a sample size of 140 households in communities of Hombolo village, this study has explored this issue. Specifically, the study has explored the contribution of local community based initiatives towards alleviating poverty among community members.

As per the results of this study, the contribution of local community based initiatives in enabling community members fight poverty is deemed to be low. Community based initiatives being used by community members lack the ability to enable community members fight poverty. This situation is mainly attributed to the small-scale nature of economic undertakings practiced by community members of Hombolo village. Based on the above results, this study recommends that, there is a need to support irrigation farming and reduce dependence on rain fed agriculture. The study also found that there is a need to improve the infrastructure, especially the roads, to improve access to the village. Another aspect that the study recommends is the provision of education to both farmers and those engaging in business as key major undertakings in the village.

The study concludes by calling for further investigation of the effectiveness of government poverty reduction strategies in rural communities. As per the results of this study, it is clear that something is wrong with the way poverty is being addressed in rural communities and thus the need to re-assess government strategies to this course in these communities.
Effective inclusion of smallholder farmers in honey value chain in Tanzania: A case of Igulwa, Buntubili and Msonga villages in Bukombe District

Author: Nuru Manjeka
MACD (2015)

This study was conducted in Igulwa, Buntubili and Msonga villages of Bukombe district in Geita region in April, 2015. Bukombe district is one of the areas in Tanzania with high potential of beekeeping due to its ecological suitability for Miombo woodland. The study focused on the effective inclusion of smallholder farmers in honey value chain in Tanzania, specifically in Igulwa, Buntubili and Msonga villages.

The general objective of this study was to explore how effects related to governance arrangements affect an effective inclusion of smallholder farmers in the district. Specific objectives were: (i) to investigate the roles played by key actors in governing honey value chain, (ii) to explore strategies for effective inclusion of smallholder farmers in honey value chain and (iii) to identify challenges in governing honey value chain. The study used probability and non-probability sampling procedure, with the sample size of 150 respondents. Also, secondary and primary sources of data were employed and tools for data collection were interview, focus group discussion and observation.

This study found that the regulating bodies in the district are less strict about applying beekeeping regulation to smallholder farmers. Beekeeping is traditionally practiced and dominated by men. Access to reliable honey market and bureaucracy on issuing permit to enter into game reserve are among the challenges facing the smallholder farmers in the three selected villages of Bukombe district. Wildlife Conservation and Forestry acts are the only existing governance arrangement governing honey value chain in the district.

The study recommended cooperation among the chain actors as it was observed that buyers and consumers dominate the chain. The study suggests undertaking further research on the role played by the government and other actors in honey value chain in enhancing the livelihood of small holder farmers.
Knowledge, attitude and practice related to issues of population growth in highly populated areas in Dodoma region, central Tanzania.

Author: Paul Innocent Mwenda
MACD (2015)

This study explored knowledge, attitude and practice related to issues concerning population growth in community members of a selected densely populated area of Dodoma, central Tanzania. The study employed qualitative and quantitative research approaches with a survey design. Interviews were conducted with randomly selected 40 men and women aged 20 years and above living in Chang’ombe ward in Dodoma. Thematic analysis was done to analyse qualitative data while percentages, chi square and frequencies were used for quantitative data.

Findings suggest that there is a statistically significant association between age, education level, marital status, occupation and preferred number of children (p<0.05). Hence preferred number of children increased as the age of the participant increased while it became lower as the level of education of participants increased. The belief that children will help their parents during their old age was the main reason for having children. However 95% of all participants were aware of family planning and the most commonly known methods among both men and women were birth control pill, injectables, male and female condoms and natural methods.

Furthermore, some of participants (65%) in the study area were observed to have positive attitude towards family planning but despite their knowledge of FPM, usage was reported to be very low. On the aspect of population growth, majority of participants observed to understand the concept of population growth and its impact, and recognised that there is a problem of population growth in Chang’ombe ward.

This study concluded that issues of population growth are well known by participants but they don’t see their own role in creating the problem. Education was noted to be the major factor which shapes behaviours of individuals, so equal education opportunities, especially at secondary school level, should be provided to all children.
Food insecurity and household coping strategies in Bahi district: a case of Bahi ward, Tanzania.

Author: Msangwa Barnaba
MACD (2015)

This study sought to investigate household food insecurity and coping strategies among households in Bahi, Nagulo and Uhelela at Bahi ward in Bahi district. Specifically, the study aimed to: examine the relationship between food insecurity and socio-economic characteristics of household in the study area, examine factors influencing food insecurity among households in the study area and to identify coping strategies adopted by households to mitigate food insecurity in the study area.

A total of 110 respondents were sampled from the total population of 18293 from 4066 households in the ward. Data were collected by the use of structured questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informant interview guide. Data analysis was done by using SPSS - computer software programme. Frequency tables, pie charts, and bar graphs were used to present the findings of the study.

The study found that almost all households (96.9%) in the study area are food insecure except 3.1% of the households. The study revealed that reasons for food insecurity are mainly low rainfall (drought), shortage of land and poor production. People are applying several coping strategies such as reducing number of meals from three to two or less than two - this was the main strategy to cope with food insecurity. Others are selling of livestock, migrating to other places, borrowing food from friends or relatives and doing casual labor and small business.

The study recommends that the government through the Ministry of Water and Irrigation should modify and implement the present irrigation policies in all semi-arid areas (dry lands) in the country to ensure sustainable crop production as one of the measures to alleviate household food insecurity.
The contribution of community participation in water projects in peri-urban Tanzania: A case of Dodoma municipality

Author: Fatuma Daudi Kitojo
MACD (2015)

The paradigm shift from supply to demand oriented planning in rural water projects necessitated the need to involve community in water project management for sustainable water projects. This study was conducted in Dodoma peri-urban areas with the objective of assessing contribution of community participation in water projects in Mkonze ward. A cross-sectional research design with a combination of methods was employed. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Household questionnaire survey, key informant interviews, focus group discussion and field observation were the main methods used in data collection.

A total of 126 respondents were randomly selected from two villages, seven key informants were purposefully sampled and two focus group discussions were conducted. Data analysis involved descriptive and inferential statistical analysis, and content analysis.

The study revealed that water is among the major problems in development agenda and should be given priority. Major forms of community participation were attending meetings, contribution in form of cash and/or labour, and user fees, while level of community participation was found to be low to moderate. Results further showed that major challenges faced community participation in water projects including breakdown of water systems, lack of commitment in participation, lack of accountability on the part of leaders and lack of compensation on property loss due to water projects. Factors such as age, education, household size, and sense of ownership were found to enhance community participation, while sex and user fee affordability were found to constrain community participation.

The study recommended the following: the community should be involved from the very onset of the water projects; more training related to water project management should be provided to the community; local government should establish a water basket fund for supporting O & M of water projects; and community and local government in particular should design mechanisms for compensation of property loss due to water projects.
Assessment of the implication of agriculture subsidies input to household food security: A case of maize farmers in Songea district, Tanzania.

Author: Desderia Mapunda
MACD (2014)

The study was conducted in Songea rural district to assess the implication of agricultural input subsidy programme on household food security among smallholder maize farmers. Specifically, the study aimed to identify categories of agricultural inputs provided, identify criteria of access to subsidized agricultural input, assess programme contribution towards HHFS and explore challenges facing implementation of NAIVS.

Data collection was carried out using structured questionnaires and checklist guides in three villages selected purposively, namely Maposeni, Mdunuduwalo and Peramiho B. Ninety NAIVS beneficiaries were randomly selected from village registry. Ten discussants selected purposively were interviewed. Analysis of primary of data was done using SPSS. Results indicated criteria used for accessing subsidized input were respondent’s age, possession of land of not less than 1 acre, farmers residing in the village, willingness and ability to cover 50% of the input market price and participation in village development activities. Inputs provided to farmers include two bags of MRP, one bag of 50kg of urea and 10 kg of improved seeds (as a complete set).

It was found that farmers who used a complete recommended set of subsidized inputs reported a significant increase in maize production, up to 2000kg per acre. Despite having positive impact on maize productivity, it was found that a number of challenges faced the implementation of the programme in surveyed areas. These include: price variation of subsidized inputs, noncompliance on use of recommended input package as only 45.4 % of respondents were found to use recommended package, noncompliance on three years graduation period and lack of trust between beneficiaries and agro-dealers.

Therefore, it is highly recommended that the government should lower the cost of input in order to allow more poor households to afford them. In addition, all stakeholders should adhere on NAIVS programme guidelines in order to realize the intended objectives.
An assessment of women's response to afforestation programmes in Bukombe district

Author: Prisca Tweve
MACD (2014)

The study aimed at assessing women response to afforestation programmes in Bukombe district, with specific objectives being to (a) determine afforestation programmes in the district, (b) examine the extent of women involvement in afforestation programmes, (c) investigate achievements of women involvement in afforestation programmes and (d) analyze challenges of women afforestation activities in the study district.

A questionnaire and interviews were employed to gather data that were used to assess the socio-economic status as well as the response of women in afforestation programmes in Bukombe district. A total of 86 participants who were randomly selected were involved in the study, of whom 40 were from Masumbwe ward, the other 40 were from Igulwa ward and 6 were forest officials from different forest departments. The data obtained were coded and analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

The results of the study revealed the following: (i) 67% of the women were aware of different afforestation programmes in the district and these programmes were land conservation under TASAF and afforestation conducted by HASHI; (ii) 33% of the women said they were not aware and not involved in afforestation programmes due to inadequate education on the programmes and insufficient time to practice afforestation activities; (iii) On benefits received from afforestation programmes 56.5% of the women said they had received benefits and the other 43.5% said they had not received any benefits as they were not participating in the programmes. (iv) As of the challenges they face when implementing these programmes 63.8% of the women said they had a number of challenges. Based on these findings it can be concluded that sixty percent of the women participate in different afforestation programmes.

Therefore it is recommended that NGOs and government organizations that are involved in afforestation and environmental conservation programmes provide more education on community participation in conserving the environment. This will preserve the remaining land and forests. At the moment there are more deforestation activities than afforestation ones.
Contribution of households and orphanage centres in empowering orphan children to become responsible citizens: A case of Morogoro municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Nadhaherieth Mshigathi
MACD (2014)

This study sought to determine the basic needs provided to orphan children in households and orphanage centres, to determine the contribution of basic needs provided in building moral and positive attitudes to orphans toward becoming responsible citizens and to analyze the challenges facing households and orphanage centres in their mission of producing/creating orphan children to become responsible citizens.

The study was done in Morogoro municipality. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to accomplish the objectives of the study. Interviews were conducted with 151 participants from 5 wards, namely Kihonda, Sabasaba, Mji Mpya, Bigwa, Kilakala and 3 orphanage centres namely Mgolole, Islamic Foundation and Mission to the Homeless Children in Morogoro municipality. Data obtained were analysed by using SPSS version 16.0.

The results of the study show that orphans in Morogoro municipality are not obtaining reasonable basic needs from their care givers due to poverty. The most prioritized basic needs to orphans were education, shelter, food and clothes by 60%. Moreover, health services ranged to 40% for orphans. In the orphanage centres, orphans were satisfied with the basic needs obtained compared to the orphans in the households.

Instead of focusing on the basic needs provided to orphans, it is argued in this study that more attention should be paid towards improving access to, as well as strengthening the health system for orphans in Morogoro municipality.
Antenatal care services among women of child bearing age in urban areas: a case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Marther Athanas
MACD (2014)

Maternal mortality remains a huge public health problem in developing countries. One of the strategies to improve maternal health is the implementation and appropriate use of antenatal care (ANC) services. Utilization of ANC is influenced by several factors that vary from one country to another. The aim of the study was threefold: to describe the socio-demographic characteristics of women of child bearing age, to determine the ANC utilization pattern and to examine social support in utilization of ANC in study area. It was a cross sectional quantitative study design whereby a total of 120 women of child bearing age and 20 Health workers were enrolled from four ANC centres; St.Gemma, Aga Khan, Makole and Ntyuka. Interviews, observation and focus group discussions were used as tools for data collection. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to obtain information from women of child bearing age and a different one for health workers. SPSS software version 11.5 was used for data analysis.

Findings indicated that 93% of women of child bearing age had at least some knowledge and awareness of ANC utilization. Different factors were identified as motives for attending at ANC; 61.7% had encouragement from their husbands and 67.5% also had financial assistance from their families. However the results indicate 73.7% of women make up to four visits before delivery. Also, the findings revealed that demographic characteristics had an impact on ANC utilization. The age group 26-30 frequently visited ANC clinics more frequently compared to other age groups. Lack of trust to health workers, long waiting time, and bad attitude of health care givers contributed to low attendance of ANC.

It is recommended that the government in collaboration with communities and health development partners should improve ANC service to foster its utilization by all women of child bearing age.
The outcome of police gender desk in reducing gender based violence: a case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Meshack Kulindwa
MACD (2014)

Basically, this study aims at assessing the effectiveness of police gender desk in reducing gender based violence in Dodoma municipality. The study has four specific objectives: to identify the types of gender based violence existing in Dodoma municipality, to assess the responsibilities and effectiveness of police gender desk in dealing with gender based violence, to examine the strategies used by police gender desk officers in dealing with gender based violence, and to determine the challenges facing police gender desk in dealing with gender based violence in Dodoma municipality.

The data for this study was collected from 105 respondents, who included men, women, children, policemen, police women and police gender desk officers. The methodology of this study is based on qualitative/descriptive approach, applying a variety of data collection tools such as interview questionnaire, observation, focus group discussion, and documentary review. The study revealed that Dodoma municipality has a well-established police gender desk at Dodoma Central Police Station, which plays a great role in fighting against gender based violence, encompassing cases such as: sexual abuse, forced marriage, under-age marriage, and bodily assault causing grievous harm and injury, and human trafficking.

The police gender desk uses education and enforcement of laws as strategies in dealing with gender based violence. It was also noted that a number of interventions have been made by the police gender desk in reducing gender based violence, such as: identifying complaints related to GBV, providing counseling to GBV victims, arresting and prosecuting GBV offenders, investigation of GBV cases and provision of education. Moreover, the study revealed that police gender desk is confronted by number of challenges, including lack of financial resources, shortage of personnel, retrograde traditions and customs, shortage of official facilities, and lack of awareness of community members on reporting gender based violence cases.

The study recommended that among other initiatives to be taken, the government should establish village gender desks, and expand facilities of the already established gender desks. Furthermore,
police gender desk officers should be left to concentrate on GBV cases and be exempt from other police force responsibilities. In addition to that, more campaigns need to be done in the community so as to discourage cultural traditional practices linked to GBV.
An assessment of the extent of income contribution of Bodaboda transport business to youth in Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Kaspar Komba
MADS (2014)

This study was carried out in Dodoma municipality. The study aimed on assessing the extent of income contribution of bodaboda transport business to youth in Dodoma municipality. Specifically the study intended to: identify the youth engaged in bodaboda transport business, determine the extent to which bodaboda transport business has benefited youth in terms of income, determine the extent to which youth’s income has improved during engagement with bodaboda transport business and their situation before engaging in the business and examine the challenges facing youth engaged in this business.

The study had a sample size of (N=90) youth who were engaged in riding bodaboda transport out of 944 youth in Dodoma municipality. Survey research design was used whereby both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used. Treatment effect model was used to determine the challenges faced youth’s income generation in this business and the instruments for data collection consisted of interviews and a questionnaire.

The study found that variables included in the model were good predictors for reporting challenges facing youth engaged in bodaboda business transport upon generating income (R2 =70.5 %). In regarding to that, engaging in bodaboda transport business has benefited youth in terms of income. The income of youth was noted to increase twice after joining bodaboda transport business. Also, it has been noted that, 93.3 % of the youth use income accrued from bodaboda business to buy food, helping their relatives and paying various civil obligations in the community. Bodaboda income helps them to pay house rent, to buy eating utensils, furniture and supporting them to access medical services. Therefore, bodaboda transport business has a significant role towards promotion of youth income.

Hence, the government needs to establish frequent training for youth to help them to know all road safety rules which will eventually ensure more safety and reduce accidents related to bodaboda riders.
The contribution of NGOs towards improvement of health status of vulnerable children: a study of Compassion International- Tanzania in Dodoma municipality

Author: Isaya Msangi
MACD (2013)

An improved children health status has been an outstanding problem in Tanzania since independence and this has led to vulnerability of most of children. Among the health problems facing vulnerable children are long distance to health facilities, lack of transport, shortage of medical personnel, poor nutrition facilities and unfriendly health services and environment. This problem has and continues to draw great attention of national, international bodies and scholars in looking for solutions.

Due to the severity of the problem, this study focused on the contribution of NGOs towards improvement of health status of vulnerable children specifically the work done by Compassion International -Tanzania in Dodoma municipality. Primary data were collected using interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions. Secondary data were collected from books, journals/articles and dissertations. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS software version 16.0 where outputs from descriptive statistics and frequencies were used. Qualitative data were analyzed through description and explanations. Findings revealed that some causes contributed to children vulnerability.

The causes justified the reasons that brought them to the centres or streets. Compassion was also found to have provided health services to almost 58% of vulnerable children. The government was also reported to participate in vaccinating children and providing health education. However, vulnerable children at the centres were found to receive more health services than those in streets. Finally, it was affirmed that Compassion International -Tanzania faced different challenges in delivering health services.
Emerging coping strategies for food insecure households in Paranga ward, Chemba district, Tanzania

Author: Titus Brighton
MACD (2013)

Coping strategies have been studied based on food security issues and on how food insecure households use those strategies, particularly during food shortage. However, emerging coping strategies based on food insecurity issues have never been studied.

This study was conducted at Paranga ward in Chemba district with the main objective of examining emerging coping strategies employed among food insecure households. A total of ninety three respondents were purposefully obtained at the time when their households were visited. They were involved in responding to a questionnaire. There were 4 discussants (FGDs) for in-depth interviews which made the total sample size to be ninety seven. While quantitative data were analyzed by descriptive statistics using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 16.0), qualitative data were processed by use of content analysis. The findings revealed that 100% of the interviewed respondents asserted that there was food insecurity in their households. For 48.4% of the respondents food shortage was severe during the months of November to February.

It is concluded, among others, that emerging coping strategies included selling livestock, selling livestock foliage, making caps, making ropes and making beehives. The study recommends the use of drought tolerant crops to ensure food security at the study area and further research to be conducted on how current and emerging coping strategies can be used to improve food security at the household level.
The potentiality of artisanal fisheries in poverty reduction in Zanzibar; A case of Jongewe Village, north district, Tanzania.

Author: Juma Mohammed
MACD (2013)

The main objective of this study was to assess the potentiality of artisanal fisheries in poverty reduction in Zanzibar. The study was a cross sectional research design conducted in Jongewe village. 123 respondents from various categories were included in the study. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected using various methods and tools. Data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and presented using tables, graph and figures.

The study revealed that, in Jongewe village majority of artisanal fisher households were affected by income poverty where 51% of the households had capital income less than a dollar a day. The finding also depicted that in Jongewe village there is no relationship between artisanal fishery practices, household amenities and income poverty status. Also the results showed that there are limited chances for artisanal fishery households to reduce income poverty due to technology, tools, knowledge and gear used in artisanal fishery. The greatest challenge facing artisanal fishery in Jongewe village is illegal and or destructive fishing practices which result in lower products followed by lack of reliable market and local or traditional tools, method and techniques used in fishing practice.

The study therefore, recommends that governments and stakeholders should consider the establishment of Integrated Coastal Management, reviewing the existing fisheries policy and establishment supportive services package and or incentives to artisanal fishers to ensure proper usage and sustainability of artisanal fisheries resources in Jongewe village. Therefore, deliberate efforts should be taken to widen chance of artisanal fishery communities to participate in coastal area management so as to ensure future socio-economic development of artisanal fishery households and artisanal fishery communities in general.
Assessment of factors promoting growth rate of social security membership base of Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF) in Tanzania.

Author: Elias Mwangingo
FOCB (2013)

The problem of the study was growth rate of Social Security Membership base of Local Authorities Pensions Fund (LAPF) and the main Objective of this study was to investigate factors promoting growth rate of membership base of LAPF in Tanzania. Specifically, the study examined the level of benefits and services received by the existing members of LAPF, to determine problems facing expected members from councils and other institutions when registering to become LAPF members and to assess problems faced by LAPF and strategies used while registering new members from councils and other Institutions. It also identified and determined measures of improving members’ growth rate of Local Authorities Pensions Fund. The study applied a Cross - Sectional survey design.

Questionnaire was administered at Headquarters as well as Zonal Offices. Collected data were analyzed by the help of computer programs of SPSS, and MS Excel which analyzed the effectiveness of the assessment visits towards members' registration and its growth rate. The study findings show that the registration has increased to 120% for the financial year 2010/11 compared to a decrease of 12.44% in the year 2006/07. This means the member registration increased from year 2002 to 2006 and decreased from 2006 to 2007 and kept on increasing from 2008 to 2012. In the year 2002 to 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/2010, 2010/11 and 2011/12, members were 40 667, 64617, 56 491, 63 302, 66394, 73 833, 81 200 and 87 706 respectively.

This study recommends that LAPF should introduce the most productive and creative operations and establish benefits which can be by members while still young and in service in addition to the traditional benefits, improve the quality and quantity of LAPF benefits. LAPF should institute good and sound system of increasing members' registration, hence attracting more new members to the institution which is expected to have more capital funds. It is better to establish the amount of minimum monthly pension policy after conducting feasibility study to determine the probability of directing its pensioners' monthly pensions and retirees' empowerment.

Author: Mwamlangala Maclean
MACD (2013)

This study was conducted in Dodoma-Makulu Ward in Dodoma Municipality. The general objective was to assess the contribution of Land Policy in addressing land conflicts in Tanzania. The specific objective was to identify the main types of land conflicts in Dodoma Municipality, to analyse the policy instrument that address land conflicts in Dodoma Municipality, to assess the community knowledge/awareness of the existing land policy which addresses land conflicts in Dodoma Municipality, to determine the contribution of land policy in addressing land governance in CDA and DMC. Special attention was paid to indigenous people whose age determined the accessibility and historicity of land ownership and level of education to most people which cause unawareness of land policy and institutional which govern and administrate land matters. The study involved (117) respondents from (7) Institutional Officers in Dodoma Region who provided their opinions on the study theme. Both qualitative (mainly) and quantitative methods were employed in data collection and research tool were questionnaire and methods were observation, interview, documentary review. Combination of both methods and tool ensured methodological triangulation so as to maximize the quality of data collected which was analyzed using SPSS. The key findings showed that the type of land conflicts in Dodoma-Makulu were CDA and people which constitute 26%, People and investors which constitute 20%. The study findings show that 80% of all the respondents were affected. The study noted from TLHRR that SINANA Enterprise (investors) under CDA and Tribunal Land demolished 119 houses at Dodoma-Makulu in 2011. Furthermore, the study also noted that 82% of all the respondents were not aware about Land Policy. They claimed that they lack education on land policy. The study found that 82% of the respondents said CDA has no advantage. The study concludes that Dodoma Municipality has frequent incidences of land conflicts due to poor institutional capacity in land governance and lack of land policy education to the people. The study noted the significance of helping institutions to coordinate land matters, ways of conflict resolution, helping policy planning, and researchers to assess the same topic.

The study recommends that CDA be replaced by DMC, Institutional coordination and to provide land policy education to the community.
Effectiveness of Community Policing Strategy in reducing Crimes in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Owibingile Stewart
MACD (2013)

The main objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of community policing strategy in Dodoma Municipality particularly in Makulu and Majengo wards. The study determined the attitude, perception and practice of community members and the Police officers toward community policing. Community policing activities and the crime situation were also examined.

It was an exploratory study which used a cross section approach. The major tools for data collection were structured questionnaire survey, interviews, observation schedules, Focus Group Discussion and documentary reviews. The sampling procedure was purposefully applied where simple random sampling was used. The Statistical Package for Social Science was used to analyze quantitative data where content Analysis was used for qualitative data.

The study revealed that community members had positive attitude and participated in community policing activities. The study further revealed that the crimes were on the decrease to some extent compared to how it was before community policing and after community policing programs were introduced. The study revealed that active participation of the community toward community policing helped the Police force to reduce serious crimes in the area.

The study concluded that members of the community had positive attitude toward community policing, but on the side of the Police officers there were still contradictions on the role of the members of the community in implementing community policing strategy. Accordingly, this study recommends an effectiveness community policing strategy required to improve interaction and cooperation between the community and the Police officers.
The contribution of Roadside Honey Product Markets as means of income to reduce Household Income Poverty along Manyoni-Singida highway in Tanzania

Author: Kitundu Edward
MACD (2013)

The study focused on the contribution of roadside honey product markets to reduce household income poverty. The main objective of the study was to assess the contribution of roadside honey and other bee product markets as a means of income to reduce household income poverty.

The specific objectives of the research were: to analyze the roles of roadside markets as a market outlet for honey and honey products in the study area, to evaluate the sales performance of the roadside market of honey and honey products in relation to income attainment by producers and vendors and to identify the level of income obtained seasonally by bee product vendors in the study areas. Structured interviews, questionnaires and observation were used to obtain the primary data, and various documents were reviewed to gather secondary data. The data gathered were analyzed by using SPSS computer program.

Study findings show that the importance of roadside honey markets is increasing due to the increasing uses of honey by customers as a result of peoples’ awareness on the use of honey and therefore are important market outlets. Apart from being used as food, honey is also used as medicine, as an authentic ingredient in various foods and in cosmetics, especially for women. There is also high income obtained by the beekeepers and honey vendors as compared to the other economic activities like crop cultivation and increasing employment opportunities to the people in the study area. However there are challenges like location of markets, lack of marketing skills by vendors and poor packaging of products.

These challenges contribute to the decrease of customers and therefore a decrease in income. If well managed, there is an increase in income to the households, creation of employment opportunities, reduced food shortage and act as market outlets for honey products. With improvements, therefore, roadside markets are a potential economic venture.
Challenges facing female headed households in improving their household income – a case study Chunyu Ward, Mpwapwa District, Tanzania.

Author: Mangapi Abdu
MACD (2013)

This research investigated Challenges facing female headed household in improving their household income in Chunyu Ward, Mpwapwa District. Female headed households income is affected by several challenges. A descriptive case study research method was undertaken in Mpwapwa District, Dodoma Region to investigate challenges facing female headed households in improving their household income. Both primary and secondary data were collected for this research. The instruments used for collecting primary data were questionnaire, face to face interview, non-participant observation and Focus group discussion guide. Secondary data were obtained from different sources including the St Johns’ University of Tanzania main library and Dodoma Regional Library. A total of 80 respondents were interviewed for this research.

The study revealed that there were more female headed households in Chunyu Ward compared to male headed households. Socio-economic activities carried out by female headed households in Chunyu Ward such as farming, small business, local brew making and cloth making which enabled them to improve their household income. However, there are many challenges facing female headed household in improving their household income such as poor farming equipment, lack of capital, food shortage, land shortage and the like. These challenges have affected female headed household income in terms of education to children, health services, clothes, food and safe and clean water.

Therefore, the study recommends that the government should identify specific needs of female headed households through regular census and work out solutions rather than the current situation whereby female headed household needs are considered as women needs in general. Financial Institutions and SACCOS should give soft loans to female headed households instead of high interest rates charged and other collateral conditions demanded like title deed to their land. This will enable female headed households to improve their household income. Legal assistance should be provided to female headed households in rural areas which will enable them to know their rights when separated/divorced contrary to the present situation whereby many legal institutions are established in urban areas.
The role of micro-finance institutions in enhancing growth of small and medium enterprises: A case study of Dodoma Urban, Tanzania.

Author: Lelo John
MBA (2013)

This study was undertaken in Dodoma Region in Central Tanzania. The Region was selected due to its persistent poverty record that is possibly associated with lack of access to small loans despite the area having a good number of microfinance institutions. The Microfinance Institution's such as FINCA, POSTAL BANK, NMB, BRAC, PRIDE TANZANIA, and a number of Dodoma Urban SACCOS institutions are taken as points of reference for the study.

The main objective of this study was to assess the role of micro finance institutions towards enhancing low income businesses in terms of their growth in the study area. Further, the study set out to find out the extent to which the MFIs have been behind the success of better performing businesses and whether the SME's served by these MFI's improved their general performance in terms of growth, and income generation. The methodology adopted in this study was qualitative in nature, where data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected mainly through questionnaire administered to a selected sample of Microfinance Institutions, Microfinance banks, and other small business owners and entrepreneurs. Secondary data were obtained through documentary reviews from sources like books, journals, newspapers, and magazines.

Findings shows that collateral seems to be a problem due to the fact that the low income earners do not own collaterals such as houses and land. The study also identified the reasons for rejecting loan applications by many MFI's as lack of proper business plan, among SMEs and lack of proper business records and life insurance policy.
Women involvement in income generating activities is common in many communities in Tanzania and has enormous contribution in improving the households’ income. Unfortunately they are not well economically supported and their contribution to households’ income is not well known and acknowledged in many societies. This study analyzed the contribution of women economic activities to households’ income in Kongwa District. The study was conducted in two wards of Kongwa and Kibaigwa where One Hamlet from each ward was used to get study respondents namely Mjini Mashariki from Kongwa Ward and Nyerere Street from Kibaigwa Ward.

The study employed cross-sectional research design that allows data to be collected at one point at a time. The sample size of 102 was used in the study constituting 100 women and two officers. Data was collected through questionnaire, focus group discussion and documentary review. Quantitative data were analyzed through descriptive statistics using SPSS, while content analysis was carried out for qualitative data. Findings indicate that women had fundamental contribution to their households’ income where they contribute 53% of the total households’ income. Furthermore, income earned from women's economic activities was useful in satisfying household requirements. When a husband dies the widow who used to performing income generating activities was in a position of sustaining their households. Furthermore, women in Kongwa District had many challenges which hinder their economic activities as well as their contribution to households’ income.

It therefore is recommended that women, where possible, should engage in small enterprises that can contribute to increase their household income. In addition, good policies should be formulated in order to favor women with low income. Women engaging in group or individual business should diversify their activities in order to improve their income as well as their economic status.
The Role of Microcredit on women economic wellbeing: Case of Dodoma municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Rachel Balisidya
MACD (2012)

A primary objective of this study was to investigate the contribution of microcredit services on women economic wellbeing in Dodoma Municipality. Specifically the study aimed to provide an overview of microcredit services being provided to women in Dodoma Municipality and their impact. The study used a case study design. Data was collected through interviews and questionnaire and the target population was women who were the major beneficiaries of microcredit, men who were related to the beneficiaries of microcredit services and loan officers. A total of 60 respondents were involved in the study.

The results show that 90% of the women have experienced positive changes to their lives through microcredit services. Women were able to increase their income, to own assets such as land and house, paying school fees for their children and improve their household diet. The study also found that there are number of challenges such as low level of education to women, patriarchy system, norms and culture facing women accessing microcredit services.

From these findings it is recommended that the government should address gender sensitive issues that limit women from effective use of microcredit services, financial institution should reduce interest rate and condition on accessing microcredit service, particular to women.
Contribution of local non-governmental organizations to the wellbeing of vulnerable children in Kilombero District, Tanzania.

Author: Laurent Mduma
MACD (2012)

This study assessed contribution of Local NGOs to the Wellbeing of Vulnerable Children in Kilombero District. The study involved three specific objectives which were to: determine the magnitude of the vulnerable children problem in Kilombero District; assess care and support services provided to vulnerable children by local NGOs, and determine the wellbeing level of Vulnerable Children.

A sample size of 80 respondents was selected by using purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques whereby, 65 vulnerable children, 9 parents/guardian, 3 Local NGOs and 2 WEOs were selected. Despite the interventions made by Local NGOs and International NGOs, the problem is still shaking the District. A total of VCs supported were only 5088 (35.8%) which was a quarter of all VCs. So 10797 (64.2%) VCs were left out. The wellbeing of the VC supported by local NGOs is better than those who are not supported by local NGOs because many of them do not regularly attend school. Instead they do labour for wage and go to traditional healers when sick. However, the Local NGOs supporting VCs experienced some obstacles such as lack of fund, poor cooperation from the community, MVCC, technical support as well as local leaders.

It is concluded that Local NGOs and CBOs need support from Government and other stakeholders to enable them improve their performance. Therefore it recommended that the village governments in-collaboration with Local NGOs, community project committees such MVCC, should ensure that projects supporting vulnerable children within their jurisdiction should be closely monitored to reach the intended beneficiaries (VC) as well as the community at large.
Potential of baobab fruit pulp in improving livelihood of the rural people: A case of Chigongwe village in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Macha Isack
MACD (2012)

This study was conducted in Chigongwe village in Dodoma Municipality. It was about the potentiality of baobab fruit pulp in improving rural livelihood. The study intended to assess the following specific objectives - the extent of using baobab fruit pulp, the market value chain of baobab fruit pulp and the institutions that support utilization and commercialization of baobab fruit pulp. Primary and secondary data were collected using quantitative and qualitative methodology.

The study involved 100 respondents as its sample whereby 69% of the respondents were male while 31% were female and the data were processed and analyzed by using SPSS version 16. The findings show that households spend 20.1% to maintain family, 36.2% on income generation activities and 43.7% on both. There are also several benefits obtained by majority of the rural people namely; source of income and access to food 46.9%, to buy means of transport (bicycle) 3.8% and to pay school fees 2.3%.

However, there were several constraints affecting production of baobab fruit pulp including harmful insects (41.2%), not safe (31.3%), time consuming (15.2%), shortage of labour (12.3%). Constraints related to market include access to market (27.2%), low market price (27.2%), transport (18.3%) and lack of government support (27.2%).

The study proposes measures such as increasing awareness toward the economic value of baobab fruit pulp, establish policies and strategies that govern production of baobab fruit pulp, develop processing industries and storage facilities and strengthen utilization and commercialization of baobab fruit pulp worldwide.
Performance of families affected by HIV in sustaining social protection support in central Tanzania: A case of Dodoma.

Author: Datus Nganangwa
MACD (2012)

This work was a survey study on the performance of families in sustaining the benefits of social protection support to meet the basic needs for children affected by HIV. Data were collected during the months of February, March and April 2012. The design used was a case study, which used questionnaire, interview and focus group discussion to collect data. Using random sampling, 100 heads of families affected by HIV were selected. Analysis was done with the help of SPSS computer package. Descriptive statistics such as cross-tabulation and linear regression were used to analyse the relationship between variables. Data were presented using tables, graphs and percentages.

The study found that performance of families affected by HIV was too low to meet basic needs for children to access social protection support. The study findings revealed that institutions providing social protection support did not consider individual family needs and capacity to sustain the benefits of support. The findings suggest that if families affected by HIV are supported to build skills on positive coping strategies, they would significantly develop power of action to retain the resilience. The study recommends that social and economic factors affecting performance of families should be addressed while strengthening the capacity to sustain the benefits of social protection.

The study further recommends engagement of families affected by HIV in designing and implementation of social protection schemes, periodic assessment of capacity of individual families, systems strengthening including local governance structures and advocacy for a rights based approach to enhance capacity of families to retain resilience to cope with the impact of HIV through social protection support.

Author: Mtenga Deodata
MACD (2012)

Research was conducted in Dodoma Municipality aiming at assessing the impact and implications of low income female headed households on children well-being. Three wards were selected for the study namely Kizota, Hazina and Madukani. The study sample comprised of eighty respondents from the study area. Data were collected using both structured and unstructured interview. The collected data were then analyzed using SPSS software where output from descriptive statistics, cross tabulation and frequencies were used in verifying the magnitude of wellbeing of children in female headed households.

Results indicate that majority of low income female headed households have low employment opportunity hence low income whereby 70% reported to earn less than 50,000Tsh. This compromises the provision of material wellbeing of their children hence poor housing, low education and inadequate nutrition.

The study recommends that targeting low income female headed households will be a good way of improving their livelihood with those of their children. Therefore, the government and Non-governmental organizations including CBO and FBO should extend hand to include support to low income female headed households. Improvements of their income earning opportunities by increasing their chance of accessing credits and business resources will improve the livelihood of female headed household hence a better welfare for the children to achieve education beyond primary education.
Assessing the socio-economic impact of sand dams in Dodoma, Tanzania.

Author: Archileus Mugisha
MACD (2012)

Water shortage is a problem that confronts different parts of the world. This is due to uneven distribution of precipitation throughout the year. Dodoma Region in Tanzania is among the top regions in the country that experience shortages of water. This has also contributed to food insecurity. In recognition of the problem, Mennonite Central Committee, a non-governmental organization constructed sand dams. This study was designed to investigate the socio-economic impacts of the dams in Dodoma Region Tanzania.

Data were collected using structured and non-structured interviews. Purposive sampling procedures were used to obtain representatives of villages, at village level, 90 respondents on a series of randomly selected transects in each village were interviewed once. This led to a total sample of 180 respondents. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS software where outputs from descriptive statistics cross tabulation and frequencies were used in verifying the magnitude of socio-economic impact of sand dam.

In the study, the contribution of sand dams was found to be of high value. Water was found to be available throughout the year after the construction of the dam revealed by 88% of the respondents. The income of villagers also rose as the lower income class earners shifted to middle class income earners by 8% after the construction of the dam. Water quality also became suitable for human consumption as reported by 99% of the respondents from the two villages.
The contribution of emerging small businesses in improving livelihood at household level; A case of motorbike business in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Fredrick Golden
MACD (2012)

The study assessed the contribution of commercial motorbikes in improving livelihood at household level in Dodoma Municipality. The specific objectives of this study were: (i) to determine growth of commercial motorcycle transport services in Dodoma Municipality, (ii) to examine profitability of commercial motorcycle transport business in Dodoma municipality, (iii) to assess the contribution of commercial motorbikes to people's livelihood in Dodoma municipality, and (iv) to identify challenges facing commercial motorcycle transport.

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Qualitative research approach was used as the major approach over quantitative approach. Gross margin was used to calculate profitability of the commercial motorbike business. The sample was commercial motorbike owner drivers and owners who were 155. Primary and secondary data were collected. Structured questionnaire, semi structured interview guide, observation checklist and face to face interview schedules were used to collect primary data. Secondary data were obtained through reviewing various documents from SJUT Main Library, Dodoma Region Traffic Police, TRA, Fuel Stations and Insurance companies. Data were analyzed by using SPSS and Ms Excel. The study revealed high growth of commercial motorcycle transport services 111 terms of number in a particular location and service coverage by each commercial motorbike.

Conclusively the findings obtained authenticated that commercial motorbike business was profitable on a monthly basis for the period from 2006 to 2011 though technically it was noted feasible in terms of technical knowledge of how to run the business. The findings show that profits accrued from commercial motorbikes have facilitated people livelihood improvement in terms of food security, wellbeing and reduced vulnerability. The findings revealed some key challenges such as rise of fuel prices, accidents and incompetent motorcyclists facing commercial motorbike.
The study recommends the government to take the following measures: (i) enhance sustainable growth of commercial motorbike transport service through creation of conducive environment for sustainable growth of commercial motorbike business, (ii) facilitate profit maximization onto actors of commercial motorbike business, (iii) improve people's livelihood through establishment of a steady system to remit grants to low-income earners, and (iv) to create a conducive environment that will ensure a sustainable fair fuel prices and effective law enforcements against all offenses related to commercial motorbikes. (v) users when hiring commercial motorcycles to exercise speed control over incompetent motorcyclists, (vi) commercial motorbike owners should employ qualified motorcyclists, (vi) motorcyclists should undertake motor vehicle driving training and drive with precautions to avoid accidents.
Horticultural production as a coping strategy to income poverty: a case of Nzera ward, in Geita Tanzania.

Author: Lawrence John Mang’uro
MACD (2012)

This research was undertaken in Nzera Ward in Geita District. The study focused on horticultural production as a coping strategy for income poverty reduction in the Ward. The study focused on fruit and vegetable production as a means of increasing farming households’ income, categories of horticultural production were analyzed as well as the seasonality of production in relation to market prices. Comparison of farmer’s income after and before involvement into fruits and vegetables farming were also done. A cross sectional design was employed with both probability and non probability sampling techniques. 175 respondents were interviewed using interview guide, and a questionnaire. Data were edited, classified, coded and processed. The analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and Ms-Excel. Presentation of the findings was through descriptive, tables, charts and figures.

The study found that, involvement in horticultural production by farmers has improved their household income compared to the non horticultural farming households. Horticultural production was found to be a new adapted farming system resulting from low cotton prices and low production of tradition crops regarded as sources of income to farmers. Horticultural farming households were found to be more resilient to shocks and stress when compared to non-horticultural producing households. The study recommends the government should empower Nzera so as to attract investors who will ensure reliable markets for horticultural produce. Local coping strategies adapted by rural communities also need to be support as potential means of solving rural poverty.
Factors influencing provision of Social Security to elderly People in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Nyamwesa Bahati
MACD (2012)

This research was undertaken in Dodoma Municipality in the wards of Chigongwe, Mnadani and Chamwino, which are characterised as rural, semi-urban and urban. It focused on factors influencing provision of social security to elderly people in Tanzania. This study is based on types of social security provided to elderly people, mechanisms used to identify the elderly people, aspects influencing social security provision, and suggestions on how to improve social security. A cross sectional design was employed whereby semi-structured questionnaire and interview guides were used to collect information from 86 beneficiaries aged 60 years and above, and 11 key actors through face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions. All ethical issues were considered. Data were processed, edited, classified and coded in numerical forms for analysis.

The analysis was aided by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and MS-Excel and reported descriptively, tables, charts and figures. The study was limited by language, finance, age identification, settlement location and non-responses. The findings show that 60% of the respondents had received social security. 35% had received insurance health care, while 21% had been provided with free health services. Eligibility to access social security was determined by age and state of poverty. The main influencing factors were found to be government budget, availability of exemption letters, availability of health facilities and transport and communication.

The study concluded that although 60% of the elderly people received social security services, some of them do not access such social security due to income poverty, lack of exemption letters and health insurance cards. It is recommended that the government should provide exemption cards, universal social pension to all elderly people in Tanzania, and adequate budget for the elderly people. Elderly people need to have their representatives at all planning and decision making levels.
Factors influencing effective outsourcing of the non-consultancy services in public institutions: A case of selected services at the PO-RALG headquarters, Dodoma Municipality

Author: Patricia J.R. Mwita
(MBA Marketing, 2018)

The study focused on the Factors Influencing Effective Outsourcing of the Non-Consultancy Services in Public Institutions, taking the President’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PRO-LALG) as a case study. This study specifically focused on the contractual terms and conditions determining non-consultancy outsourcing services, the cost efficiency in non-consultancy services outsourced, influence of vendors’ competence for effective outsourcing at PO-RALG at the Dodoma Municipal Council, and the impact of managerial relationship with vendors for effective non-consultancy outsourcing services at PO-RALG at the Dodoma Municipal Council. The Government of Tanzania has employees in various non-core services, hence leading to the existence of supervision problem of both services (core and non-core). Therefore, the respective focus of this research work is on the quality of services being provided through outsourcing. The study employed a case study design with sample size of 75 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaire administered to employees, while interview was used for key informants.

The findings revealed that, about 89.3% of the respondents confirmed that, PO-RALG outsources various non-consultancy services and awards most contractors with service provision contracts of not less than three years. Moreover, the study found that, tendering process is the dominant mechanism used by PO-RALG to get service providers, as reported by 58.7%. This process was considered to be cost effective by about 49.3% of the respondents. The newspapers advertisement was found to be the dominant media for soliciting service providers by PO-RALG as reported by 49.3% of the respondents and majority of the respondents (60%) held opinions that, outsourcing of the non-consultancy services is the best practice that helps PO-RALG to focus on its core business objectives. Moreover, inadequate fund allocated for outsourcing of the non-consultancy services, and the high cost of the services provided, were considered to be major limitations that affect effective outsourcing of the non-consultancy services at PO-RALG, as reported by 34% and 36% of the respondents respectively. However, based on respondents’ views the service providers were found to be incompetent and use inferior equipment as pointed out by 61.3% of the respondents. Overall, the quality of the outsourced services provided to PO-RALG was also considered to be poor by majority (61%) of the respondents, resulting to high level of complaints.
The influence of buyer-supplier relationship on effective materials delivery in manufacturing process: A case of grape wine producers in Dodoma, Tanzania

Author: Mfaume Hassan Rissasi
(MBA Marketing, 2018)

Some inefficiencies such as late delivering of raw materials to manufacturer result to poor production and distribution of end products to customer has been witnessed in supply chains (Lambert, 2008). In response to such a problem, strategic collaborations between buyers and suppliers need to practised under supply chain network. It is on this basis that this study set out to investigate the influence of buyer-supplier relationship (BSR) practices on effective materials delivery in manufacturing process, the case of grape wine producers in Dodoma, Tanzania.

This study adopted a survey research design, whereby a sample size of 72 respondents was obtained for data collection in four firms. Questionnaire and interview instruments were used in collecting the data. In data analysis, the researcher used descriptive statistics and inferential statistic where the multi linear regression model was developed and computed to examine influential relationship between BSR practices and effective materials delivery.

The results show that there was overall moderate applicability of BSR practices among grape wine producers, while some challenges such lack of trust, different corporate culture, poor policy and planning, and negative perception on each other were found affecting stability of most relationships between grape wine producers and suppliers. Further, it was found that supplier development program ($t=3.477$, $p=0.001$), mutual information exchange ($t=2.575$, $p=0.012$), trust and committed practice ($t=2.635$, $p=0.010$), and collaborative governance ($t=2.619$, $p=0.011$) were the four BSR practices which had significant influence, and therefore good predictors of effective materials delivery in manufacturing process. Lastly, the study recommends a dual effort between players within the relationship in solving the problems, and intervention of government policies in controlling relationship affairs as major solutions which will strengthen business relationship to a greater extent.
The influence of personality on cellphone consumer buying behavior: A case of Cellphone customers in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Magreth Mhina
(MBA-Marketing, 2018)

The main objective of this study was to assess the influence of personality on buyer’s behavior of cellphone customers in Tanzania, taking Dodoma Municipality, as a case study. The research endeavored to determine different types of personalities in relation to the types of cellphones commonly bought by buyers in Dodoma Municipality. The study also assessed relationship between types of personalities and buying behavior of cellphone buyers. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used in data collection, whereby a sample of 138 respondents was used. A random sampling method was employed to select a sample of buyers. Questionnaire was distributed to customers who visited 5 selected mobile phone shops. Thus, the questionnaire and interview guide were used for data collection. The findings show that most respondents involved have Type C personality. These are the customers who are known as the “Detail Seekers”, who highly scrutinize the product offered for sale, and require detailed information about the merchandize (in this case a cellphone) before making purchases. Also, the findings revealed that, there is significant relationship between personality and buyer’s preference for a particular kind of cellphone.

The logit regression model was used to test the relationship between variables and the results of model revealed that, customers having Type B personality were significantly more likely to prefer IPhone instead of Techno cellphones, compared to subjects with Type D personality (OR = 11.16, p = 0.0317). Likewise, customers with Type C personality had significantly greater odds of preferring IPhone instead of Techno in comparison to those with Type D personality (OR = 10.82, p = 0.0317). Though not significant, customers with type A personality were also more likely to prefer IPhone instead of Techno as compared to customers of type D personality (OR = 4.51, p = 0.2335). The researcher recommends that, in order for TCS to increase their sales of cellphones they should come up with advertisement and promotion techniques that will facilitate the increase of buyers in buying more cellphones from their shops only.

Author: Joan T. Mbijili

FOCB (2017)

This research study assessed the Contribution of financial markets to Economic growth. The study used a sample of respondents, randomly and purposively selected from a population of Dar Es Salaam Stock Exchange workers. The study employed a mixed approach in studying the phenomenon. It involved 60 respondents, who are the workers at Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange for the purpose of data collection. Data was collected using documentary reviews, interview guides and questionnaire. Quantitative data from the questionnaire were analyzed, by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel Spread Sheet. Qualitative data from interview guides were analyzed descriptively, using content analysis procedure.

The Findings of this study revealed that Stock Markets have been under estimated as important components that enhance economic growth using DSE, as one of the renowned financial institution, to promote transactions and investments. From this reality, its contributions to the economic growth allow the financial market to be viewed as a promoter of physical capital accumulation, which would eventually stimulate production and increase output, hence promoting economic growth.

It is also recommended that investors and other stakeholders in stock market should ensure better management, in regulating stock business dealings, so as to make it contributive towards economic growth and in improving the public wellbeing through returns obtained from security transactions.
Factors contributing to the success of privately owned businesses in urban areas in Tanzania. A case of small and medium enterprises in Temeke Municipality.

Author: Assey Gloria

FOCB (2017)

The study assessed factors contributing to the business success of Small and Medium Enterprises in Temeke Municipality within Dar es Salaam Region in Tanzania. Using systematic random sampling a sample of 50 Small and Medium Enterprises in Temeke Municipality were selected. Using purposive sampling respondents from Small and Medium Enterprises were identified for data collection. Major tools for data collection were interviews and questionnaire for primary sources. Secondary sources of data involved documentary review. Data were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Science version 22. The data was analyzed descriptively and presented through figures, tables and percentages. Validity and Reliability issues were considered. Regression analysis was run and findings indicated that there were enough statistical evidence to support that entrepreneurial orientation, technological orientation, entrepreneurial traits, adherence to Income Tax Act of 2004 and standards of reporting financial statements statistically contribute towards Small and Medium Enterprises business success by rejecting null hypothesis and accepting alternative hypothesis. Also there was no satisfactory evidence to support that education is statistically significant contribute to the Small and Medium Enterprises business success.

The study concludes that main factors that contribute to the success of privately owned businesses in urban areas in Tanzania are Entrepreneurial orientation, Technological orientation, Entrepreneurial traits and Compliance to Income Tax Act of 2004 and standards of reporting financial statements. Level of Education does not contribute to the success of privately owned business in urban areas in Tanzania. The study recommends that: There is need for policy makers to review the current SME policy (2003), Institutions such as banks and microfinance to work closely with the Small and Medium Enterprises sector by providing soft loans to entrepreneurs especially startups in order to help them build capacity, then steadily grow to achieve business success, They should comply with Income Tax Act 2014 as most of them do not remit necessary taxes to TRA and also they do not prepare records that would allow tax computations and finally there is also need to get trained in an area that is relevant to the business carried and there is need to improve ways of gathering customer information for the purpose of personalized marketing and service in the context of objectives.
Rural society literate rate on commercial loan acquisition: A case of Matomondo Ward in Mpwapwa District at Dodoma Region, Tanzania.

Author: Hamisi Dacian
FOCB (2017)

80% of the people are in the rural areas in Tanzania and are engaged in agriculture activities and contribute 56% to the national economy and they. The provision of commercial loan knowledge to the rural society could facilitate them in accessing commercial loans hence leading to the achievement of development which would lead to better future in the rural societies. The banks and other financial services are much urban based and not in the rural areas where majority of the people live.

The main objective was to examine the Rural Society Literacy Rate on Commercial Loan Acquisition in Mpwapwa District at Dodoma Region. The specific objectives were to examine the existing rural society literacy rate on commercial loans acquisition, to identify sources of commercial loans for the Rural Societies, to determine the impact of current Rural Society Literacy rate on commercial loans acquisition, and examine the relationship between Rural Society Literacy rate and commercial loans acquisition for development purpose. The study used a sample of size of 100 respondents who were randomly and purposively selected from a target population. The study employed a mixed approach in studying a phenomenon and collecting the data. Data were collected from documentary review, using interview guides and questionnaire. Data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel Spread Sheet. Findings show that; Rural societies have low literacy rate on financial institutions. They face limit of reaching higher literacy rate on commercial loans from commercial financial institutions. As a result, they remain stagnant towards their development.

The study recommends that, Rural societies should be regularly trained on the benefits of commercial loans and mobilized well towards loans access. This will help them to expand their literacy rate on commercial loans. The government and non-governmental organizations should be at the front line in providing education to the rural societies. Extending exposure to the rural societies must be considered as a way to promote their awareness.
A mobile financial service is importantly termed as a successful driver for economy and smooth financial services operation. This study assessed factors for successful provision of mobile financial services in Mpwapwa District. The specific objectives were to assess utilization of mobile financial services among mobile phone subscribers in Mpwapwa District, to determine knowledge on regulatory procedures in providing mobile financial services among subscribers and agents in Mpwapwa District, to examine the competitive advantage of mobile financial services utilization in Mpwapwa District. The study used a cross sectional design to facilitate collection of information on the factors for successful provision of mobile financial services in Mpwapwa District. The data were collected at point in time. Primary data were collected through questionnaire from 91 respondents. The secondary data were collected through review of literature from various reports and documents. Data were summarized and analyzed SPSS.

The findings revealed that, mobile financial services mostly facilitate withdrawals of money and used as a wallet. This facilitated the utilization of mobile financial services in various transactions. The subscribers mostly comply with money transfer charges and regulatory framework that displayed the significant results. The competitive advantages were observed on the ability to eliminate manual paper work and ultimately lower transaction cost. The study concludes that mobile financial services are highly utilized by majority of subscribers in Mpwapwa District.

The improvement of mobile financial services require improved regulatory framework. The TCRA uses regulatory frame work to force providers in extending services based on network coverage in rural areas.
The impact of internal control over cash misappropriations in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania.

Author: Arnold Sakalani
FOCB (2017)

Municipal councils in Tanzania have exerted considerable efforts in maintaining accuracy in allocating cash for various expenditure and decrease misappropriation of funds. However, the trend and rate have not considerably consistent and more seriously does not tally with what the central government wants. Thereof, key objective of this study was to examine “The Impact of internal control over cash misappropriations in Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania”. The sample of 70 respondents was scientifically selected. Questionnaire, Focus Group Discussions and Interview methods were used as tools to collect data. The data collected were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science Research programme for quantitative data and content analysis. Similarly, thematic analysis of qualitative data was used in order to arrive to a constructive conclusion.

The triangulations of these methods were useful in enhancing the validity and reliability of data as well as the information. The major findings show that internal control system at the Municipal is poor due administration, inadequate resource, lack of skills, lack of concentration in decision making, low level of education and low technology. The mechanism to curb the respective challenges included diversifying strategies to increase concentration, increase technology, training and using skilled personnel for internal control system. The study recommends that, Dodoma Municipal Council should use its potential to provide the best cash allocation. In addition it is recommended that the Municipal Council should strengthen staff capability, provide proper training to staff and use improved technology.
Effects of interest rate spread to the growth of commercial banks: The case of NMB Pemba.

Author: Mohd Ahmed Mohd
FOCB (2016)

The difference between interest charged to customers and interest received from their deposits to commercial bank is called interest spread. The behaviour of interest rate spread to the growth of commercial banks in Tanzania for a very long period of time has been strong, high and persistently showing little sign of narrowing. When compared to other East African countries, interest rate spread in Tanzania seems to be the highest. It is this persistence and low narrowing trend of the interest rate spread which gave rise to the need of studying factors which cause high effects of interest rate spread in commercial banks in Tanzania. The overall objective of this study was to assess the effects of interest rate spread on the growth of commercial banks in Tanzania.

The effects on growth were ascertained from review of previous literatures. Related parameters from the selected determinants were studied for the NMB for the period between 2011 up to 2015. The study was based on secondary data from economic bulletin publications reports of the NMB commercial bank. Multiple regressions analysis techniques were applied to establish relationship between the dependent variable, interest rate spread and the chosen independent variables which were Liquidity Risk, Bank Size, Taxation paid by Bank and Cost Ratio.

From the study it is observed that, Interest Rate Spread affected the growth of Commercial Banks due to the existence of liquidity Ratio, Banks Size, Taxes Paid, Cost Ratio and Interest Rate Spread.
Factors influencing growth of commercial small and medium enterprises in Tanzania.

Author: Iddo Glory
FOCB (2016)

The purpose of the study was to identify factors contributing to the growth of Commercial Small and Medium Enterprises in Tanzania. A study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality using Akiba Commercial Bank (ACB) as a case study. The research applied a descriptive cross sectional design. From the sampling frame provided by ACB, a representative sample of 91 respondents was obtained randomly to represent the entire population.

Data generated was both qualitative and quantitative. Primary data was collected using questionnaires while secondary was obtained from review of literature, reports and documents. Data analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.

The findings of the study revealed that respondents gave priority on loan where 59.4 percent of the respondents ranked loan as important financial service for the growth of SMEs’ followed by savings (52.7 percent) and training (44 percent). However it was further revealed that SMEs’ gave less priority on non-financial services. It can be concluded that financial and non-financial services are essential for the growth of SMEs’.

Based on the findings it is hereby recommended that financial institutions must work closely with SMEs’ in order to build their capacity in the essence of managing SMEs and emphasize the importance of non-financial services.
The Contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee to household income in Tanzania:

Author: Odina Migowe

FOCB (2015)

Financial services provided by microfinance institutions (MFIs) are considered to be an essential means of poverty alleviation at household level. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) is one of MFIs operating in Dodoma which provide micro loans and micro saving to the lower income earners in Tanzania. The study was conducted in Dodoma municipality in the wards of Chamwino, Ipagala and Kikuyu where BRAC has operating branches which rendere services.

The main objective of the study was to examine the contribution of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee to household income in Tanzania using BRAC branches as a case study. The cross-sectional descriptive study used, which applied both qualitative and quantitative research approaches sample of 107 was selected using purposive and convenience sampling methods. Data were collected using interview and questionnaire. Primary data were obtained through use of interviews and questionnaires. Secondary data were collected from journals, reports and documentation, and data was analyzed by using SPSS version 16. The main findings show that BRAC contributes largely to household income through provision of credit and repayment in small amounts. BRAC has brought a saving culture to its members, which in turn is creating the potential to raise household income. Findings reveal that training provided to BRAC members on entrepreneurship skills has led to efficient use of loans. Based on multiple regression analysis it was found that micro-loans and savings provided by BRAC increase household income by 0.758 and 0.028 units respectively. Furthermore the findings indicate that there is a strong relationship (F statistics = 42.858; p=0.001) between BRAC’s financial services and household income.

Despite the importance of training in BRAC’s financial services its effects remained minimal, had no contribution to household income. Based on these findings it can be concluded that BRAC’s financial services have positive impact to the household income. The study recommends that credit and savings should be extended to other communities and training services be improved to allow many poor households to have access to MFIs.
Adoption of mobile-phone banking and its impact on transaction behavior in small firms: The case of Dodoma Municipality

Author: Sylvester Mbohyo
FOCB (2015)

The study analyzed the adoption of mobile-phone banking and its impact on transaction behavior in small firms the case of Dodoma Municipality. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the types of Mobile Banking financial services used to facilitate business transactions among the small firms, to evaluate the extent of use of selected Mobile Bank financial services among owners of small firms, and, to analyze the costs and benefits of Mobile Banking financial services to owners of small firms. The study used questionnaire and interview guide as instruments for collecting data from mobile subscribers and retail agents of the mobile banking systems.

The collected data was organized, analyzed and interpreted using a statistical package of Proposed System for Package Plan (PSPP). The findings of the study indicate that 60% of the population under study uses the M-Banking system of which almost 100% possess and use M-Banking. However, those who were not registered with any of M-Banking facility showed their interest to use it due to perceived importance of the technology in accessing financial services electronically.

The study recommends that mobile phone companies in collaboration with government should provide public education on the policy of information technology in banking. The study also recommends that the government should reduce tax on the use of M-Banking services so as to encourage people to register their sim-card in to the new system of M-Banking.

Finally, the study recommends that government should make the use of M-Banking for some companies’ services and goods been compulsory so as to boost service delivery.
An assessment of the contribution of micro finance institutions towards poverty reduction of the households: the case of KKKT Arusha road SACCOS, Dodoma Municipality Tanzania.

Author: Mshare Ismail
FOCB (2015)

This study was undertaken to measure the contribution of micro finance in provision of credits on poverty reduction at household level. The study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality, the case of KKKT Arusha Road SACCOS. The specific objectives were to identify the income generating activities at household level, to determine the achievement attained by SACCOS members, and lastly, to identify challenges facing SACCOS members during and after acquiring a loan.

Total number of respondents was 65 members and 5 co-operative leaders. Respondents were obtained through purposive sampling technique. Analysis of poverty reduction at household level was done by SPSS using multiple response statistics and descriptive statistics. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through questionnaire and interview guides. Findings indicate that participation of members in SACCO’s programs has been the best. KKKT ARUSHA ROAD SACCOS helped its members in poverty reduction because it increased sources of income, owning assets, having food surplus, skills training, and related factors.

The study recommends that co-operative department should increase more training to members, improve loans, insist members not to depend much on salary, leaders should co-operate with other co-operative societies, improve loan processing and allow members to take loan three times of their shares instead of two times.
Factors contributing to the success of privately owned businesses in urban areas in Tanzania: The case of small and medium enterprises in Temeke Municipality.

Gloria P. Assey
FOCB (2017)

The study assessed factors contributing to the business success of Small and Medium Enterprises in Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania. Using systematic random sampling a sample of 50 Small and Medium Enterprises in Temeke Municipality were selected and using purposive sampling respondents from Small and Medium Enterprises were identified for data collection using major tools of data collection which are interview guide and questionnaire for primary sources. Collection of secondary data involved documentary review. The data was analyzed descriptively and presented through figures, tables and percentages. Quantitative data collected through questionnaire and interviews were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Science version 22. Validity and Reliability issues were considered. Regression analysis was run and findings indicate that there was enough statistical evidence to support entrepreneurial orientation, technological orientation, entrepreneurial traits, adherence to Income Tax Act of 2004 and standards of reporting financial statements statistically contribute towards Small and Medium Enterprises business success by rejecting null hypothesis and accepting alternative hypothesis. However, there was no enough evidence to support that education is statistically significant contributor to the Small and Medium Enterprises business success. The findings provide general conclusion on the factors contributing to the success of privately owned businesses in urban areas in Tanzania.

The study recommends that there is a need for policy makers to review the current SME policy (2003), Institutions such as banks and microfinance to should work closely with the Small and Medium Enterprises sector by providing soft loans to entrepreneurs especially startups in order to help them build capacity. They should comply with Income Tax Act 2014 as most of them do not remit necessary taxes to TRA and also they do not prepare records that would allow tax computations and finally there is also need to get trained in an area that is relevant to the business carried and there is need to improve ways of gathering customer information for the purpose of personalized marketing and service in the context of objective
Contribution of small businesses to provision of employment opportunities: The case of Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Erius Marius

FOCB (2017)

Small Business Entrepreneurship has been seen as a hub in generating income for the majority of urban dwellers with no formal paid employment. In Tanzania, entry into small business entrepreneurship is usually not seen as a problem. One can start a small business at any time and at any place. The main objective of the study was to assess the contribution of small businesses to provision of employment opportunities in Dodoma Municipality.

To achieve this objective, a sample size of 240 small businessmen was used as respondents. Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used using a cross sectional method of data collection using questionnaire, interview guide and documentary review. Data were processed and analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program.

The study were carried out in Dodoma Municipality where Small Scale Businesses are being developed as a way to alleviate poverty through employment provision to the labor force that operates with the business entrepreneurs with the growing population emerging as the result of shifting the capital city from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma. Drawing on research findings, the present paper challenges the possibility of reducing poverty in Tanzania using the strategy of developing the small business entrepreneurship under the situation where there is an increasing level of petty crime and bureaucratic hurdles.

It is argued and indeed, concluded that, if the present intricate and controversial situation surrounding SME and small business is not reversed, or if not brought to a stop, the development of SME is on a slippery slope. The option suggested to tame the conundrum includes, developing discourse portfolio between small traders and bureaucratic authority and authorities formulating policies that can promote development of small business entrepreneurship.
An assessment of the impact of marketing activities on improving banking services: A case of NMB and ACB, Tanzania.

Author: Godfrey Lupenza
FOCB (2014)

This study aimed at assessing the impact of marketing activities on improving customers’ services in banks. Specifically, the study looked into the perceptions of the public on banking services, the marketing strategies that were being employed by banks, the impact of the marketing strategies on banking activities and the challenges facing marketing of banking services.

To explore the subject matter of inquiry in this research, the study was guided by a key question ‘what is the impact of marketing activities on improving customer service in banks?’ The study employed a Case Study design where by both qualitative and quantitative techniques were adopted. Seventy (70) respondents were involved in the study.

Overall, the findings of the study revealed that, in principal, both banks (NMB & AKIBA) were heavily engaged in using various marketing methods to improve customer services in their banks. The study also revealed that, despite the fact that, the two banks were heavily investing marketing their services, a lot still needs to be done especially in the tactics they employ.

Conclusively, the study winds up by recommending the need for further studies that will seek to provide a link between marketing activities and service quality as well as customer satisfaction.
Assessment of customer’s attitude on mobile banking services in Tanzania: The case of CRDB Bank in Dodoma

Author: Salufu Emmanuel

FOCB (2013)

This dissertation is about the customer’s attitude towards mobile banking services in Tanzania. Data from this study was collected through survey in Dodoma Region, where both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Primary data was sourced by means of interviews and questionnaires. 105 questionnaires were distributed to CRDB Bank customers in three branches, Out of which 5 questionnaires were rejected. Data was analyzed by the use of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

The research has found that advertisement on mobile banking has been done through various media such as radio, magazine and television; however, the rate of adopting mobile banking is still low compared to its usefulness. Findings show that youth male customers are leading in the adoption of mobile banking and most of them are government workers. Many customers are aware and willing to adopt mobile banking, but most critical factors for non-adoption is network problem, transaction failing to update even up to two days and most of time network is down. Furthermore, mobile banking service is not trusted by customers. Many have fear of losing their money.

Also customers claim that cost per transaction is too high and should be reduced up to be affordable. The study recommends the bank management to continuously demonstrate their ability to provide secure value adding services and the regulatory bodies such as BOT should intervene in the issue of security. The bank should ensure that the cost of mobile banking services is reasonable also the bank should ensure smoothness of network.
An assessment of marketing strategies on organisation performance: The case study of MIC Tanzania Ltd

Author: Ryakitimbo Crispin Magige
MBA (2013)

This study focuses on different strategies that organizations use in introducing brands in order to realize what consumers think, conceive, feel, or learn from brands. It is centered on how different marketing strategies implemented in organizations in Tanzania affect their performance, taking the case of MIC Tanzania Limited.

The main objective of the study was to uncover the bases for consumer preferences and purchase decision drivers over diversified offers. Previous studies emphasized on the role of consumer ethos on the decision making process, accepting the assumption that top brands in every sector perform similarly, and that technical features do not provide basis for differentiation. This study, therefore, is set to study the intangible basis of marketing strategies, the social and personal factors that influence decisions to purchase a brand.

Based on data collected through questionnaire, interviews and documentary review, it has been found that despite the marketing strategies; still there has not been much significant improvement qualitatively in terms of delivery of services in organizations. It was further noted that the practice of marketing strategies on organizations do not reflect the actual performance since there is stiff competition from other organizations.

However, findings from this research can be used effectively and confidently to formulate efficient and sustainable expansion strategies and be helpful for the MIC Tanzania Limited to assure its survival in the market.
Challenges facing small and medium enterprises and the way forward for their survival and expansion in Dodoma Municipality

Author: Christine Pambe
FOCB (2013)

The purpose of this research was to assess challenges facing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the way forward for their survival and expansion in Dodoma Municipality. The study focused on finding out the real condition and situation of carpentry activities in Dodoma Municipality. It identified and analysed sources of finance and financial needs, factors leading to the failure of SMEs, and finding out on how the market, pricing and competition from outside Dodoma could be a hindrance to the survival and growth of carpenters in Dodoma Municipality.

The study employed a sample size of 76 respondents. Questionnaire, interview methods, documentary reviews and observations were used to collect data. Quantitative data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel while qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis. Findings indicate that SMEs face the following challenges: competition among themselves, inadequate capital, and inability to access credit.

This study concludes that a number of factors hinder or make challenge for SMEs survivor and expansion. These challenges include high interest rate on credit, cost of renting business premise, poverty and low business skills. The study recommends that in order to overcome factors which hinder SMEs growth and development, both the government and other development stakeholders should take extensive action against each challenge by supporting SMEs to survive and grow financially, technologically and economically.
Analysis of the factors for credit risk in Tanzanian’s SACCOS: The case of Hazina SACCOS in Dar es salaam

Author: Mwansonjo Tunkete Ndabiti

FOCB (2017)

This study focuses on the factors for credit risk at Hazina SACCOS in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It basically attempts to address three specific objectives namely; factors for credit risk at Hazina SACCOS in Dar es Salaam, the effects of credit risk at Hazina SACCOS and measure for dealing with credit risk at Hazina SACCOS.

This study employed a case study design to collect information from 86 respondents. The findings show that credit risk is contributed by existing difficult business environment that depend on the business in terms of type and environment. It has also been observed that credit risk at SACCOS resulted into reduced SACCOS outstanding cash, and the need for controlled lending policies and procedures, and ability of SACCOS members through the management to control credit issuance and collection. Factors for credit risk were presented.

The credit risk was associated with reduced SACCOS outstanding cash and reduced members confidence to save and shortage of SACCOS capital. SACCOS is faced by problems associated with cash and liquidity. Ability of credit risk to influence investment of SACCOS credit risk is an obstacle to SASCCOS investment and saving from its members. It has been strongly affirmed that credit risk is contributed by existing difficult business environment.

Lending procedures should be well controlled. SACCOS management is required to improve procedures and strategies to control credit provision based on the lending procedures.
Contribution of credit from microfinance institution on poverty reduction in Dodoma Municipality: A case study of FINCA in Tanzania.

Author: Millenge Simon
FOCB (2016)

The study examined the contribution of MFIs credits on poverty reduction in the Dodoma Municipality. The main aim of this study was to assess the contribution of MFIs loans services on the poverty reduction in Dodoma by enchanting into consideration various costs involved in processing loans of small business to assist poverty reduction efforts. Data was collected from 82 randomly selected small businesses using questionnaire. Questionnaire complimented with interview method. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

The specified econometric model is poverty reduction as the dependent variable. Independent variables include interest rates on access to credits, current investment policy, and age of the firm, start-up capital, education level, technological training, first time loan taken and monthly sales turnover of the business. The analysis revealed that, MFIs do and could contribute to the sustainable poverty reduction in the country. Furthermore, findings show that MFIs services outreach to small businesses at present is poor. Both research and econometric results show that access to credit gives a significant positive effect on income growth of small business owners in the Dodoma Municipality. On the policy perspectives, the government should strive hard to meet credit needs of small businesses by lowering interest rates, timely loan provision and diversification of finance services. This will speed up economic growth and development which is one of the poverty reduction indicators.

The study recommends periodic review of MFIs activities by the regulatory and supervisory agency- Bank of Tanzania (BoT) and Ministry for Finance and Planning (MoFP) basing on policy objectives. Appropriate modification should be made to address gaps for MFIs to contribute effectively to small business activities in the country. It is also suggested that apart from creating greater small business out-reach to MFIs services through establishment of less tight policies. Both the government and MFIs at the local government and ward levels can increase access by small business to MFIs services through intensified campaigns.
Assessment of factors hindering adoption of electronic banking system in Tanzania: The case of NMB and CRDB Banks in Dodoma Municipality

Author: Nyanjiga Mujuberi
(Corporate Management, 2016)

Electronic Banking through automated teller machines (ATMs), Internet banking and Mobile banking started to emerge recently in Tanzania. It was the beginning of adoption of electronic banking services altogether with advancement of information and communication technology (ICT). With its advantages to both the customers and financial institutions (Commercial and investment banks), electronic banking became a bridge in reduction of time to customers, transaction costs and accessibility of services at all times in manner that a customer can check the balances, view the statements, and transfer money from one account to another on line. On the other hand, the emergence of electronic banking initiated competitive market altogether with benefits like having low volumes of paper works and reduction of operating costs. But despite the advantages of electronic banking, there are limiting factors for adoption process hence customers remain using traditional banking methods to perform most of their transactions. This study aimed at accessing factors affecting adoption of electronic banking in Tanzania, taking CRDB and NMB in Dodoma Municipality as case study.

The study utilizes both primary and secondary data, involving questionnaire, interviews and documentary reviews Analysis was done using SPSS and the results were presented in tables. The findings revealed that there are factors hindering adoption of electronic banking services. These include perception of risks, perception in transaction costs, privacy and security issues, laxity of financial institutions in promoting electronic banking and network access. The study recommends regulators or law makers to advocate for electronic banking services in Tanzania.
Determinants of using of financial services by bank customers in Tanzania: The case of CRDB Bank in Dodoma Municipality.

Author: Victoria Nyigo
FOCB (2016)

This study was conducted at Nkuhungu, Madukani, Uhuru and Ipagala wards in Dodoma Municipality. The general objective of the study was to assess the determinants of using financial services by bank customers in Dodoma Municipality using CRDB Bank as a case study. Primary data were collected from respondents by means of questionnaires and interview. Secondary data were obtained through documentary review. A total of 120 respondents were involved. Data processing and analysis was done through SPSS computer program version 16.1 and use of qualitative data analysis techniques. The study found that the factors determining use of financial services by CRDB customers include effective and efficient procedures and conditions of getting financial services; types of financial services provided by CRDB; accessibility of the financial services provided by CRDB; Creation of awareness by CRDB officers to customers on the available financial services; Number of CRDB officers providing financial services to customers; Customer care skills of the CRDB staff; Income levels of CRDB customers (High & low income earners); behaviour and motivation of CRDB customers on the use of financial services; education status of CRDB customers (formal & informal); occupation of CRDB customers (employed & Self employment); and ability of CRDB to respond, consult and mobilize its customers (Reform and restructuring strategies of the mission). The study concludes that CRDB provides a variety of financial services to its customers and it has been updating its services according to technological advancement. Customers use financial services from CRDB to accumulate capital and run micro-enterprises for meeting different livelihood demands despite the fact that they are confronted by some access barriers. Capital accumulation ability of customers of CRDB is impaired by accessibility to financial services and affordability of the procedures and conditions of getting financial services. Benefits customers get from using financial services provided by CRDB include ability to meet social and emergency demands, capital accumulation ability, growth of micro-enterprises, business expansion, income diversification, ability to repay loans, reduced incidence of poverty and sustainable development. The study recommends that CRDB as a financial institution need to become data-centric organization revolving its assets and processes around the needs of customers – no longer around the profitability of products and soloed business lines. CRDB should leverage research and development with IT investments to increase customer loyalty, when completing a merger, divesture, strategic alliance, or acquisition.

CRDB should strive to achieve cultural integration which is equally important as winning cost, operational, and revenue synergies. As part of the strategy, CRDB should focus on building, defining, and adopting high-impact behaviors across thereby improving its chances of having success. CRDB need to Define and achieve key performance indicators (KPIs) that are relevant to the firm realizing profitable growth in the short-term, while establishing structure to achieve long-term and consistent growth, profitability, employee engagement, and consumer promotion.
Assessment of impact of bank service charges on performance of commercial banks in Tanzania: A case study of five selected banks in Dar-es-salaam

Author: Jaliwa Mlagha
(MSc Finance, 2016)

The general objective of the study was to assess the impacts of bank charges on performance of commercial banks in Tanzania. Specifically the study aimed to find out the nature of non-interest bank charges, how non-interest bank charges influence performance and financial risks associated with non-interest bank charges among the commercial banks of Tanzania with reference to five commercial banks in Dar-es-Salaam. The study used case study design, a sample size of 100 respondents from five commercial banks obtained through simple random and purposive sampling. Also data was collected through questionnaires and interview methods and then data were presented, analyzed and discussed so as to address the research objectives.

The study found that most of the commercial banks in Tanzania have both traditional and non-traditional and such non-interest bank chargers are foreign exchange account charges, mobile banking charges, service charge on customer accounts, automatic teller machines transactions charges, internet banking charges, account maintenance fee, credit cards fee and cash management fees. The Pearson correlation analysis further indicated that some of the non-interest bank charges like foreign exchange account charges, mobile banking charges, service charge on customer accounts, automatic teller machines transactions charges and internet banking charges had significant relationship with the increase in ROA and ROE of the selected commercial banks. Also the study found non-interest bank charges have positive influence on the financial performance of Commercial banks in Tanzania. Most risks were unsystematic risk (diversifiable), foreign-exchange risk, systematic risk (undiversifiable), credit or default risks and market risk (volatility). The study recommends Commercial banks to increase their non-interest bank charge services particularly those which have low risks but used more frequently by customers for example ATM services, foreign exchange services etc. Also the study recommended that, in order to increase volume of sales and performance. Commercial banks should maintain a certain minimum bank charges so as to attract more customers to utilize service. Example, reduce costs involving when customers open and maintain accounts, reduce fees when a customer checks accounts balance.
Impact of mobile phone money services on commercial banks operations: The case of NMB Dodoma Branch

Author Rutayaburwa Jerome
FOCB (2016)

This study aimed at finding out the impact of Mobile Phone Money Services to Commercial Banks Operations and was conducted at NMB Dodoma Branch. The Specific objectives of the study were to examine how the various mobile phone money service transactions influence change in the financial performance of NMB Dodoma Branch, to determine whether mobile phone money services uptake had any impact on NMB Dodoma branch growth through increased sales, savings and loan accessibility, to establish how mobile phone money service qualities of low cost, convenience and accessibility resulting to increased performance at NMB Dodoma Branch, and lastly, to assess the extent of efficiency of mobile phone money services on the financial performance of NMB Dodoma branch. Exploratory research design was employed in this study. The study collected primary data on the impact of mobile phone money services from NMB Dodoma Branch. The main instrument used in data collection was a semi structured questionnaire with close ended questions. The research was quantitative and qualitative in nature. The major findings show that most respondents used M-Pesa, Tigo-Pesa and Airtel money as their Mobile Phone Money Service Providers, they have used mobile phone money services for more than one year, mobile phone money service have been incorporated into the operations of NMB Dodoma Branch, Mobile phone money services have positive impact on the operations of NMB Dodoma Branch, payments of utility bills are done through mobile phone money service technology, respondents possess sufficient information on the service of Withdrawing money through Mobile Money that is offered through mobile phone money services, respondents possessed sufficient information on the service of Checking account balance, mobile phone money service increases customer access to the financial services as well as convenience, that mobile phone money transfer as a mode of payment is more secure, reliable and confidential, lastly Mobile phone money service was introduced to gain competitive advantage at the NMB Dodoma Branch.

The study further recommends that the NMB Dodoma Branch should continue offering mobile money phone services to its customers so as to enable them carry different transactions that at the end of the day satisfy customer needs and at the same time bring income to the bank, the Branch should conduct research on other possible mobile money service packages that are user friendly and develop them so as to enable deposit/withdraw of money using mobile phone which will meet different customer requirements and capture market, NMB Dodoma branch should continue providing accessibility to mobile phone money services 24 hours to the customers. This enables customers to send and receive money at any time to solve different needs. Lastly, the study recommends that free training should be provided to NMB staff and customers to equip them with skills in the ever changing technology.
Factors influencing the adoption of mobile banking among customers of the National Microfinance Bank in Dodoma municipality

Author: Kemilembe Kajumulo
FOCB (2016)

This study was conducted at Madukani and Uhuru wards in Dodoma Municipality in relation to mobile banking services provided by National Micro Finance Bank (NMB). NMB bank implemented Mobile banking (M-banking) services in order to provide convenient and affordable banking services.

The engagement of mobile banking as financial innovation has encouraged many banks to invest in this technology in the view to enhance customer satisfaction, reduce their complaints and increase revenue. However, there has been growing concern that their effort may not bring much result if the factors influencing adoption of M-banking technology are not established. This study therefore focused on determining the factors influencing adoption of M-banking services using NMB bank in Dodoma Municipality considering the renowned Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). 178 respondents were conveniently engaged among NMB bank customers and NMB staff. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Primary data were collected from respondents by means of questionnaires and interview. Secondary data were obtained through documentary review. Data processing and analysis was done through SPSS computer program version 20 and use of qualitative data analysis techniques.

The study concluded that National Microfinance bank in Dodoma Municipality offers three main types of M-banking services which are; NMB Mobile, Pesa fasta and M-Pesa. Customers do not adopt technology for its own sake but services which satisfied their demand. The factors influencing the adoption of mobile banking services provided by NMB are relative advantage over other banking services, Perceived risk, trust of NMB customers towards the service provider, and convenience of mobile banking services, Ceteris paribus. The study recommends NMB and other retail banks appropriately deal with issues of innovation of M-banking products, knowledge acquisition to their customers and make the mobile banking compatible to users’ life styles.
Determinants of customer perception on the quality of internet banking services provided by CRDB: The case of cooperative and rural development bank: Dodoma Branch, Tanzania.

Author: Shembaruku Hamza
FOCB (2016)

The study on analyzing determinants of customers' perception on quality of internet banking services provided by CRDB was carried out at the CRDB Branch in Dodoma Municipality. Specifically, the study aimed at identifying customer services obtained from the internet banking, assessing customer satisfaction on the internet banking services quality and determining challenges encountered by customers when using internet banking services.

The study used a sample of 80 respondents. Secondary data were obtained through text books, journals and articles. Sampling design used was cross sectional where probability and non-probability techniques were used to get a representative sample. Data were collected through questionnaire and interview guide. Data was entered and analysed using SPSS version 16. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages and means were used to describe the data. In addition, Likert scale was used to analyze data related to customers perception in which five levels that are Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree, and Undecided were used. Furthermore, Regression analysis was used to analyze the summarized data regarding to satisfaction factors. Results show that mobile phone is the easiest ways to access internet banking service by 70%. Customers were satisfied with internet banking services in terms of security, update of information, active operations, accessibility and recruitment factors. These factors proved to be significant at 95%. The factors which were statistically insignificant include: User friendly, coverage in rural areas, recruited managers to support customers and infrastructures. Lack of standby generator at the ATM and few ATM machines are among of challenges mentioned.

Therefore CRDB bank should, extend service to rural areas to enhance industrial economic growth, to ensure internet banking service for people with disabilities, recruit staff to support customers and improve infrastructures of internet banking service in both urban and rural areas.
Customers’ expectations and perceptions on the quality service delivery by pension fund providers of Tanzania: A case of NSSF Dodoma.

Author: Fuime William
FOCB (2015)

The purpose of this study was to examine customers’ expectations and perceptions on the quality service delivery by pension funds providers in Tanzania taking NSSF Dodoma Branch as a case study. The study population consisted of every person seeking NSSF services in Dodoma. Study findings suggest that, the dissatisfactions of customers on services rendered by the NSSF pension Fund were in the areas of services offered which were not familiar to customers. In addition, lack of proper communication and customers’ care by the NSSF on members’ funds and how NSSF took measures to address their challenges on the major area of concern.

Findings indicate that workers opinions and views were not included in the formulation of NSSF customer service’s policies. However, the study found that, poor services did not influence workers’ to meet the expectations of customers. Based on the conclusions of the study, the researcher recommends that, NSSF should educate and increase public awareness on the benefits offered by pension funds to customers. NSSF should also, improve service delivery to its members in order to increase customers’ satisfactions and thereby attract new members while retaining its existing members.

The pension fund should increase transparency and protect its beneficiaries in the regulations of both public and private sector services. It should also come up with new technology, like mobile phone issuing statements of accounts and other information to its members. Keywords: Pension funds, Customer expectations, Customer perceptions, Services delivery, Service quality, Service performance.
Effects of quality service in public institutions: The case of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF-Dodoma), Tanzania.

Author: Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed
FOCB (2015)

This study examined the effects of quality service in public institutions: A Case study of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF-Dodoma). The study focused on investigating different types of staff motivation at NSSF; analysing staff performance on the quality of service delivered in relation to motivation and; determining customer perceptions on NSSF services.

The sample size of the study was 150 respondents. Data were collected using face to face interviews, questionnaire and documentary review. Data collected were analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0. Other data were analysed through content analysis. Several factors which improve the quality of service were identified. These were health care coverage, experience, and recognition and overtime payment.

The study shows that majority of the respondents (87.3%) improved the quality of service by being motivated by the employer by having health care coverage, experience, recognition and overtime payment. 63.3% of the respondents said that the quality of customer care provided by the NSSF is satisfactory.

The study recommends that remarkable and positive effects of quality services in public institutions can be achieved by providing different motivations to workers. Motivation to employees should be done accordingly by the management of NSSF.
Effectiveness of financial statement for decision making in microcredit institutions in Tanzania: A case of selected SACCOS in Dodoma Municipality.

Author: Massewe Winfreida
FOCB (2015)

This study assessed effectiveness of financial statements in decision making of microfinance institutions – the case of SACCOS. The study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality. The specific objectives of the study were to explore financial recording and reporting systems, to find out how decision is made through financial statements, challenges facing SACCOS in using financial statements in decision making and to explore the strategies for enhancing efficiency use of financial statement in decision making. A cross-sectional design was used in the study with probability and non-probability sampling procedure, with a selected sample size of 50 respondents.

Primary data were collected through interview and questionnaire method. Secondary data were obtained from SACCO’s office and libraries through documentary review. Analysis of the findings was based on descriptive statistic. Findings show that most members in SACCOS were females with secondary level of education. The findings further show that financial statements were rarely used in making decision since most of the financial statements presented do not meet the quality of financial statements like understandability, relevance, comparability. The findings also show that SACCOS encountered challenges when using financial statement in decision making because most of member do not understand financial statement presented.

The study concludes that in order for financial statements to be effectively used they must be clearly understood by all members. Lastly the study recommends that SACCOS should consider to use of financial statements in decision making which will increase performance by understanding the position of the organization, profit and loss, and cash inflow.
Factors affecting customer satisfaction with water and sewerage authorities: The case of Morogoro Urban Water Authority (MORUWASA)

Author: Ally Juma
FOCB (2015)

The aim of the study was to assess factors affecting customer satisfaction with water and sewerage services. The specific objectives of this study were to assess measures taken to achieve customers satisfaction, to assess the extent t which the implemented measures have lead to customer satisfaction with MORUWASA services, to assess the challenges facing the implementation of customer satisfaction. Currently there is a decrease in accessing quality water supply especially in urban areas. The study employed a cross sectional research designs involving 84 respondents whereby 68 were customers and 16 MORUWASA officials.

Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions. Data analysis used SPSS version 15 and Microsoft Office Excel. The study found that controlling quality and adequacy of water, controlling pressure and leakage, provision of sewerage disposal service, ensuring billing accuracy, fair tariffs, employee training, customers service and public relation unit, long free calls and 24 hour emergency services, education and communication were the measures implemented to achieve customers satisfaction.

The study also found there was improvement in revenue collection, strengthening willingness to pay, sabotage, and achieve quick and full bill payments and loyalty. The challenges found were unsatisfactory sewerage services, unreliable water supply and sewerage services, unfair tariffs, unsatisfactory billing and handling of complaints, insufficient water production, water leakage, unreliable and high power tariffs, poor bill payment and insufficient training. To solve the challenges, it is recommended that an immediate government intervention is needed to counteract low investment, poor bill payment, high power chares and insufficient training and development programmes. This would strengthen the capacity of water and sewerage services authorities in Tanzania.
Impact of corporate social responsibility on firms’ financial performance: The case of CRDB Bank PLC and NMB Bank PLC Tanzania

Author: Palangyo Cyprian
FOCB (2015)

This study focused on the impact of corporate social responsibility on firm’s financial performance. Specifically the study aimed to determine grounds for the companies to engage in corporate social responsibility, to determine types of corporate social responsibility which are mostly practised by firms and lastly to examine relationship between corporate social responsibility practices and firm’s financial performance. This study adopted a case study research design whereby CRDB BANK PLC and NMB BANK PLC branches in Dodoma were selected.

Data were collected through questionnaire, interviews and documentary source such as journals, books and various organizations reports for secondary information for the year 2011-2014. A total of 44 respondents were selected and data collected were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively with the help of computer software programme called Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Findings of the study revealed that companies’ motives to engage in CSR include preserving or improving reputation and give profit back to the community.

The main type of CSR practised by companies is philanthropic. The relationship between CSR and financial performance reveals that companies practicing CSR increase financial performance at moderate level. Above all, the analysis shows that there is a significant relationship between CSR and profitability and the hypothesis that was formulated was tested and the result shows that there is positive significant relationship between corporate social responsibility and firm’s financial performance in the case of CRDB BANK PLC AND NMB BANK PLC.

Finally the study recommends that companies promote sales, expand the branches in the Region which will result into increase on the amount of profit hence uplift the amount of percentage to CSR for the social, economic and environmental benefits to the beneficiaries.
Factors influencing procurement planning process in water supply and sewerage authorities in Tanzania: The case of Dodoma Urban Water and Sanitation Authority (DUWASA)

Author: Faith Simon
FOCB (2015)

Basing on the importance of procurement planning on improving service delivery in Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities in Tanzania, it is essential to recognize factors which affect procurement planning. In spite of its importance, few researches have been done to assess factors that influence procurement planning especially in water supply authorities. The aim of this study was to assess factors that affect procurement planning in Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities in Tanzania - the case of DUWASA. The study focused more on how staff competency, application of ICT tools and top management support can affect procurement planning.

The study was conducted using explanatory case study whereby a mixed model method was employed, (i.e quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection were used). The study employed both proportionate stratified sampling and convenience sampling to select a sample of 122 respondents. Questionnaire, unstructured interview and documentary review were used as data collection tools to obtain primary and secondary data. Collected data were analyzed using SPSS and results were presented through tables and figures. Correlation coefficient was computed together with multiple regression in so as to determine the relationship and relative importance of each variables basing on the study.

The study concludes that adequate staff competencies, management support and application of ICT tools have contribution in proper procurement planning. Top management support has more contribution in procurement planning more than other factors. Finally, the study recommends that Management should ensure cooperation across departments and enhance application of ICT tools. Staff are required to update their skills, hence remain competent. Furthermore, the study recommends more research to be done in order to find out other factors that affect procurement planning.
Analysis of the process of preparation and presentation of Tanzania Banks’ Financial Statements: The case of Tanzania Postal Bank and Akiba Commercial Bank in Dodoma Municipality.

Author: Asha Jumanne
FOCB (2015)

The study sought to make an Analysis of the Process of Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in Tanzania Banks. The central issues of concern to the study were to examine the process of preparing and presenting financial statements, to find out if the organizations prepare financial statements according to IFRS, and to examine whether the financial statements produced reveal true picture of the organizations.

The study was conducted using case study methodology by considering the TPB and ACB with sample size of 60 respondents from the accounting and finance departments of the two banks. The data was gathered using questionnaire, interview and documentats. The findings indicate that, the process of preparing and presenting financial statements is taking place in the two banks based on the accounting cycle and IFRS. The financial statements prepared are the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of cash flow and statement of change in owner’s equity. All are prepared annually and all relevant information for the process is available although there are some delays in preparing these reports.

The causes of delay were shortage of staff, lack of motivation and some factors relating to the customer loans. Furthermore, the study revealed that complexity and difficulties in interpretation of IFRS was the major problem in putting these standards in use. The study also found that, to determine whether the organizations are generating profit or loss, determining the financial position of the organization was the main reasons for preparing reports and these reports are good indicators of growth of the organization. The main challenges revealed by this study are complexity of the IFRS, frequent change of standards, new and unfamiliar standards to the local staff, and Implementation difficulties. The study recommends as follows – there should consistent training of staff, increase number of staff in the accounting and finance departments, establishing good internal control system and motivation to staff.
An assessment of quality service delivery through customer satisfaction in the Tanzanian Banking Industry: The case of NMB, Dodoma Branch

Author: Msuya Andekirwa
FOCB (2014)

The main objective of this study was to assess quality service delivery in the banking industry through customers satisfaction. Questionnaire was given to a sample of 100 NMB customers. Data were processed and analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program and were presented through tables. Findings show that customers perception of quality service are below expectations with respect to responsiveness, assurance and empathy. In addition, findings showed that customers’ perception on overall quality service fall short of expectations, indicating poor quality service delivery by NMB.

From the findings, it is clear that the level of customers’ satisfaction by NMB is poor with respect to responsiveness, assurance and empathy. On the other hand, tangibility and reliability were noted to greatly influence customers satisfaction from NMB. In view of the foregoing findings, there seems to be a positive correlation between quality service and customer satisfaction. Consequently, the level of customers satisfaction by NMB is poor for the reason that services offered by NMB fall short of customers’ expectation.

The NMB therefore must ensure that they put more attention to redress areas found to be weaker such as on responsiveness, assurance and empathy so as to enhance customers’ confidence. In addition, NMB needs to maintain and enhance their current performance with respect to physical environment and the employees’ ability to provide accurate and timely services. Key words: Customer, Dimension, Satisfaction and Quality service.
Assessment of the role of LAPF pensions fund on poverty reduction on its members in Tanzania

Author: Boga Franklin
FOCB (2014)

The study was carried out at LAPF Pensions Fund, at its Head office in Dodoma. The aim of the study was to assess the role of LAPF Pensions Fund on poverty reduction to its members in Tanzania. A total of 80 respondents were interviewed. Data were analyzed by using SPSS 16.0 computer programme. Results revealed that a large portion (41%) of the members get benefit offered by the LAPF Pension Fund and the cited main benefits were Survivor benefit (12%); Invalidity benefit (15%); Withdrawal benefit (14%) and House loan (18%).

However a large portion of the respondents (80%) argued that loans received from SACCOS enabled them to improve their welfare through investing in micro business economy while few respondents (20%) argued that, loan received through SACCOS does not enable them to improve their welfare simply because of the hard conditions imposed during repayment, for instance, high interest rate; Lack of enough technical skills concern loans management and Poor loans structure particularly on qualified conditions for loans release. In addition, 97% of the respondents were able to identify several strategies such as Provision of loan to SACCOS, housing loan, education grant, Adaptation of HIV & AIDS policy and Fighting against corruption (anti-corruption) while on other hand few respondents (3%) said they were yet to hear about such strategies due to information delay.

The study recommends different mechanism should be employed in order to improve in areas where weaknesses were observed.
An evaluation of the effectiveness of ratio analysis as a measure of credit control in the Tanzanian banking industry: The case of NMB Dodoma branch.

Author: Mworia Grace
FOCB (2014)

The main objective of the study was to survey the role of ratio analysis as a measure of credit control in Tanzanian banking industry using a case of National Microfinance Bank (NMB) Dodoma Branch. The study focused on the assessment of credit control practice in the banking industry, to determination effective use of ratio analysis in measuring credit control in the banking industry and to find out to what extent NMB would benefit by using ratio analysis in controlling credit. Data which were both primary and secondary type were collected by the use of questionnaire method and documentary review.

Collected data were analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) while qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis. Findings show that methods which were practised by banks in Tanzania were very problematic and created a lot of risk due to many default cases.

Hence, the use of ratio analysis in credit control remains the most superior method. Accordingly, it is concluded that ratio analysis is very vital for credit control in banks and all other financial institutions elsewhere in the world. The banks are thus urged to make use of the ratio analysis method when assessing credit worthiness of their customers.
Investigating challenges facing local contractors in accessing funds from financial institutions in Tanzania.

Author: Goldian Goodluck
FOCB (2014)

It is quite easy to understand the contribution of local contractors towards growth of national infrastructures and economy as a whole. Despite their great contributions, their capacity and capability to undertake and execute constructions projects at the required standards is highly hampered by inadequate financial resources both physical cash and equipments. It is estimated that about 60 percent of market share in the construction industry is dominated by foreign firms; whereas only 40 percent is scrambled by our local firms.

The main objective of this study was to investigate challenges facing local contractors in accessing funds from financial institutions in Tanzania. Comprehensive review of literature carried out basing on theoretical and empirical review. The study area was Dodoma Municipality. The selected sample was 100 respondents, but only 60 responded. Research design employed was cross section and descriptive. Findings indicate that the financial sources available to local contractors are banks and clients. On the other hand construction assets possessed by local contractors limit their competitiveness of accessing funds due to its low value which is equivalent to 80 percent. Other challenges include management competence, initial payment which is not effected on time, reputation towards the eye of lenders and difficult in fulfilling the criteria of accessing funds.

Key recommendations from the Study include formation of partnership or joint venture among local construction firms, establishment of Contractor’s bank, ensure that financial statement submitted to financial institutions is correctly prepared; financial institutions must prepare credit policies with affordable conditions to borrowers. Therefore the government and other key players in the construction industry should strive to empower our local contractors in order to strengthen their competitiveness in this flexible construction market.
The determinants of effective employees participation in enhancing organizational performance: The case of parastatal pension fund Dar- Es-Salaam head office, Tanzania.

Author: Ruhembe Ernest
FOCB (2014)

The study was conducted in Dar es Salaam at the PPF Head office in Dar es Salaam to investigate the determinants of effective employee’s participation, in enhancing organizational performance in the public sector. Literature review shows that employee participation is used to in public organization but not at its fullest.

However, little change can be seen by the services delivered by the sector. Data collection was carried out using questionnaire, interview and observation guide. Workers were selected purposively and randomly. A total of 140 workers at PPF Head office were interviewed. Analysis of both primary and secondary data was done using Ms Excel and SPSS. Findings indicate that PPF is using direct and indirect employee participation. The workers were still working fairly good though not perfectly. It was indicated that indirect participation was successfully used as pointed out by 67% of the respondents. Different impacts from employee participation were identified such as improvement of public services delivery, job satisfaction, increase of team work and the like. However, different that led to ineffective implementation were identified. Different solutions were suggested by the respondents.

The study recommends the follow - give seminars to workers about the system, proper documentation of feedback from workers, operate regular evaluation and analysis of the results from the system, proper communication to all managers and supervisors, as well as workers and an application of skills of politics in an implementation of the system.
Customers’ perception towards internet banking in Tanzania: Its implication for sustainability

Author: Dickson Madirisha
FOCB (2014)

Due to the expansion of global economic relations-business has increasingly become a necessary component of business strategy today. This is because of its convenience and flexibility in terms of speed, efficiency, accessibility. In that connection, internet banking is one of the newest technology applications introduced to facilitate such electronic business transactions.

The study, therefore, seeks to assess the perception towards internet banking in Tanzania. The methodology of this study was purely qualitative and quantitative utilizing both primary and secondary data as sources of information through interviews, using a questionnaire, literature review, reports and documents. Data was summarized and analyzed quantitatively by utilizing the data processing software - SPSS.

The findings of the study show that majority of the respondents agree that internet banking has transaction related benefits, which include efficient and speedy transfer of funds with lower transaction cost. Thus helping to serve time and cost in accessing customer’s accounts.

The study also found that mobile phone is the easiest way to access internet banking service and that there are many opportunities for financial institutions to boost the adoption of internet banking. Key words: Bank, internet banking, customer, Perception, Sustainability.
Analysis of contribution of private investments in income generation: A case of hotels in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Marko Imori
FOCB (2014)

The study sought to analyse the contribution of private investment in income generation. The specific objectives were to investigate the relationship between private investment and income generations; to explore the nature and benefits involved in hotel investment and to examine the extent to which the private investment has improved the quality of life of employees.

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research approaches under ex facto research design. Purposive sampling technique was employed to get 15 key informants such as hotel owner and managers while simple random sampling was employed to select 95 participants of the study, making a total of 110 participants. Stratified and snowball sampling was used to select 15 hotels participated in this study. The study found that there is strong relationship between private investment and income generation, whereby the correlation between variables is 89%. The major benefits of Hotel investment is that, it has been contributing to the accessibility of various basic needs, helps to start business, improve standard of living and increase asset ownership and improve standard of people, in terms of food security and satisfaction. Despite the benefits associated with private investments in hotels employees salary is still lower ranging between Tshs 200,000/= and Tshs 300,000/=for most of employees.

It is recommended that the government should create good conducive environment for investment in hotels. This will help investors to generate more income in terms of capital and sales and as result bring economic growth through tax paid to government.
Impacts of financial training programs on women micro entrepreneurs: The case of EARD CI/VICOBA program supported women in Arumeru District Tanzania.

Author: Ferdnand Luhenda
FOCB (2014)

The objective of the study was to investigate women operating Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Arumeru District in order to find out the extent to which the EARD-CI Financial training Programme had empowered participating women microentrepreneurs. The research question was: To what extent have VICOBA Programme-supported women microentrepreneurs been empowered with EARD-CI Financial training? The justification for the study was that most studies on women’s empowerment have been on micro credit-based microenterprises and almost none on entrepreneurship-based ones. Furthermore, there is a very scanty coverage of Africa in women’s empowerment research.

The study used a cross-sectional and causal-comparative research design. The sample comprised 120 women microentrepreneurs: 60 programme supported and 60 others constituted a control group. Participation in the EARD-CI Financial training/VICOBA Programme was the independent variable. Women’s empowerment was the outcome of interest with the following indicators as dependent variables: freedom to use own income; contribution to household income; ownership of assets, freedom of movement and awareness of injustice. Measurement of women’s empowerment was on three dimensions: economic, socio-cultural and psychological in two arenas: individual/household and community.
Assessing minimisation of the inconveniences in work environment for people with disabilities in Tanzania labour market: A case study of Dodoma Municipality.

Author: Godlove Mpandiko  
(MBA Corporate Management, 2013)

This study seeks to assess the methods applied at work places to minimize inconveniences to people with disabilities in the Tanzanian labour market. This study, focused on four organizations in Dodoma Urban. It applied both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect secondary and primary data through review of documentary evidence, questionnaire and interviews.

The study has found that the working environment is quite unsafe for people with disabilities and that the main contributing factors to such state of affairs include stigma, poor access to education and training, and poor infrastructure at workplace. Although work environment has been largely looked from the perspective of accessibility to buildings, it is possible that other issues of work environment, including health and safety, organisational culture, social and psychological issues, and human resource/management policy may also limit the employability of people with disabilities.

It thus concluded that work environment in both public and private institutions/organizations is relatively such environments can either discourage people with disabilities from seeking employment, and/or make unfriendly to employees with disabilities, (if no action is taken to redress the situation), employers hesitant to employ them.
Factors influencing employees' turnover out of retention: The case of Tanzania police force (TPF) in Dodoma Municipality

Author: Makubula Kulunalila Katty
(MBA Corporate Management, 2013)

Today, neither employees nor employers seem to take disadvantages of turnover out of retention as supported to pushing and pulling factors in any organization. The purpose of this research was to assess the factors influencing employees’ turnover out of retention. This research was conducted in Dodoma Municipality using TPF as a case study in 2011/2012. Structured questionnaire, interview guide, documentary review as well as observation were used as methods for data collection from a sample size of 95 respondents. Data were analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 while qualitative data were analyzed through descriptive techniques whereby findings were chosen with theories and testing Triangle Model of Motivation in order to make theoretical information more valid. The study found out that there was a high extent of turnover of employees’ in TPF.

Several factors influencing TPF employees' turnover out of retention included poor relation with the boss, poor relation with some employees, bad carrier development opportunities, failure to get the respect deserved, lack of promotion and unknown procedure for promotion, finding alternative jobs, job stress, unequal treatment between workers pertaining to their rights, bad company culture and low salary.

It is recommended that, TPF management should be adequately trained on how to address problems and weaknesses facing their carrier or discipline, in order to curb employees’ turnover.
The effectiveness of sales promotion in enhancing mobile phone turnovers: A case of TIGO mobile phone company-Dodoma branch, Tanzania.

Author: Fortunatus Benedict
(MBA Corporate Management, 2013)

This study intended to determine the effectiveness of sales promotion to increase sales volume. In spite of the numerous sales promotion techniques available to many organizations, it is important to note that many organizations have not yet appreciated how to effectively and efficiently utilize these sales promotion techniques in attempting to enhance their organization performance.

The general objective of this study was to find out if sales promotion techniques to be adopted at a given time affect the company’s sales volume and also to look at how effective sales promotion is on organizational sales. The methods used to collect primary data were interviews, questionnaire and observation while the sampling techniques adopted were simple random sampling, and purposive sampling. Statistical package for social studies (SPSS) was used to analyze data, whereby quantitatively data were presented through tables, charts, percentages and figures while qualitatively data were presented through factual, logicality and explanation of the findings. During the course of findings, more than fifty percent of the respondents accepted the fact that sales promotion affects sales volume of the organization. In conclusion, effective selection, implementation and evaluation of sales promotional tools lead to increase in sales volume and invariably higher profits.

It is recommended that Tigo to be pro-active in processing selection, implementation and evaluation of sales promotion techniques to ensure that products and services satisfy customer needs.

Author: Isaya Lova
FOCB (2012)

This study on the impact of corporate governance on firm’s financial performance has been conducted at the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange to cover the period from 2008 to 2011. Specifically, the study examined board size, board composition, CEO duality and one firm’s performance measure of Return on Equity (ROE).

This study adopted a descriptive research design. The study population was all those companies which were quoted on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange as at December 2011. The primary data were collected through the administration of questionnaires and interviews to the staff in these listed firms. Stratified random sampling technique was used to obtain the sample staff for the purpose of administering questionnaires. Secondary data were collected using audited financial statements from Company annual accounts for the period 2008 to 2011. Data were analyzed using SPSS. The study found a strong relationship existing between corporate governance practices and the firms’ financial performance. All variables, namely, board composition, board size and CEO duality proved significant in their relationship with firm financial performance.

It was also found that the most critical aspect of board composition was the experience, skills and expertise of the board members as opposed to whether they were executive or non-executive directors. Further, it is recommended that an optimum board size should comprise between five and eight members and that the Chief Executive Officer should not double the chairman’s post as well. In additions, future studies should add other variables like the existence of audit committees and the proportion of ownership of shares.
Determinants of effective internal control system on cash receipts in public organisations: The case of National Health Insurance Fund in Dodoma Region, Tanzania

Author: Emmanuel Mtui
(Msc Finance, 2018)

This study aimed to explore on determinants of effective Internal Control on Cash Receipts in public organisations using National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) in Dodoma Region. The study focused on how the management in public organisations apply the internal control system in protecting their cash receipts i.e. cash equivalent, non-cash assets against waste, fraudulent and cash management inefficiency. A case study research design was adopted for an in-depth study on this particular phenomenon of interest is flexible in data collection methods and can take into consideration the strengths of other research designs. The Yamen’s formula was used to determine an optimal sample size of 62 respondents. Data were collected using primary data collection techniques i.e. interviews, questionnaires, observation and secondary data collection method i.e. documentary review. Data were analysed using SPSS and AMOS module.

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, under factor analysis technique used to determine causal effect relationship and multiple regressions among variables. Findings indicate that the determinants of internal controls system contributed to 71% variation as explained on internal control model. Hypothesis testing revealed that there a positive relationship between the determinants of internal control system and cash receipts in public organisation which are influenced mainly by: proper separation of duties, bank reconciliation and proper documentation, preventive and detective control together with electronic payment control system.

The study recommends that management commitment in monitoring internal control system is paramount for improving the effectiveness of the internal control system in order to safeguard cash receipts. The study further recommends a need for more studies on compliance with laws and regulations for optimal performance of public organisations.
Effectiveness of tax collection initiatives in meeting annual budget needs in Tanzania: Experience from 2016/2017 National Budget

Author: Jasson K Domitian
(Msc. In Accounting, 2018)

This study provides a theoretical analysis of the effectiveness of tax collection initiatives in respect to the requirement of annual budget needs in Tanzania–taking an experience from the Tanzania 2016/2017 national budget. The study seeks to establish factors affecting effectiveness of tax collection, with special emphasis on Tax collection methods, tax education to tax payers and taxation of informal sectors and their effects on government annual budget needs. Poor tax revenue collection is a factor affecting national budget implementation in Tanzania and other developing countries.

The objectives of the study were: to examine whether the applied methods of tax collection are appropriate and effective with regard to tax revenue collection plans; to evaluate the provision of tax education to taxpayers as a strategy used by TRA to improve tax collection; to identify efforts taken by TRA in response to the rationale for Informal Sector Taxation; and to determine other factors hindering effective tax revenue collection in Tanzania. The study adopted a cross-sectional research design involving both quantitative and qualitative research methodology.

The target population was infinite, out of which a sample size of 60 respondents were drawn, using purposive and simple random sampling. Questionnaire was used to collect primary data from respondents. Findings were analyzed using SPSS applying both descriptive and inferential analysis. There was a positive relationship between tax collection methods (r=.479), education to taxpayers (r=.671) informal sector taxation (r=.845) and effectiveness of tax collection.

The findings show that tax collection methods, education to taxpayers and informal sectors taxation had significant influence on the tax collection effectiveness. It is recommended that the tax system should provide a clear and simple guidelines on how to fill tax returns but also enhance taxpayer education services to enable the taxpayers understand their rights and obligations as taxpayers, and the cost of complying should be effective.
Attitude of taxpayers towards value added tax in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Wisdom Mamba  
(MSc in Finance, 2018)

This study set out to assess the Attitude of Business Enterprise owners and Customers towards Value Added Tax Implementation, a form of indirect tax commonly known as VAT. Specifically, it assessed understandings of customers concerning the value added tax (VAT), how business enterprise owners register for and collect VAT; and, the attitude of business enterprise owners toward VAT. The study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality and involved a sample of 150 respondents, of which 40 were business owners, 109 customers and 1 officer from Tanzania Revenue Authority.

The research used both qualitative and quantitative approaches and the data were collected through personal interviews and questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze quantitative data using SPSS 21, and frequency tables were generated by the assistance of Microsoft excel. Qualitative data was systematically classified and analyzed using content analysis to obtain reality and meaning from respondents. The results indicate that, 80 (73.4%) of the respondents were aware that, the government of Tanzania is charging VAT on all kind of products, while 29 (26.6%) of the respondents were not aware. 59(54.1%) respondents said that VAT is paid by final consumer not by the business enterprises. Furthermore, 64 (58.7%) of the respondents said that revenue collected are used for state welfare. the study showed that number of unregistered business enterprises exceed the number of registered businesses which means that there is negative attitude among business owners to register for VAT.

The research concludes that the attitudes of owners of business enterprises and customers toward VAT implementation were moderately positive and recommends that, to solve problem of VAT implementations in the country tax education, advisory services to taxpayers and seminars should be provided to the society, in order to develop positive attitude and culture of voluntary tax compliance.
Challenges facing Municipal Councils in collection of revenue from their local sources: A case study of Songea Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Adda J. Katamba
(MSs in Accounting, 2018)

This research was carried out in Ruvuma Region with the aim of assessing challenges facing Municipal Councils in collecting revenue from local sources. The objective of the study was to assess the existing major revenue sources and the collection system, adherence to rules and regulation available, to find out the potentiality of each selected source, to investigate factors which could hinder Local Government Authority from collecting taxes and levies from the selected sources and to identify potential sources of revenue in Songea Municipality. Data were collected from Songea Municipal Council. The coverage of data collection included the finance and trade department. Probability sampling technique was used whereby each element in the population has an equal and independent chance of selection in the sample. Data handling included processing, analyzing and presentation. Primary data and secondary data were collected to achieve the objectives of the study; the primary data collection included the use of interviews, and questionnaire while secondary data included documentary reviews through revising different documents, journals, records and reports.

Data were analysed using statistical package for social science (SPSS version 20) software. Analyzed data were presented by using tables, statistical charts and graph for an ease of elaboration and interpretation. From the findings it can be concluded that challenges facing collection of revenue from local sources incompetent revenue collectors and the system of collecting and forecasting revenue was still ineffective. This was due to people especially taxpayers not being exposed to any deliberate taxpayers education. Revenue collected was declining because taxpayers were reluctant to pay tax. Songea as Municipality should ensure that revenue collectors are efficient and competent in their work. This could be through providing them with relevant training for revenue collection skills, so that they become well informed of the environment, policies, and techniques of revenue promotion, collection and mobilization.
Constraints affecting women owned Micro and Small Businesses Enterprises in Dodoma City, Tanzania

Author: Josephina S. Musimu  
(MSc Finance, 2018)

The small business sector plays an important role in promoting and achieving economic growth and development, as well as the widespread creation of wealth and employment. But women involved in this sector face many challenges, which lead to their businesses underperforming compared to businesses owned by men, hence failing to achieve optimum growth in the country. The study intended to examine the constraints that affect women owned micro and small businesses enterprises (MSEs) specifically in Dodoma City. The target population was 356 women owning MSEs located in Dodoma City. A sample size of 89 respondents was drawn. Primary data were collected using questionnaires and interview guide. Questionnaire was self-administered through drop and pick to sample members of the women owning micro and small businesses in Dodoma City. The data were then analyzed using mixed methods, and presented through tables and graphs accompanied by frequencies and percentages.

The study found that women face shortage of assets to dispose of as collateral to banks, hence facing shortage of funds to run their businesses. Furthermore, trainings in business skills were not provided to these women. In addition, the government as well as NGOs were offering very minimum support to these women. The best practices that could promote women in business were suggested out by respondents. Also, recommendations were given to government to assist them to overcome obstacles they encounter in their business operations, so that they can expand and make expected contribution to themselves and to economic growth of the nation.
Contribution of micro-credit schemes to women household income in Tanzania: The case of Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Nikiza S. Ndabakubije
IDS (2017)

The study set out to assess contribution of microcredit to women household income in the Dodoma Municipality. It covered women groups so as to assess the microcredit contribution to their income at household level. The objectives of the study were to identify and investigate the main types of microcredit which women prefer to use and the reason for the choice, household income generating activities and their relative contribution to household income; and the challenges facing economic activities of women financed by microcredit and suggest solutions. The study employed a cross sectional design focusing on descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the data. Purposive sampling was adopted to get respondents for the study and the data was collected from women groups’ records which were supplemented by 116 structured questionnaires along with interviews, focus group discussion and documentary review from the women groups. The empirical results indicate almost half of all the women prefer banks over other schemes and all the women agreed on the four reasons why each of them had chosen their respective choices that is they all made their choices on the back of Good payment plans, Loan arrangement and conditions, reasonable payment time and accessibility and convenience. Majority of them prefer their loans short term meaning they prefer the liabilities that come with a loan to be as short lived as possible.

These results lead to the conclusion that microcredit schemes have an important role on women household income. The challenges pointed out, once they are addressed, this role is expected to even grow wider. Based on study findings it is concluded that women in the study area have benefited from microcredit by getting loans which have helped them to increase their income as well as other important needs.
Effectiveness of integrated financial management system over budget and funds control by Local Government Authority (LGAS) in Tanzania: The case of Geita District Council.

Author: Mtawa Ezekiel
FOCB (2017)

The pressure on providing improved social services to its clients, pressure from Donors and International Agencies on financial management make it imperative for the Government of Tanzania to carry out four phases reforms program on Public Finance Management Reform Program (PFMRP) from 1998 to 2016/2017. The implementation of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) resulted from PFMRP which aimed to address challenges raised by using manual system on financial management (FM). The adoption of IFMS has shown to be very important tool towards effective FM especially on control for budget and funds in LGAs.

This study was carried out in May 2017 to explore the effectiveness of this system on budget and fund control in Geita District Council. To achieve these objectives, a mixed research design (qualitative and quantitative approach) was employed and data was analyzed by using Microsoft office Excel in order to assess the effectiveness of IFMS in the said District Council. The sample consisted of 45 respondents from Geita District Council, obtained using purposive and stratified sampling methods. Based on the findings of this study the IFMS was found effective on budget and funds controls in Geita District Council in accordance to approved budget. However, the findings revealed that there were challenges such as down ward trend of funds disbursed from Central Government and Donors, over expenditures, emergency payments, top-down instructions, natural calamities, unbudgeted items for burial expenses, poor network connectivity and inadequate funds flows as per budget from central government.

These observations affect the effectiveness of the IFMS in controlling of budget and funds because of unplanned payments of budget that are approved. Also IFMS users and the trend of funds flow play great role on the effectiveness on the performance of the system. The improvement on these areas will enhance the performance of IFMS at Geita District Council. Due to existence of different categories of councils, further, studies on the performance of IFMS are needed to assess the mechanisms of budget and funds control in other councils in Tanzania.
Effectiveness of internal control system in utilization of financial resources: A case of Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania.

Author: Mwafyuma William
FOCB (2015)

All entities whether profit or non-profit oriented, operate within circumstances of resource constraints and limitations. Due to increasingly loss of public money stated in reports of controller and auditor general (CAG) of the United Republic of Tanzania, internal control system is said to be inadequate. This study seeks to assess the effectiveness of internal control system in utilization of financial resources of the local governments. In doing so the following determinants of effectiveness of internal controls were taken into consideration and tested: the existence of all internal control components, periodical reviews of internal controls and the challenges facing internal control system at DMC. The methodologies of this study were both quantitative and qualitative, utilizing both primary and secondary data as sources of information through interviews, questionnaire, and documentary review.

In analysing data, a statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used. For efficient utilization of financial resources, the study recommends the following: DMC should introduce job and tasks rotations or vacations to allow reviews, frequent trainings and short courses to the employees of accounting, finance and auditing departments, motivations, rewards and punishments for irregularities or misconducts, establishment of independent internal control department, and the increase the number of internal auditors to properly operate.

Author: Joyce Nyandinda
FOCB (2014)

This study discusses the assessment of outsourcing revenue collection to the private agents in Dodoma Municipality. The study examined the outsourced tax channels, the procedures and methods for selecting private revenue collectors, the trend of revenue collections before and after outsourcing and the challenges on outsourcing revenue collection to private agents.

The study included a sample of 50 respondents from three sector; Dodoma Municipal Council official, private tax collectors and councillors. Both purposive and simple random sampling was used to obtain the study sample. Multiple methods of data collection were used. Analysis shows that the Dodoma Municipal Council has outsourced different sources of its revenue. The outsourced sources were collection of property tax, market fees, forest levy, agriculture produce, livestock auction and abattoir fees, bus stand fees, parking fees, public toilets and solid waste management.

The study also found that tendering procedure in acquiring private tax collectors is well stipulated in public procurement act. The study concludes that outsourcing revenue collection is an effective method of improving revenue collection to local government. The study recommends that, Councils should conduct a thorough analysis of its revenue sources potential to ensure improved revenue collection performance through outsourcing.

Author: Catherine Ndege  
FOCB (2014)

This study was done to assess the impact of computerized accounting system in Local Government Authorities financial management in Tanzania. The management of Local Government funds was under manual recording and operation system until 1999. Under this period The Government revealed extreme financial mismanagement; hence the Government was prompted to introduce IFMS technology in LGA’s financial management. It was anticipated that, the introduction of IFMS would have eliminated problems of excess expenditure, less accountability, less transparency, unrecorded transactions, late reports submission, and inaccuracy.

The Information Technology (IT) - solution selected was a medium- sized financial management and accounting package known as EPICOR. The study was conducted at Morogoro Municipal Council and Morogoro District Council. Findings show that LGAs spend beyond the budget and reporting was largely unsatisfactory before the introduction of EPICOR. After the introduction and application of IFMS, accuracy and consistency of reports together with transparency and accountability improved. It is recommended that, application of computerized accounting in Local Government Tanzania and IFMS should be implemented for better financial management.
An evaluation of the Tanzania Governments initiatives in enhancing small tax payers' spirit on voluntary tax compliance: A case study of Dodoma and Arusha Municipalities.

Author: Nzowa Petro
FOCB (2014)

Tax compliance has been a problem in both developed and developing countries although at varying degree. Despite adopting various mechanisms to enhance compliance among tax payers, the success has not yet been achieved. The focus now should be on promoting voluntary compliance among taxpayers. The general objective of this study was to evaluate the Tanzania’s government initiatives in enhancing small tax payers’ spirit on voluntary tax compliance. By using inductive research method where cross-sectional survey and descriptive analytical methods were adopted, primary and secondary data were collected and analyzed.

The study found that, for small tax payers to comply voluntarily with tax laws and regulations, Tanzania government should focus on using alternative means of communicating information to small taxpayers where mobile phones are highly recommended. It was found that, reduction in tax rate to minimize tax burden together with increased accountability and transparency among government officials are among of the measures that can be adopted. Striving to emphasize rules of law in relation to fiscal jurisdiction, improved quality of goods and services and reduction in compliance cost to small taxpayers are expected to motivate small taxpayers to voluntarily comply with tax laws and regulation in the country. In order to attain the desirable state, the study recommends the following: there should be a common understanding between government and taxpayers in all tax matters, motivate small tax payers to participate fully in paying tax voluntarily, adopt effective tax collection methods and proper utilization of the collected revenues to achieve economic development of the country.
Factors influencing financial sustainability of urban microfinance institutions (MFIS) in Tanzania: The case of pride Tanzania in Dodoma Urban

Author: Emmanuel Mazengo
(MSc. in Finance, 2013)

The study is about factors affecting financial sustainability of microfinance institutions in Tanzania: The case of Pride Tanzania in Dodoma Urban. It follows a quantitative and qualitative research approach using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) as the main data analysis technique. The study is based on primary and secondary data obtained from questionnaires, reviews of literature, reports, journals, theses and internet. It was found out that microfinance capital structure, credit standards, repayment of loan, long term financial plan and interest rate charged affect the financial sustainability of urban microfinance institutions in Tanzania.

As a result, a high number of respondents agree that there has been financial unsustainability of many microfinance institutions mainly, resulting to delay or termination of donor or government assistance. It is thus concluded that donor or government assistance should not be the only source of financing the activities of microfinance institutions because once their supply is stopped it adversely affects the capital structure which in return affects the long term financial plan which leads to financial unsustainability.

There should be clear understanding on the effects of financial sustainability as a result of a chosen capital structure which has high percentage composition of donor and government assistance.
Determination of the quality services in Local Government Councils: The case of Dodoma Urban

Author: Magoma Anthony
(MSc Finance, 2013)

This study aimed at finding the determinants of quality services delivery in Local Government Councils and was conducted in the Dodoma Municipality. Specifically, the study concentrated on the adequacy and control of revenues received; the efficiency of social services delivered, the competence of staff, the level of corruption and other intervening factors that may back slide the whole process of provision of quality services to the public. The following three main determinants were tested: tax base, competence of staff and the level of corruption. By using both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection, primary data were sourced by means of face to face interviews and questionnaires. Secondary data were sourced from journals, theses, reports, internet and documentations from various libraries. In analyzing data, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used.

The major finding of the study is that, despite great initiatives done by Dodoma Municipal Council in making sure that basic services are delivered to its residents, a lot is yet to be desired. All the variables tested proved significant. For quality service delivery at the grassroot level, the study recommends the Council to pass legislations that will enable them to collect revenue from a wider range of revenue sources, adoption of innovative approaches to revenue collection like regular tax payer sensitization through seminars, fair tax assessment and intensification of stakeholder participation, tax assessment and administration and tax collection should be done free from corruption and those rendering services should be highly trained cadre at all levels.
The impacts of weekly urban livestock markets on the surrounding residents: A case of Msalato Market in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Amos Mwijonge  
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

This study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality in Tanzania with the main objective of analyzing the economic benefits/spillover effects of weekly urban livestock markets on surrounding residents taking Msalato livestock market (mnadani in Swahili) as a case study. In view of the anticipated potential economic benefits to be realized from participating in such markets, and also owing to the prevailing high unemployment rate in the country, the researcher developed an interest to assess the extent to which people who live in Dodoma participate in such markets so as to improve their wellbeing. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources by the use of observation, questionnaires and interview methods. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software version 16.0 was used in and analyzing the data.

The results show that there are benefits associated with such markets in terms of creating self-employment to the participants in livestock selling and related products, social service providers and those dealing with other commodities. 72% of the respondents confirmed to participate in the market while only 28% did not participate at all. Of the 72%, 12% participated frequently, 52% participate moderately and 8% participated only once. Despite the potential benefits, active participation in the weekly market is not so high. It is thus recommended there should be more and effective sensitization of the Dodoma residents on the benefits of participating in the weekly urban livestock markets.
An Assessment of factors that affect internal financial control in Local Government Authorities: The case of Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania.

Author: Msuha Basil
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

This study was conducted at the Dodoma Municipal Council in Dodoma Municipality. The objective was to assess factors that affect effective internal financial control in the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Tanzania, by taking the case of Dodoma Municipal Council. This study was based on the quantitative and qualitative approaches. Data were collected using interview schedule, documentary review and observations. Quantitative data were analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) while qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis.

The study found that several factors affects effective internal financial control in the Local Government Authorities (LGAs). These comprise of intimidation from the reporting unit, inadequate skilled personnel on finances, poor system of reporting, ethical erosion from public workers and an ineffective implementation of good governance. About 55.7% of the respondents argued that the performance of internal financial control in the Local Government Authorities was moderate due to reported financial scandals in the organization. For effective internal financial control system in Local Government Authorities, the government should make sure that the internal financial control should be an independent unit. This would enable the staff from internal financial control to make their own decisions.
The effectiveness of budgeting in achieving organizational objectives

Author: Amina Awadhi Lema
(MSC in Finance, 2013)

This research on the effectiveness of budgets in achieving organizational objectives was conducted at Dodoma Municipal Council with the main objective of evaluating the impact of budget as a tool for financial planning and control, and ultimately achieving organizational goals. The scope includes examining the budgeting procedures, designs and methods of planning, controlling, implementing, and finally comparing the projected results with the actual results. Data was collected from the Heads of department, revenue accountant, municipal treasury and accounts department of the Dodoma Municipal Council. Interview and questionnaire methods were used to collect data. Findings show that majority, (50%) of DMC staff are involved fully in planning and preparing budget toward attaining the organizational goal. There are few who are not serious.

The study also revealed that most staff members have no sufficient knowledge on budgeting to enable them participate fully in budget preparation and execution. The management should therefore encourage staff in the accounting department develop professional skills. The DMC should also increase the number of staff to smoothen operations. Currently, many staff perform more than their capacity, hence performing less effectively in matters affecting financial activities.
Determinants of customer choice of banking services in Tanzania: The case of Dar es Salaam city, Tanzania.

Author: Ngazi George
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

To plan a suitable marketing strategy, to keep existing customers and for attracting new customers, commercial banks need to identify the criteria on which customers determine their bank selection decision. Hence, the purpose of this study was to examine the significance of the bank selection criteria and how customers rank the factors basing on the level of their importance to patronize banks and banking services. It also intended to present an analysis and understanding of bank officials on the choice criteria in respect of their customers’ selection for their banking services and to elicit the option of bank customers on any extra services needed to be offered by banks.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used in this study, responses given by 201 customers in Dar es Salaam City from different occupation (students, employees, and businessmen), was used in the analysis. A non-probability convenience sampling was used, and data were reduced to manageable size. Finding revealed that two most important bank selection criteria were "convenience" and "service provision" for the entire customers while the "bank's image" was the second most important factor to customers. On the other hand, the least important factors are "financial benefits/technology", "reputation" and "promotion strategy".
Assessment of factors that affect participatory approach of the budgetary process in local government authorities: The case of Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania.

Samwel Jackson Mdachi
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

The main objective of this study was to assess factors that affect participatory approach of the budgetary process in Local Government Authorities (LGAs) using Dodoma Municipal Council as a case study. The study focused on the assessment of the current approach of budgeting process used by LGAs; examination of the importance of participatory approach of the budgetary process in LGAs in enhancing public service delivery; identification of factors affecting the participatory approach in budgeting in LGAs; and examination of possible solutions to challenges facing participatory approach in budgeting.

Data were collected using interview schedule, documentary review and observation. Collected data were analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) while qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis. This study found that a large number of employees (58.8%) were aware of the current approach used in budgeting by Dodoma Municipal Council. Bottom up approach was reported as being used in budgeting although it was also pointed out that a mixed approach was also being used. This questions the effectiveness and efficiency of participatory approach in budgeting process. Several factors which affect the effectiveness of the participatory approach in budgeting in LGAs include ineffective implementation of good governance, ethics erosion in public services, public fund embezzlement behaviour and low knowledge by some stakeholders on the importance of participating in budgeting.

It is recommended that the central government should supervise LGAs to ensure effective, efficient and inclusive participation during budgeting.

Author: Mukaruka Happiness  
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

This study aimed at finding causes of tax evasion in informal sector in Tanzania. It was conducted in Dodoma Municipality. Specifically, the study assessed awareness of small businessmen towards their obligation to pay tax, adequacy of the tax assessment procedures of small businesses and the effectiveness of control measures applied by TRA to control tax evasion by small businesses in Dodoma Municipality. By using both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Primary data were obtained by means of interviews and questionnaire. Secondary data were sourced from journals, theses, reports and documentations from various libraries, and internet. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Findings show that there is little knowledge of civil obligation law due to lack of tax education, poor record keeping and low prospect of detection and punishment of tax evaders. The study recommends to the government to provide frequent tax education to small businesses so as to increase voluntary compliance and TRA has to simplify and rationalize business registration and licensing procedures and regulations so as to encourage tax compliance and minimize transaction cost. Tax administration system should also be strengthened by increasing the chances of detection and by imposing heavy punishment to the tax evaders to discourage them from evading tax.
Exploration of the factors that influence customers switching behavior in the Tanzania retail banking sector

Author: Adoulph Sitakutimwa Mhechella
(Msc in Finance, 2013)

With the intense competition and increasing globalization in the financial markets, bank management must develop customer-oriented strategies in order to compete successfully in the competitive retail banking environment. The longer a bank can retain a customer, the greater revenue and cost savings from that customer. However, customers are also more prone to changing their banking behavior when they can purchase nearly identical financial products provided by the retail banks. In order to stay competitive, bank managers need to understand factors that influence and determine consumer's bank switching behavior. With Tanzania’s 1992 financial sector reforms her financial services market was liberalized and deregulated. As a result, customers have a greater choice between domestic and foreign banks. Furthermore, the emergence of the internet allows customers to access financial products without limitation, and increases retail banks’ ability in Tanzania to prevent customers' switching banks. This study identifies and analyses the factors that influence bank customers' switching behavior in the Tanzania retail banking sector. The findings reveal that price, reputation, service quality, effective advertising, involuntary switching, distance, and switching costs have an impact on customers' bank switching behavior.

The results also reveal that the Young Age and High Income Groups are more likely to switch banks. In general, the results of this research allow service markets and practitioners to develop and implement services marketing strategies to decrease customer defection rates, and in turn, increase bank profits. Furthermore, this research provides useful information for future researchers who study switching-behavior in the banking industry.
Evaluation of the eligibility of SMEs to secure fund in Tanzania: The case of Dodoma Municipality

Author: Margreth Emmanuel
FOCB (2012)

This study on the evaluation of the eligibility of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to secure fund in Tanzania was conducted in the Dodoma Municipality. The main purpose was to find out eligibility of Tanzanian SMEs owners with regards to the available financial options. Specific objectives were to determine accessibility to available financing options by different SMEs, assessing the ability of SMEs to meet the conditionality of securing financing, and to ascertain the effectiveness of the impact of government established Industrial Support Organizations specifically earmarked for SMEs in soliciting funds for them. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through questionnaire.

Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and content analysis. The study found that even though there are a number of micro lending institutions that offer more favourable terms, there still seems to be a problem with SMEs’ ability in getting the required loans due to inability to prepare good business plans that would guarantee ability to pay back.

It is recommended that micro-finance institutions (MFIs) together with the government should lay down a feasible mechanism that will improve the performance of SMEs.
Effectiveness of training taxpayers in curbing tax noncompliance: The Tanzania experience

Author: Mapunda Margreth
FOCB (2013)

The objective of this study was to examine the effectiveness of tax training to taxpayers in curbing tax non compliance. To achieve this objective, qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used using a case study method of data collection in the form of interviews, document review and questionnaire. Data were processed and analyzed using SPSS.

The major findings of the study were that the TRA mode of training through radio and television programs and brochures is not very effective as most taxpayers prefer formal training. For promoting tax compliance the study recommends that, since Dodoma Urban is growing at a fast pace with the institutionalizing of various higher learning institutions like the University of Dodoma (UDOM) and SJUT the number of informal sectors is increasing, requiring TRA to provide more tax training to taxpayers so as to increase revenue collection.

In addition, the TRA must provide tax awareness programs for taxpayers more frequently in order to reduce their tax noncompliance attitude.
Effectiveness of outsourcing revenue collection in local government authorities - The case of Dodoma Municipal Council

Author: Upendo Silas Ole
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

This study on "Effectiveness of outsourcing of revenue collection in Local Government Authorities" focused on outsourcing car parking and bus terminal fees by Dodoma Municipal Council. Data were collected from business actors, private revenue collectors and officials of Dodoma Municipal Council using interview and questionnaire methods. Despite a significant increase in fees collected through outsourcing to private revenue collectors, there are some problems associated with this exercise. They include late submission of collections, low amount of submission compared to agreement and feelings that the collectors do not declare the entire amount collected.

Other important findings are that private collectors are harsh during the collection process and they use abusive language to business actors. It was also found that some business actors do not agree to pay fees on grounds that revenue collected is misappropriated and that no money is ploughed back into the society through development project.

The study thus recommends that private collectors should abide to the agreement as per the signed contract and should avoid using bad language to customers. Further, Dodoma Municipal Council should try as much as possible to improve facilities around the Municipality in order to motivate packing willing payers. To address abuse of office by private sectors, authorities should not hesitate to terminate the contract with private revenue collectors whenever they misbehave.
Assessing the institutional framework for supporting the growth of micro and small enterprises in Tanzania: A case of Dodoma Municipality

Author: Norbert Muze
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

This study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality to assess the MSEs institutional support on the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The study focused on the type and nature of the MSE support institutions which include services they provide, conditions for assessing the services and their needs. The study was conducted in order to assess the functions and need for strong MSE support institutions as well as the capacity of these institutions to adequately meet the demands of MSEs. The study used a sample size of 150 respondents. An analytical framework approach to examine the capacity of the MSE support institutions was adopted, but modified from work of Mastern, (1999). SPSS version 16 was used as tool for data analysis. The study found that a wide range of services are needed by MSEs in Dodoma Municipality such as tax incentives, loans, guarantees, grants, market information, a better regulatory environment, financial, marketing services, technical and management training services. Most of the respondents were aware of some of the MSE support services but very few accessed services due to lack of information, bureaucratic procedures, lack of collateral, high interest rates and conditions on forming groups especially for accessing services from microfinance institutions.

Conclusions deduced from the findings indicate that there is a demand for MSE support services which are not adequately met by the existing MSE support institutions. The study recommends that collaboration between public and private support institutions for effective delivery of support services to the MSEs should be strengthened. There is a need to encourage the establishment of information system that will inform the MSE support institutions of potential and existing MSEs. The government should consider fiscal incentives for the MSE support institutions such as tax relief, at least, partially.
ATM Fraud - Prospects and challenges in financial institutions: The case of NMB and CRDB in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Hamza Hussein
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

The use of ATM is not only safe but also is convenient. This safety and convenience, unfortunately, has an evil side as well that do not originate from the use of plastic money but rather by the misuse of the same. This evil side is reflected in the form of "ATM frauds" which is a global problem. The ATM frauds not only cause financial loss, reputation and competitiveness to banks but they also undermine customers' confidence in the use of ATMs, yet this is rarely empirically investigated in Sub Saharan Africa. The general objective of the study was to assess challenges and prospects of ATM frauds to financial institutions in Tanzania. Data from this study was collected through survey from NMB and eROB clients in Dodoma Region, where both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Primary data were sourced by means of interviews and questionnaire survey. Sample size was made up purposively. 98 questionnaires were distributed; 49 to eROB customers and 49 from NMB customers also 4 bank officials from each bank were interviewed using interview guide. Data were analyzed using of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

The study found that ATM users acknowledge the benefits and importance of ATM though 29.1% are constrained much by network problem and waiting in long queues. Findings also show that customer protection measures against ATM fraud is low as users still use weak measures.62.6% of the respondents store PIN in phone, diary and share with their closest persons. The study also noted that banks are doing great job of instituting measures of security level concerning the use of ATM the like cover shield which have been installed so that PIN cannot be recorded by fraudsters' camera and the Installed fraudulent detection inhibitors (FVI) in ATM card slots so the machines won't be installed with card readers. Furthermore, the study found that so far, banks are lagging behind the pace of technology thereby giving room to fraudsters to commit fraud.

The study concludes that as use of ATMs increases, so do the frequency and sophistication of security threats, making the development of ATM fraud prevention measures a top priority for financial institutions.
An assessment of the impact of financial training programs on savings: The case of WORTH program pact Tanzania in Nzega District, Tanzania.

Author: Lugumira Nuru  
(MSc in Finance, 2013)

Financial training program on savings is critical element for an effective increase in savings, especially for poor communities’ rural areas. This research was carried out in Nzega District. The project aimed on assessing the impact of financial training program on savings. Specifically, the project intended to examine the nature and types of financial training program provided; to examine the impact of financial training program on savings; and identify challenges facing financial training program. Both primary and secondary data were collected using interviews and focus group discussion methods, while secondary data were obtained through documentary review method by reading books, documents and progress reports relevant to the study obtained in the YADEC office.

The findings indicate that, financial training program mainly used classrooms in providing trainings conducted by empowerment officers taking one to four days. Most of the participants reported to have experience in saving before joined the program. The study also revealed that, financial training programs have positive impact on savings whereby female respondents reported higher impact on savings compared to male respondents. Furthermore, the study revealed that, financial training programs have many challenges such as limited time of conducting training, shortage of volunteer instructors and shortage of learning materials.

It was generally observed that WORTH programs have changed the saving behavior of caregivers of most vulnerable children in a positive way.

Author: Kinogo Ismail Abdallah  
(Msc. Finance, 2013)

Due to the high and alarming rates of tax noncompliance among Small Business Enterprises (SBEs) in Tanzania, this study aimed to establish factors that influence Tax Compliance among SBEs of Tanzania. The study used cross-sectional data that was analyzed by applying the Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS). The survey population included SBEs operating in Dodoma Region where purposive and simple random sampling methods were used to select samples used in the study. Self administered questionnaire was used to collect data from SBEs.

The study found high tax level; lack of tax knowledge; corruption; and government spending as the main determinants of tax compliance in the SBEs. Hence, putting in place deliberate strategies aimed at improving these factors would improve level of Tax Compliance among SBEs.

The study also recommends TRA to educate informal SBEs on how to formalize their businesses thereby broadening tax base; improve work efficiency by reducing time spent by the SBEs to formalize their business; use religious leaders to influence SBEs’ tax compliance; and put in practice the third corporate plan.
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Assessment of employees` training on improving organizational performance: A case of the judiciary of Tanzania, Dodoma Zonal Office.

Author: Chrispine Rwekaza Katalyeba
(MBA-HRM, 2018)

The study focused on the Assessment of employees` training on improving organizational performance. There is little documentation on the performance of workers after training in the Judiciary of Tanzania Dodoma zonal Office. The study focused on the processes and procedures of selection of employees for training. The study adopted a cross sectional research design to facilitate the process of handling data collection. The study was conducted in the Judiciary of Tanzania Dodoma zonal Office. The population of the study was 200 employees. A sample size of 60 employees was drawn using probability and non-probability sampling. The study used primary and secondary data sources which were collected using a questionnaire administered to 60 employees. Training records, strategic plan and Annual reports were used as secondary data. Data analysis was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) using descriptive statistics. Findings from the study reveal that the extent to which unsystematic approach of employee training affected organizational performance was reported by 43.3% of the respondents, this means performance was negatively affected.

The extent of the effect of training design on employee performance was reported by 50% of the respondents, this means that the training design has brought a high organizational performance and this affected the organizational performance positively. The findings on how training delivery style affected employee performance was reported by 43.3% of the respondents. This means that it achieved the employee performance. There was a good relationship between employee perception of training and organizational performance as revealed by 53.3% the respondents. Based on the finding, the study concludes that if the right employees are sent on training through the organized training procedures of identifying and selecting employees for training, there would be a significant improvement in the organizational performance.

Author: Kawina Alphonce Tawete (MBA-HRM, 2018)

The study intended to analyse financial rewards on improving performance among public employees in Dodoma: The case of Bahi District Council (BDC) and President Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) headquarters. The study involved three specific objectives including determining the relationship between financial rewards and employee performance in the study area, assessing the effectiveness of financial rewards on improving performances among public employees at work place in the study area and analyzing the associated challenges facing public service institutions in improving financial rewards to employees performance. A sample of 110 respondents was selected which includes 50 working staff from BDC and 50 from PORALG, 5 Heads of Department from BDC and other 5 Heads of Division from PORALG.

The study adopted descriptive research design and the approach used was qualitative and quantitative, basing to the nature of the study. Data were collected through questionnaire (open and closed ended), interview (structured and semi-structured) and documentary reviews. Data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively with the support computer software SPSS version 21.0. The study found positive relationship between financial rewards and performances in the public service institutions which were represented by 69% of the respondents. Moreover, majority (73.0%) of the respondents proved that, there were good results in performances by employees who previously received financial rewards.

Furthermore, findings revealed that a large number (70.0%) of them claimed that, financial rewards were not timely provided to the employees. The study concludes that, there was strong positive significant relationship between financial rewards and performances \( r=0.49, p<0.01 \). Hence, it is recommended that, for the financial reward to play the required roles, rewards should be timely provided with well improved systems in the public services institutions.
Effectiveness of reward systems on employee performance: A case of the judiciary of Tanzania – Dodoma Municipality.

Author: Stanslaus Makendi
(MBA-HRM, 2018)

The study employed 100 respondents to assess the effectiveness of reward system on employee performance in the Judiciary system in Tanzania. It explored how rewards are structured, types, how they are accessed and the difficulties that employees face concerning their provision. A mixed research approach and cross-sectional design was adopted to achieve the set objectives. Purposive sampling was used to select Management personnel and supervisors while simple random sampling was used to select the rest of staff for the study. Primary data was gathered though in-depth interview and Questionnaire to collect necessary information such as structure, procedure, impact and problems concerning implementation of reward system in the Judiciary system in Tanzania. Documentary review was also useful and played a vital role in accomplishing the study. Qualitative content analysis and the Descriptive statistics based on frequency, tables and charts were used to provide information on demographic variables and interpretation of data collected. Tabulation was used in presenting and analysis of data in different forms. The study revealed that rewards systems impacts on employees performance. Hence, results can be used as a guideline for the public institutions in Tanzania to have better understanding on the significance of reward system on employee performance. Furthermore, it will help to design and implement strategic reward system for the purpose of bringing competitive advantage to the respective institutions. The result of this study restricts its generalization to the broader population since the study focused on one institution. In the light of the above findings, recommendations have been outlined for the use of appropriate authority and other stakeholders.
Effectiveness of organizational communication strategies in Higher Learning Institutions: A case of St John’s University of Tanzania.

Author Michael George Juma
MBA-HRM, 2018

The study researched the effectiveness of organizational communication strategies in higher learning institutions using a case of St John’s University of Tanzania. The research purposively sought to find out if the university, like other organizations, has effective organizational communication strategies and the strategies’ effectiveness in terms of performance. The study was guided mainly by communication theories such as Framing Theory, System Theory, and Communication Theory. Framing theory helped to emphasize on the conceptualization of ideas and the attitudes formed on a message by individuals whilst in use, system theory emphasizes things that affect one another within an organizational communication environment and communication theory insists on information flow and structures as a basis of decision making in organizations, media used to communicate various messages for fulfillment of a particular purpose. The research deployed an exploratory cross sectional qualitative research design. Interviews, direct observations and questionnaire were used to collect primary. The research engaged 100 respondents. The research specific objectives were to identify the existing organizational communication strategies for the university, to examine the influence of organizational communication strategies to the achievement of organizational goals/objectives and to explore the appropriate organizational communication strategies for the University. The qualitative data analysis package (Atlas.ti 7) was used to analyze the data.

The research findings revealed that the effectiveness of organizational communication strategies is poor. The research concludes that organizational communication strategies are important to the organizational transformation. There is a need to review and evaluate communication strategies currently used in order to offer expected satisfaction to stakeholders hence increasing better work performance and finally attainment of organization goals or objectives. The key recommendation made as a result of the key findings is that, communication training and coaching to both employers or supervisor and employees should be often conducted to increase communication awareness and commitment. Also evaluation of communication policy needs to be done to find possible mechanism of managing the use of informal communication like social media channels.

Author: Martin Jidasaka Madalo
FOCB (2017)

This study was conducted at Chamwino District Council in relation to impact of CAG audit reports on procurement contract management. 60 respondents were conveniently engaged among staff members of Chamwino District Council. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Primary data were collected from respondents by means of questionnaire and interview. Secondary data were obtained through documentary review. Data processing and analysis was done through SPSS computer program version 20 and use of qualitative data analysis techniques. The study found that Chamwino District Council adopted procurement contract management procedures stipulated in the CAG audit reports and the PPA of 2011 which included preparation of tender notice to invite potential bidders to submit priced offers, issuing of bidding documents to interested bidders, bids receipt and opening soon after the expiry of deadline date and time, evaluation of bids and award recommendation, approval of recommendations and contract award. The process involved procurement of goods and services at Chamwino District Council included identification of contract management team, roles and responsibility, setting of the risk management plans, specification preparation, contractor selection, key performance indicators set up, relationship management, and preparation and presentation of financial statements. The process is comprehensive - stretching from procurement planning, budget allocation, bids invitation, bids evaluation, contract award and management, performance evaluation, auditing and reporting. Challenges encountered by procurement experts at Chamwino District Council in complying with the procurement procedures as contended in the audit reports were unnecessary bureaucracies; interference of political leaders and other internal organs in the implementation of procurement procedures and decisions making especially in searching for suppliers, obtaining quotations and award recommendations; late submission of specifications from the user departments in order to initiate the procurement procedure; and unethical practices such as corruption as some staff in-charge with procurement have been seeking bribes from suppliers and service providers, and dishonest staff who favor bidders ending up purchasing sub-standard goods or services. The study concluded that there were several weaknesses in contracts management and its practices in public procurement at Chamwino District Council which included improper signing of contracts, lack of important contract information, inadequate quality assurance plans, liquidated damages were not applied for delayed works and completed works were not tested to ascertain whether they have attained the specifications required. The study recommends that in order to ensure high quality of service provision, timely completion of activities and costs minimization, adequate empowering of the evaluation team in terms of resources, time and incentives is of paramount importance in procurement contract management through capacity building of the personnel via training. To reduce risks such as cheating/frauds in procurement contracts and hence reduce expenses on contracts, feedback and communication between Chamwino District Council and the contractor should be given the first priority through the use of modern technology such as use of computers in the preparation of documents and in communication. The Local Government Authorities should have risk management plans.
Factors influencing late water bill payments among Dodoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority customers in Dodoma Urban area.

Author: Khalifa I. Ibrahim
FOCB (2017)

This research study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality. The main objectives were to assess factors influencing late water bill payments among customers in Dodoma urban area. The study, specifically focused to determine number of late payment bills by customers in Dodoma urban area, to analyze factors that lead customers to late payment of water bills, to investigate revenue collection system by DUWASA and how it caused late payments and lastly, to examine challenges facing DUWASA and its customers in water bills payment. Both primary and secondary data were used to acquire information from house owners, whom were connected to the water network and documents available in DUWASA offices for the purpose of solving the problem of late bill payment. A sample of 288 respondents was used for data collection. The quantitative data were analyzed with the aid of IBM Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS STATISTICS V 20) software. The strongest factors which affected the rate and tendency of customers to pay their water bills late, are strongly correlated towards the problems with the water bill processing, delivery system, cost of water, high tariffs, economic situation, lack of sufficient information and payments method. DUWASA has only three places for bills payment - the Head office, old office of the Regional commissioner and Municipal offices in town center. This made it difficult for customers who live far away from the town center to pay their water bill on time.

The study recommends DUWASA to strengthen its water billing system to include other existing modalities such as the usage of electronic payment like M-Pesa, Credit cards, online payments and the use of pre-paid water meters, which would increase the level of water bill payment considerably. DUWASA should increase its investment in information technology, and especially in their billing system, such as online billing and enquiry system, and ensure the matching demand by their customers’ needs. It should organize forums to inform customers the needs to pay for water service and why it was necessary.
An assessment of casual workers’ rights in private organizations: A case of Dodoma Quality Form Limited mattress industry in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Benisya T. Mbilinyi
FOCB (2017)

This research aimed to assess casual workers’ rights in private organizations, by taking the Dodoma Quality Form Mattress industry as a case study. The study was based on the following specific objectives - to assess if there was any consideration for casual workers rights in private organizations concerning working conditions, to find out problems facing casual workers in private organization, to examine the relationship between the employers and casual workers and amongst casual workers themselves in private organizations.

This study adopted descriptive research design by employing both qualitative and quantitative paradigms, with sample size of 78 respondents. Primary data were collected through questionnaire, interviews and observation. Secondary data were collected through documentary analysis. Findings show that, low remuneration, violence against casual workers rights, casualness, lack of freedom of Trade unions, poor employer/casual worker relations and working conditions. The study concludes that, the casual workers rights are indispensable for improved working conditions.

The recommends that, labour laws and workers’ rights be respected, empower labour courts, pay just remunerations, revival and affiliation of workers’ associations, complying with the ILO standards, a consideration of casual workers in labour laws, and check government policies.
Factors contributing to employee turnover in Local Government Authorities: The case of Dodoma Municipal Council

Author: Chipole Mpelembe
FOCB (2017)

This study aimed investigated factors contributing to employees’ turnover in local government authorities in Tanzania, and was conducted at the Dodoma Municipal Council. The objectives of the study were to determine the influence of organizational change on employee turnover, to find out the influence of staff training on employees turnover, to examine the influence of economic factors on employees’ turnover and lastly to determine the influence of staff motivation on employees turnover at Dodoma Municipal Council. Theoretical framework of this study was derived from the theory of motivation. The most widely known motivation theories are Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs, Herzberg’s Two-factor Theory and Vroom’s Expectancy Theory. The study used a descriptive survey design. The target population was the 100 Dodoma municipal employees. Data were collected through a questionnaire. Data analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics was computed and data was presented using tables. The major findings of the study were that Dodoma Municipal Council had enough employees to deliver services in the entire municipality. Generally organizational change influenced employee turnover in local government authorities.

The employees were satisfied with workload, set targets, supervisors and Dodoma municipality had strong communication system capable of creating awareness on information and knowledge required by employees to control high employee turnover. The staff are well qualified, motivated, stable and responsive. Employee training influenced employee turnover in Dodoma municipality. Employees were motivated through attending training short and long courses. Opportunities for training and development were among the most important reasons why employees stayed especially young and enthusiastic ones. The study also found that economic factors influenced employee turnover in local governments. This was because social economic constraints caused brain drain. Extra income from other sources contributed to socio-economic development. Lastly the study found that employee motivation influenced employee turnover at the Dodoma municipal Council. Good working conditions and creation of better working relationships made the employees to be motivated and increase staff retention.

The study recommended that the management of Dodoma municipal should ensure that there are adequate staffs in relation to the workload, employees should be further developed so as to be well educated, motivated, stable and responsive. The staff should be offered chances to attend trainings, short and long courses as these are among the reasons why employees remain in organizations, provide good working conditions for employees to be motivated and increase retention and ensure that promotion is fairly done at the required time and everybody be given equal opportunity for promotion.

Author: Joseph M. Wassira
FOCB (2016)

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the level of labor rights awareness among employees and how it impacts job performance a case of Tanzania Telecommunication company limited employees in Dodoma Municipality (TTCL). Specifically the study intended to evaluate the level of labor rights awareness among employees, to determine the impact of labor rights awareness on job performance and to examine the adopted management strategies on the development of employees’ job performance. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. A research design is a general plan which helps a researcher on how to go about answering research questions. In this study a non-experimental cross-sectional research design was employed, because it was a study of a single unit for the purpose of understanding a larger class of similar units, Gerring, (2004).

Sampling is a procedure or plan of how one will obtain or select a sample from a given population before any data collection. This study employed a sample of 70 respondents representing population from different departments. However, since the TTCL employees in Dodoma office involved in data collection were 70, there was no need of having sampling procedures due to the number of sample size being manageable. The sampling techniques used were random and purposive sampling and the data collected were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The sample comprised of 9 Engineers, 10 Finance, 7 Drivers, 9 Procurement, 13 customers care, 5 Human Resources, 4 Executives, 8 from Security and 5 marketing departments. Respondents were requested to fill in a questionnaire and were interviewed. Data collected were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods whereas cross tabulation and Chi-square were employed to find out the relationships between variables. Results show that most employees are aware of their labor rights but require detailed knowledge on them. With regard to job performance, generally TTCL employees have a good job performance in all the matrices used.

The study found that there is a high positive correlation between labor rights awareness and the job performance which is statistically significant (r=0.532, p<0.01). Nevertheless, the study showed that, labor rights awareness facilitates or improves working conditions which leads to job performance.

The researcher recommends that seminars and trainings should be held to employees on labor rights so as to boost their awareness. The Organization has to work seriously on the three factors; poor working condition, lack of motivational policies and limited fair opportunities for training and career development. Also lack of objective and fair promotional opportunities and lack of sense of recognition to employees for good work have high degree of influence on performance hence there is a need to construct the strategies in order to minimize or eradicate the pitfalls.
Assessment of barriers of retaining health workers in rural areas of Tanzania: A case of health employees in Chamwino District, Tanzania.

Author: Wallace Ng’wandu
FOCB (2016)

The study was conducted in Chamwino District the Former Dodoma Rural District. The study explored barrier of retaining Health Workers in rural areas of Chamwino District. Specific objectives were to assess the methods of recruitment Health Workers within Chamwino District, to examine the incentives package offered to Health Workers of rural areas of Chamwino District, to asses Health workers working condition and to find out the Challenges in retaining Health Workers in Chamwino District. To achieve these objective the researcher used a cross sectional Survey. Data were collected through interview.

Health Management Team of Chamwino District Council and some of Health Workers were interviewed and questionnaire were distributed to Health workers. The findings reveal that 89% of the Health workers were directly recruited by MoHSW, while 78% of Clinician, 81% of the Nurses and 90% of Laboratory Technician and other supportive staff stated that they are not satisfied with working condition in their work. At the same time 38% of the Health workers claimed that no allowance is being given to them.

However the researcher recommends to Chamwino District Council should find other source of money in order to strengthen the health Human resource. MoHSW should also change method of recruitment in order for Health workers have a choice of work station in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness of Health workers in Tanzania.
Contribution of Local Government Authorities in creating good business environment to small business enterprises in Tanzania: The case of Dodoma Municipality

Author: George Malima
FOCB (2015)

Performance of most small businesses in Tanzania is not outstanding in terms of productivity, business environment, revenue earnings, machinery use, capital-labour ratio and growth of added value. Consequently, small business entrepreneurs in Tanzania have failed to upgrade their businesses to the next level of productivity, assets and employment. Due to severity of the problem, this study on the contribution of local government authorities in creating good business environment to small business entrepreneurs was conducted in Dodoma municipality with the aim of suggesting solutions to this problem. The study focused on efforts being made by local authorities in addressing the challenges and solution of the problem. Primary data were collected using interviews, questionnaire and focus group discussions. Secondary data were collected from books, journals and dissertations. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS software version 20.0 where outputs from descriptive statistics and frequencies were used. Qualitative data were analyzed through description and explanations. Findings revealed that small business entrepreneurs were subjected to low capital to invest in self-initiated economic activities, poor support from local government authorities and insufficient knowledge on entrepreneurship as one of the basic skill towards self-sustainability of their businesses. It was reported that there are challenges facing LGA when creating good business environment to small business which were economic, political and administrative. The study recommends local government authorities should put more efforts in initiating, supporting and sustaining small business generating projects as the best strategy to increase small business sustainability and residue financial problem of small business entrepreneurs.
Assessment of factors affecting the performance of employees’ at workplace in the Local Government Authorities: The case of workers at the Dodoma Municipal Council

Author: Itanisa Tamara
FOCB (2015)

The main aim of this study was to assess factors affecting performance of employees at workplace in Local Government Authorities the case of workers at the Dodoma Municipal Council. The study aimed at achieving four objectives. First, to identify operational policies and guidelines that affect performance of employees at workplace, to identify work ethics among employees’ that influence performance of employees, to identify desired office equipment that affect the performance of employees, and lastly to indentify incentive packages that were provided by the Municipal Council to its employees’ and how they affect performance of employees at work place. A descriptive cross sectional research design was used whereby both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used which enabled the researcher to get 100 subjects for the study.

The data were collected using questionnaire, interviews and documentary reviews. The findings indicate that two thirds of the respondents were aware of the existence of operational policies and guidelines, work ethics and incentive packages within the organization and how they influence employees’ performance. Over 75% of the respondents reported that policies, work ethics and incentive packages have an important role in influencing employees’ performance. Furthermore, the study discovered that DMC did not have enough office equipment and features to help facilitate employees’ performance at work place hence various strategies of providing office equipment are to improve performance and job satisfaction at DMC.

The study concludes that DMC should understand the role played by these elements through creating more awareness on policies and guidelines, work ethics, provision of office equipment and incentives to employees’ so as to ensure effective performance by employees’ at workplace for the wellbeing of the organization.
Effectiveness of internal audit in promoting good governance in Local Government Authorities: A case of Kondoa District Council, Tanzania.

Author: Karavuze Yona
FOCB (2015)

This study aimed at investigating effectiveness of internal audit in promoting good governance in the local government and was carried out at Kondoa District Council. The objective of this study was to establish the effectiveness of internal audit in promoting good governance in the local government sector. A descriptive cross-sectional design method was employed in this study. The main instruments for data collection were questionnaire with close and open ended questions. The research was quantitative and qualitative in nature. This shows that it employed descriptive statistics and conceptual content analysis.

Findings show that internal control had the greatest impact on corporate governance at the Kondo District Council followed by risk management while compliance and consulting had the least effect. The study recommends as follows - Kondo District Council should put into practice internal control in its operation to ensure effective operation. It should also allow internal auditing as a measure for efficient and effective internal control.

The study further recommends that the Council should outsource internal auditing services in order to improve its performance. Lastly, the study recommended that the Council Auditing Department should comply with the internal auditing policies so as to create transparency.
Assessment of the effectiveness of TaESA in improving services to clients in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Mwakimata Thomas
FOCB (2014)

The overall objective of this study was to assess the Effectiveness of Taesa in Providing Employment Services to Her Clients - the of TaESA, Dodoma Branch Office. The research was both a quantitative and qualitative one. Primary and secondary data were used. The data collected were analyzed using excel tool and summarized into statistical tables for easy interpretation.

In the case of qualitative data, analysis and presentation entailed determining frequencies and percentages. Findings show that TaESA is weak in providing services to its clients. This is due to a number of constraints which hinder active performance of the agency in the competitiveness of the Tanzanian labour market economy. Such factors low rate of hiring compared to demand by clients, bottlenecks in recruitment services in the labour market, corruption and bribery, general awareness of the function of the agency by stakeholders mainly job seekers and employers and public at large is also not known, skill matching problem, workshops, seminars and training among TaESA staff is weak, low budget and law enforcement challenges.

Apart from the constraints that TaESA is facing still, this Agency will remain to be valuable to job seekers and employers if and only if the above errors are going to be solved permanently.
Evaluation of the impact of customer care on retention: The case of Dodoma hotel in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania.

Author: Eugen Malley
FOCB (2014)

The issue of client retention in any business much depends on the care given to clients. As such, it is very important that, business owners ensure that there is excellent customer care to their clients at all times. Hence, the main objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of customer care on customer retention. To achieve this objective, a sample of 82 Dodoma hotel customers and 8 Dodoma Hotel staff was used. Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used using a cross sectional method of data collection in the form of questionnaires, interviews and documentary review.

Data were processed and analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program. Study findings show that Dodoma Hotel has good customer care and customer retention strategies which include: security, hotel guides, and front desk services, ensuring that customer care is continuously treated and maintained by knowledgeable staff in place. This implies that the management of Dodoma Hotel is continuously working hard to ensure customer care retention on satisfaction.

From the findings, the level of customer care is good, hence more customer retention. This implies that there is positive relation between customer care and customer retention. Hence Dodoma Hotel needs to maintain customer care so as to increase customer retention.
Assessing the level of labour rights awareness among employees and how it impacts on their job performance: A case of St. John's University of Tanzania and Institute of Rural Development Planning.

Author: Ndiango Sinyati
FOCB (2014)

The study aimed at assessing the level of labor rights awareness among employees and how it impacts on their job performance at St. John’s University of Tanzania and Institute of Rural Development Planning as case study. The study involved 82 respondents, some of whom fill filled questionnaire while others were interviewed. The sampling techniques used were random and purposive sampling and the data collected was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Findings revealed that most employees were aware of the labor rights at their workplaces but lacked detailed knowledge on them. On the other hand, it was revealed by the study that, the awareness of labor rights help employees to push for better working conditions, be motivated as well as having job satisfaction which leads to high job performance. The study recommends that seminars and trainings should be held to provide education to employees on their rights so as to increase their awareness. Trade unions should play their roles in enhancing employees’ welfare.
The role of management information system in promoting efficiency in university operations: The case of St. John's University of Tanzania

Author: Conrady Modest
FOCB (2014)

This study, which was conducted at St John’s University of Tanzania Mazengo campus aimed at assessing the role of MIS in promoting efficiency in University operations. The methods that were used to collect data comprised of personal interviews, questionnaire and direct observation. The data were analysed using the SPSS method. The results show that MIS has major impact in promoting efficiency of university operations since MIS tools like computers, network and human powers have big influence in daily operations and management activities of the University through managing students’ affairs like examinations, registration issues and administration matters since it provide easy way of handling and sharing information.

It is concluded that there is not enough knowledge among staff concerning MIS facilities such as computers, Information System and internet though they were the most commonly used for daily operations and management. Such facilities in university are sometimes used for managing student’s affairs like processing examination results, tracking students' academic progress, grading of students according to their performance, controlling financial student financial matters, communication between lecturers and heads of department, communication to students via email. It is recommended that the University authorities should train administrators concerning MIS and provides more MIS facilities like computers, computer software, internet facilities and reliable databases to effectively use MIS at all levels of the University operations and management.
The implication of higher learning education on teachers' turnover: The case of Dodoma Municipal Council, Tanzania.

Author: Baraka Nkwanwa
FOCB (2014)

The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between higher learning education and teacher turnover so as to establish retention and motivation policies and strategies for teachers. The study was conducted at the Dodoma Municipal Council - Tanzania. A cross-sectional survey method was adopted in order to collect data from various respondents especially the terminated and present teachers at their work stations. Data collection was carried out by using a well structured and pre-tested questionnaire. Both primary and secondary data were collected. Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered and analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This study found that accomplishment of higher education such as bachelor degree, post graduate diploma and masters degree contributes much to the teachers’ turnover at the Dodoma Municipal Council. The main reasons for higher turnover in relation to higher education included poor working environments such as lack of recognition, low salaries and poor incentives. The impacts of higher education in education sector includes loss of morale to the remaining teachers, heavy working load to the remaining teachers specifically in teaching and learning process, poor performance in education sector, and increased cost of training new teachers and employing them. The most affected are students, parents, government and different education stockholders. From these findings, it is concluded that higher education levels has negatively affected education department in Dodoma municipality.

This study recommends that the government, through her Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, should clearly stipulate staff development policy that will ensure their recognition and timely promotion.
Challenges facing human resources succession planning in Tanzanian public organizations: A case of Mwanza City Council.

Author: John Changae
FOCB (2014)

The main of this study was to assess challenges facing human resources succession planning in Tanzanian public organizations, - the case of Mwanza City Council. The study set out to achieve our objectives - it assessed the extent of human resources succession planning activities in the Mwanza City Council, it examined challenges facing human resources succession planning in the Mwanza City Council. Moreover, the study assessed the positive factors influencing human resources succession planning in the Mwanza City Council. Finally, it looked at different ways used to enhance the application of human resource succession planning in Mwanza City Council. The study used questionnaire, focus group discussions, key informants and secondary data such as publications as sources of data. It used both qualitative and quantitative methods of research. Findings indicate that majority of the respondents do not have knowledge of the concept of human resource succession planning and how it works in their organization. Finding further show that human resource succession planning played an important role for the organization development.

Thus, the organization should understand the important role played by human resource succession planning for their survival. Moreover, various strategies of enhancing human resources succession planning were identified during this study and included attracting and recruiting potential employees, Effective leadership and management development and improving the budget was among the strategies identified in enhancing effective human resources succession planning at the Mwanza City Council. The study recommends commitment by management, creating awareness of the importance of the human resource succession planning as well as organisation vision.
Performance appraisal through financial statements analysis: The case of St John’s University of Tanzania.

Author: Bwire Ronald
FOCB (2014)

This study aimed at showing how performance appraisal was carried out through financial statements analysis in academic institutions, and was conducted at the St John’s University of Tanzania in Dodoma. The study identified factors behind the trend of the financial performance from using liquidity, profitability, leverage, activity ratios, and others like ratio of tuition fees to number of student and ratio of operating costs to number of students. The data collected was secondary in nature obtained mainly from the audited financial statements of SJUT for eight years from 2005/2006 to 2012/2013. Findings show that the surplus margin was decreasing with time owing to the fact that while operating costs were increasing the fee charged remained the same since the establishment of the University in 2006/2007. As from 2011/2012, annual operating costs were exceeding the revenue collected. Even after starting Certificate and diploma courses, the increase in the total number of students was not big enough to cover up the unit cost per student. As a result, the University has ended up accumulating more debts with no certainty on how and when to pay them off. Although it is using less leverage, its poor liquidity position makes it less credit worthy, forcing it to incur a lot of costs when servicing its overdrafts and loans. On asset turnover ratios, the University is generating fewer revenues per asset over the years. Therefore, the University’s position is at stake unless drastic measures are taken to rescue the situation. For survival and long term sustainability of the University, the fees must be adjusted upwards but without jeopardizing the Universities competitive ability in increasing the size of students’ enrolment. Hand in hand to this, the University should also strive on embarking an aggressive cost reduction measure, and customer care and quality delivery services without compromising quality.
Assessment of monitoring and evaluation in public hospitals: The case of Iringa Regional / Referral hospital, Tanzania.

Author: Williard Yohana
FOCB (2014)

This study was carried out to assess monitoring and evaluation in public hospitals: A case of Iringa Regional Referral Hospital. This study set out to identify health service delivery areas or aspects which are being monitored and evaluated at the Iringa Region Hospital, to examine the role of monitoring and evaluation information in decision making, to examine performance of health service provider in monitoring and evaluation of health services, and to identify areas for improvement of Monitoring and Evaluation at Iringa Regional Hospital. The study employed a cross sectional survey design. This method allows the researcher to study different groups of respondents at one point in time. The sample size of the study was 71 respondents. Data were collected using interviews, questionnaire and documentary review. Quantitative data were analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0. Other data were analysed through content analysis. Results of the study show that majority of the respondents (86%) agreed that monitoring and evaluation plays great role in improving health service delivery. This study concludes that M&E contributes to improvement of health services in hospitals through making decision in relation to results of M&E. The output of the M&E should be taken as appropriate decision making to ensure accountability and responsibility by individuals of health service providers. Furthermore, it very important that autonomy should be given high priority to hospital services. This will help hospitals to collect user fee. Regulations and incentives should be taken into considerations as it will assist in avoiding self-satisfying behavior. Hence autonomous will help the hospitals to find mechanism to achieve the same output with minimum resources.
Assessment of factors affecting value for money compliance in public procurement: The case of the parliament office - Dodoma

Author: Hakimu Mussa
(MBA Corporate Management, 2014)

This study assessed factors that affect value for money compliance with public procurement in the Parliament office in Dodoma. It aimed at finding out the reasons of value for money practices in central and local government offices by assessing how public procurement system is understood and adhered to in Tanzania, how public procurement principles are perceived in Tanzania and exploring reasons for problems regarding supply of goods, services and works in government offices in Tanzania. The study used quantitative and qualitative approaches where case study strategy was employed. It used simple random sampling. The study sample consisted of 50 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaire and interview.

Findings show that public procurement principles are not understood but are perceived as being helpful in Tanzania. The findings also show insufficient fund, poor administration, late completions of projects, lack of combination of competition with innovation, also procurement system being very bureaucratic, and corrupt. All these affect value for money compliance in public procurement in Tanzania.

The study recommends that, a procurement entity must adhere to public procurement principles so as to minimize the problem of value for money compliance in Tanzania.
Impact of whistle blowing in organizational performance in private universities: The case of St John’s University of Tanzania.

Author: Mnyongwa Helfas
Corporate Management (2013)

This study aimed at assessing the impact and effectiveness of whistle blowing at work places and investigating the consequences of improper whistle blowing on organisational performance with specific reference to private universities. St John's university of Tanzania in Dodoma was taken as the case study. Both random and purposive sampling techniques were used and the two data collecting methods - interviewing and questionnaire were applied.

Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social sciences (SPSS). Findings show that 71.3% of the employees agreed that whistle blowing system can contribute to better organizational performance while 75% said that ineffective whistle blowing can hinder organizational performance. The study reveals that whistle blowing can have both positive as well as negative impact on organizational performance.

In order for organizations to improve whistle blowing system that will enhance organizational performance, it is recommended that the organizations should sensitize their employees to be familiar with merit, mechanism and policy regarding whistle blowing.
The paradox of women leadership in the Anglican Church of Tanzania: A case study of the Diocese of Dar Es Salaam.

Author: Elisha Lawrence Tendwa
(MA Theology, 2018)

The aim of this study was to identify factors associated with the paradox of women leadership in the Anglican Church of Tanzania (ACT) – A case study of the Diocese of Dar es Salaam. The study collected data from 40 female and 10 male who were mostly leaders in different capacities in the ACT. The data are presented in figures and narratives based on the findings collected through questionnaires and interview schedules. The interviews from individuals were recorded using a digital voice recorder.

Findings show that the paradox of women leadership in the ACT is partly associated with the history and culture of the church in both missionary and indigenous contexts. However, most women leaders were successful in their positions in both professional and Christian ministries in spite of the challenges facing them. The study concludes that the potentiality of women in the church leadership is undermined by cultures that favour men over women, with some sexist scholars rewriting some stories and inventing alternative traditions.

It also establishes that the paradox of women leadership in the ACT is a complex phenomenon, which is both historical and cultural, and that the trend is not irreversible. The study also concludes that the ACT does not yet have any tangible policy for developing the leadership of women, which would mitigate the women leadership paradox. In practical terms, the study recommends that: The church should consider the position of a woman in all aspects of the life of the church from the laws and policies of the church in order to achieve greater inclusion of women in church leadership.

For future research, the study recommends that a comparative study be conducted to examine the position of women leaders in the ACT and other churches, such as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT).
Assessment of the Anglican Church’s role in poverty alleviation in the Diocese of Central Tanganyika: The case of Chamwino District, Dodoma Region, Tanzania.

Author: Alpha K Lugoley
MA Theology (2017)

Poverty is still one of the major contemporary problems affecting human beings, and there is still urgent need to alleviate it. Likewise, poverty still persists in Chamwino District in Dodoma and other parts of Tanzania and Africa at large. There are a number of reasons causing this persistence of poverty and the effects of the problem on people are immense. When are people faced with poverty, some of them lose hope and think that God is not with them. This study therefore was conducted to assess the Anglican Church’s role in alleviating poverty in Chamwino District, Dodoma Region. The major purpose was to understand the extent of the problem and suggest possible ways that could be used to help build the capacity of local churches to facilitate the alleviation of poverty in their own local contexts. On the methodological approach of the study, qualitative data were collected from 300 respondents. This was made through interviews, discussions and observation.

The respondents were aware of the problem of poverty as most of them experience and live in poverty situations. The respondents identified possible root causes of poverty to be climatic change, ignorance, lack of capital, poor infrastructure, inherited poverty and powerlessness. They also suggested possible strategies which they considered to be effective in addressing the problem of persistent poverty. These include education, improving infrastructure, the church and government work together in order to find ways to solve the problem of poverty. However, the approaches suggested by the respondents, may not be wide-ranging enough to solve the problem of poverty. Poverty is immense and complex without a single simple solution. People living in areas of poverty, such as Chamwino, do not, however, need to feel helpless in the face of the problem.

The study concludes that many practical strategies (as mentioned above) can be implemented by ordinary lay people in the parishes, and the Anglican Church in DCT can use its expertise and influence to empower and support local Christians in their efforts to alleviate poverty.

The study recommends that deliberate efforts be taken by the church in partnership with the government and other interested parties to fight poverty.

Author: Philip Stephen Munguti
MA Theology (2017)

The study examines the causes of conflict in the Anglican Church of Tanzania (ACT) with specific reference to the Dioceses of Dar Es Salaam and Victoria Nyanza. A brief history of the ACT and each diocese is disclosed. The study identifies several causes of conflict. It seeks to find out whether bishops, priests, evangelists or church elders can be the source of problems in their dioceses and, on the other hand, if the lay members of the church contribute to the conflicts that occur at the parish and diocesan levels. The aim of this study is to alert leaders and church members to recognize these causes, and to be aware of the indicators of conflict, for the purpose of prevention.

The study seeks to find out whether conflicts occur because the leaders forget their responsibilities, or because lay members of the church are responsible. The thesis also discusses the differences and impact of democracy and theocracy in the church and how, in one way or another, they can be the source or solution to the conflicts.

The biblical examples of solving problems are considered. Christians have their own principles of resolving problems, as instructed by their Master Jesus Christ. In order to see how a problem can be solved, the researcher took some of the resolved conflicts in the Bible as a model to be imitated in dealing with the disputes in the Church. The researcher considered how these were handled in a Godly and wise manner.

Lastly, it is suggested how conflicts could be handled better according to the biblical principles. It is argued that the incident of Jerusalem Council is a good lesson to those who are facing or are already in conflict. People learn through mistakes. The key words are Conflict, Violence, Church, Peace, Reconciliation, Christian, Christian Leadership, Church Administration, Democracy and Theocracy.
A critical assessment of women’s contributions in local churches: A case study of the Anglican Diocese of Central Tanganyika

Author: Gershon Nghombola Maloda
MA Theology (2017)

Various church people do not value the contributions of women in the life of the church; it is therefore critically important to study women contribution today despite this paradigm of non-recognition. Moreover, it is important to seek ways to appreciate their vital role in the sustainability of the church.

The Biblical narratives in Old and New Testament describe the different roles played by women such as Miriam, Deborah, Dorcas, Susanna, Mary Magdalene, and Mary, the Mother of Jesus. It was the model of the aforementioned women who participated in the work of our Lord and Savior. The assessment done in this study was to understand the contribution of women in the growth and maintenance of the Church holistically in the Diocese of Central Tanganyika. Three factors paramount in describing the role of women are based on economic, social and spiritual contributions. The findings shows, first, women are the majority in the Church and they therefore have a proportionally greater contribution than men. Second, women participate in mission and evangelism in DCT. Thirdly, women lead Bible study in the Church, teach and hold top positions in many institutions including Msalato Theological College and DCT, and at Ibihwa Christian Education and Vocational Training Centre. However, despite these contributions, in other parts of DCT, women still face stigmatization as they perform their role in the Church resulting in their voices and contributions not to be heard nor appreciated by Church leaders.

This research recommends that women should be recognized and their voices heard without discriminations. Through primary source questionnaires, interviews and site visits, contextual data supports the critical participation of women in the Church. The primary data along with theological commentary and Biblical scripture all confirm that women play a critical role in the growth of our Church in the Dioceses of Central Tanganyika.
Challenges facing youth in engagement, marriage and Christian life: A case study in the diocese of Mpwapwa

Author: James Paul Bendera
MA Theology (2017)

The focus of this study is about the challenges facing youth in Engagement, Marriage and Christian life practices, a case study of the Diocese of Mpwapwa. The study was conducted in two deaneries (Chinyika and Mpwapwa). The target population using stratified sampling size procedure in this study were one hundred (100) respondents, within this number, 32 youth, (16 men and 16 women), 30 church members (15 men and 15 women) 12 church elders (6 men and 6 women) 10 catechists, 6 pastors, 6 teachers from primary and secondary schools (3 men and 3 women) and 4 theologians participated.

The above data collection methods employed were both primary and secondary sources, and have been presented in semi structured interviews, focused group discussions, questionnaires and documentary reviews to get applicable views possible to help the church leaders to change their attitudes towards the youth, and become ready to instruct them properly which will result in them becoming good Christian church members.

Findings show that the youth practiced premarital sex and engaged in having short and temporary marriages because of the lack of parental guidance and adequate sex education. The study encourages them to use these challenges as an opportunity for improvement as Christians.

The study recommends that it is now time to revisit the task of the church leaders who presently provide the church members with inadequate instructions. Church leaders need to engage in new ways of nurturing church members to become good Christians now and in the future.
Evaluation of the effects of gender imbalance in church leadership in Tanzania: A case study of selected churches in evangelical Lutheran church of Tanzania in Dar-Es- Salaam Region

Author: Angelina B. Mwamakula
(MA Theology, 2015)

The issue of women leadership has been in discussion for a long time in the recent years. Government and Non- Governmental institutions, International and even local institutions, all are propagating on the same issue. The church itself has not been left behind on the same discussion, trying to keep up with the community needs. In order to fulfill its mission, the church has to cater for its members spiritually, mentally, physically and socially. It has to make more efforts to reach out to the underprivileged groups, women in particular.

In this regard, the study aimed to evaluate the effects of imbalance of gender in church leadership of some selected Evangelical Lutheran Churches of Tanzania – Eastern and Coastal Diocese, found Dar-Es-Salaam Region. The study focused on male and female views on the topic concerned. Data was collected through oral interviews, questionnaire, documentary review and observation methods.

The findings show that gender imbalance in the church leadership slows down development in the church spiritually, socially, as well as economically. The researcher recommends that the church should put more efforts in raising awareness in both men and women on the need to increase women involvement in all its activities.
Challenges facing the Anglican Diocese in alleviating poverty among its congregation: The case of women in the Diocese of Tanga

Author: Komba, Edward Martin  
(MA Theology, 2015)

Among the famous sayings of the first President of Tanzania was that Tanzania had three enemies namely poverty, ignorance and disease and that he was to fight against these enemies. (Nyerere, 1962). Nyerere called churches to work with government to fight against these ‘enemies’ Nyerere (1974). The Church took this challenge from the President whole heartedly.

The Anglican Church is one of the churches which responded to Nyerere’s call. Tanga Diocese responded to this call in various ways. Since the call was to help the country free itself from these enemies the study focused on the involvement of the diocese in poverty alleviation. Data were collected through qualitative method. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were used in gathering information for this study. The main intention was to find out challenges that the Anglican Diocese of Tanga faced in the process of alleviating poverty among its women congregation.

Finding show that lack of finance, education and lack of enough information are challenges in alleviating poverty. Chapter five gives conclusion and recommendations which can be used by other researchers and the authorities in the Church.
A probe into the causes of conflict in the Moravian Church of Tanzania: The case of Eastern Province in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

Author: Mshani, Anyingisye Anyelwisye
(MA Theology, 2015)

Church conflicts take place in all Christian churches including the Moravian Church. It is this realization that prompted the researcher to undertake the study. The main objective of the study was to investigate the causes of conflict in the Moravian Church in Tanzania with special reference to the Eastern Province. Questionnaire was sent out to church leaders involved in the conflict and to selected individuals among clergy and lay members of the Moravian Church in Dar es Salam. Interviews were conducted with clergy and lay members of Church in selected Congregations. Those interviews were asked to indicate what they thought were the causes of the conflict and suggest how it could be resolved. The main causes of the conflict were disagreement and misunderstanding among the members of the Church.

People who harbour grievances and have bitterness in their heart cannot remain silent all the time. When they eventually decide to air their grievances conflict may actually erupt, as it happened in this case study, when people vented their anger against the leader’s authoritarian attitude. Findings indicate that there is intransigence and intolerance in the administration of the Church. There is also problem of misappropriation of Church funds. The study recommends that Church leaders should avoid getting into conflict with members of the Church by abiding by the Church constitution and regulations.
Assessment of reproductive and child health services in dispensaries under Evangelical Lutheran church in Tanzania (ELCT) The case of Central diocese Iramba District, Singida Region, Tanzania.

Author: Ezekiel Gyunda
MACD (2014)

The purpose of this study was to make assessment of reproductive and child health services (RCHS) provided by dispensaries under the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT), Central Diocese in Iramba District, Singida Region, Tanzania” between 2009 – 2013. A qualitative and quantitative approach, questionnaire, documentary and observation were used in this study. A sample of 80 respondents with gender balance of 40 male and 40 female was used for the study. Five dispensaries from Iramba District were selected as representative sample. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Findings indicate that RCH Services were of good quality while on strengths (i) there is close and action - oriented supervision of all activities done by staff during official and emergency hours; (ii) there is positive mindset of staff aiming at rendering services effectively and efficiently; (iii) staff said that they were motivated by provision of extra hours allowances and sometime given off hours. On the side of capacity of dispensaries it was found that every dispensary had only one midwife out of the required two. Although there are many difficulties and a lot of challenges which were identified by this study, Reproductive and Child Health Services (RCHS) to the community are of fair quality, strength and capacity.

However, these services are faced by number of challenges including Shortage of facilities; midwives; essential medicines; low salaries to workers; and lack of specialized RCH doctors together with ambulance and old buildings with dry water taps.
Christian approaches to environmental adversity: A biblical response to environmental degradation in Matui Ward, Kiteto District, Tanzania.

Author: Maduma Samwel
SOTR (2014)

Environmental adversity affects lives of many people and other creatures in the world. This dissertation brought to light a Christian approach to environmental adversity in Matui Ward in the Kiteto District, Manyara Region in Tanzania. It pinpointed the causes of the environmental degradation that are currently on the rampage in the study area and considered how they can be curtailed or managed effectively.

This dissertation stated emphatically that environmental degradation is human-induced and therefore postulates the following as causes: Christians’ poor understanding of stewardship, exploitation of nature by Christians, poor farming practices, refusal to condemn environmental destroyers outright, poor management of nature, human population growth and poor interpretation of the Gospel. Environmentalists have explored all avenues to curb the crisis yet it still continues. This study recommends a Christian approach as the only choice because it teaches the way humans should relate to nature. Christianity provides basic explanatory stories of who humans are, what nature is, where humans have come from and where they are going. It attempts to use Christian principles in the study area to provide lasting solutions to the ecological crisis confronting residents of Matui Ward.

This study encourages the Christians in the study area to consider environmental destruction as a sin against God, humans and nature. The study commends Christians to be vigilant as far as environmental issues are concerned without any deviation.
The role of healing and exorcism prayers in the Anglican Church of Tanzania: A study On exorcism and healing prayers theology in charismatic groups of the Diocese of Dar-es-salaam.

Author: Marco Raphael
(MA Theology, 2014)

This study aimed to explore Theologies behind Charismatic groups (Wanauamsho) in the Diocese of Dar-Es-Salaam of the Anglican Church of Tanzania particularly in the area of healing and exorcism prayers. The purpose was to verify the role these prayers have done and recommend if it can be done in the Anglican Church at large. The study was done at St. Paul Anglican Church at Ukonga, House to House Ministry at Buguruni Malapa and St. Aidan Anglican Church Karakata. Various Priests from the Diocese were interviewed. There were 36 respondents. The approach employed was Qualitative method in collecting and analysing data. Data were gathered through Focus Group Discussion, In-Depth Interviews, observation method and Documentary analysis.

Findings show that Charismatic Groups (Wanauamsho) who conduct these Prayers are very dualistic. They interpret everything in relation to spirits. They believe that there are demons behind every negative happening like sickness, accidents, wars, terror, family breakups, misunderstandings, conflicts, loss in business, misfortunes and things like these. They believe that there are some people and some systems that are possessed. They take themselves as Gods army with a mandate of casting out these evil spirits out of those who are possessed. In casting out demons, they call the name of Jesus, the Blood of Jesus, and recite the scriptures in the process of exorcism. It was observed that there is a positive impact on those Parishes that have the Charismatic groups doing these prayers. It was observed that there are many testimonies of those who were exorcised who witnessed dramatic physical and spiritual transformations.

There are many roles that healing and exorcism have played in those churches studied. There was remarkable church growth, active relevant ministry to the communities around those churches, financial growth and some people from other faith who joined the Anglican Church after being prayed for. It is thus recommended that wherever there are Charismatic believers in a Parish, they should be given a chance to have their fellowships and conduct healing and exorcism prayers for those who believe in it.
The effects of alcoholism on the social and economic life in rural areas in Dodoma, Tanzania: Message from the church towards combating poverty associated with alcoholism: A case study of Zanka and Manzase wards.”

Author: Mathew Nghambi Ndekano
(MA Theology, 2014)

This study is about problem of alcohol abuse (alcoholism) as a challenge in the rural areas. Alcohol abuse has resulted into an increase in poverty level of the abusers within the community who choose to spend their monetary resources on alcohol. Drinking ultimately contributes to alcohol related diseases and behaviors that involve violence towards others, crime and injuries.

The qualitative data collected and interpreted concludes that the problem associated with alcohol abuse exists in the community and it is affecting the economic growth of not only those who are partaking in drinking but also their families and their social networks.

Education is needed for the community to inform them about the effects of alcohol, and what strategies should be initiated to prevent spread of the problem. The Church must reevaluate her mission and address the challenges of alcohol abuse with integral mission perspective under Rescue Life for God”s Development Minded.
Dependency syndrome in the local churches: A case study of St Michael’s Church at Kongwa, Tanzania.

Author: George Yoram Chiteto
(MA Theology, 2013)

Local churches in Africa were born out of missionary work from western mission, by the work of different Mission societies under the umbrella of colonial powers. During the colonial era most mission organizations retained nearly total control over everything in church matters. They financed their mission by sending donations and aid to support their ministry for years before and after national African dependency. In giving donations and support they created dependency syndrome upon Africans countries and churches which has become a chronic problem in the local churches. Since then Local churches have been requiring funding from outside for development, propagation, governing, and supporting the missionary work.In view of mission the three principles of self-governance, self-supporting (i.e. financial independence from foreigners) and self-propagation (i.e. indigenous work) were first articulated by Henry Venn General secretary of the church Missionary society from 1841-73 and Rufus Anderson, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions. The principle were drafted formally during the 1892 conference in Shanghai of Christian missions reflecting an agreement that the future of Chinese church depended on indigenization of the leadership, and the finding of sufficiently Chinese models of worship, and so principle was put into practice to remove foreign dominance in Chinese churches. The Arusha Declaration and TANU Policy on Socialism and self-reliance in part three of Arusha declaration (1967), the policy of self-reliance was the key issues which was set forth as the nation engaged a war against poverty and oppression towards a state of prosperity as Nyerere stated “We have been oppressed a great deal, we have been exploited a great deal and we have been disregarded a great deal. It is our weakness that has led to our being oppressed, exploited, and disregarded. Now we want revolution-revolution which brings an end to our weakness, so that we are never again exploited, oppressed, or humiliated. The first synod which was held after inauguration of the Diocese of Mpwapwa, the first Bishop Simon Chiwanga in his sermon directed the church not to depend or rely on outside fund instead the church should struggle and pursue to work hard to support her-self In wrestling with these issues of dependence attitude and the whole idea of financial dependency must also deal with Biblical texts involving money, giving, and responsibility, in combating consequences of financial dependency which includes lack of ownership, stunted growth, confused accountability, and of cause a malaise which cripples church from moving forward on her own feet.
The role of the prophetic voice in the society today: A case study of Nzali Parish in Dodoma, Tanzania.

Author: Timothy Musa Chiboti

(MA Theology and Contemporary Issues, 2013)

This study examined the role of prophetic ministry in the church today. It sought to define what prophetic ministry is, to assess the extent to which it is practised through a Parish case study, and submit some proposals for more effective prophetic ministry in Tanzania today. First, prophetic ministry will be defined as the ability to question the social systems in the light of the Scripture. Thus the prophetic voice can be defined as the ability to defend the powerless, the downtrodden, the abused, the voiceless, and the ones whose rights are denied. The prophetic voice is the ministry that judges the spiritual as well as physical and social issues in the light of the word of God. Therefore, prophetic ministry is concerned with calling all ministers to transform reality spiritually and society.

Second, in assessing the prophetic ministry of Nzali Parish it was discovered that the village is one of the traditional villages established before villagization. Most of its present inhabitants have been moved from their former hamlets at the foot of the surrounding hills to the present village site. The parish is facing some challenges concerning the constraints pertaining to socio-cultural traits, cultural behavior, and constraints of utilization of natural resources. This includes the under-utilization of the little Kinyasungwe valley and the over-exploitation of natural forests. Other challenges include the social and cultural constraints pertaining to low levels of education, existing social conflicts especially the land use conflicts and the issue of gender oppression of the women and youth.

Third, in light of defining prophetic ministry and assessing the extent to which such ministry is practised, principles for a more effective prophetic ministry are identified. These practices have been identified as: (i) the church establishing links between the parish and core cultural groups in the village, (ii) the church facilitating a community forum every three months and working so that opinions are voiced within a context of genuine dialogue, (iii) the church (including the presence of MP’s and Councilors) promoting community activism which exposes social injustice within the community.
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