POPULATION GROWTH AND PROVISION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION SERVICES IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Mbeya Urban District

Haukila Frank Athanasio

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

The study investigates the influence of population growth on provision of primary school services, particular focus on primary schools in Mbeya urban, Mbeya region, Tanzania.

The sample study consisted of 200 respondents. Respondents were primary school teachers and school heads. Sampling techniques included purposive sampling for school heads and snowball for teachers. Data collection methods included in-depth interview, documentary review as well as questionnaires. Field survey took place between August 2007 and July 2008.

The study findings revealed that population growth has impacts on provision of primary school services. That is due to high rate of enrolment in primary schools despite efforts made by Government through Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

The study recommends that population growth variables such as fertility rate, mortality rate and migration should be controlled. Educational planners and policy makers should integrate population variables together with educational variables in provision of primary education services. In addition, primary school projections should be done so that plans can be undertaken appropriately.

MARKET MICROSTRUCTURE AND POLICY ISSUES FOR EMERGING EQUITY MARKETS

The Case of Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange

Justin Simon

Master of Arts (Economics), August 2005

Study investigates the behavior of market microstructure in emerging equity market-DSE namely weak-form efficiency, volatility, liquidity and cost of trading in the price discovery processes at the company level.

Efficiency of the stock markets is analyzed using unit root, serial correlation and descriptive statistics of the stock returns. Volatility, liquidity and a proxy of cost of trading using bid-ask spread are analyzed by descriptive statistics.
Findings for respective equities shows different behaviors. On efficiency, the study finds that returns of all the listed equities are negatively skewed. It also finds presence of market anomalies and negative serial correlation of stock returns as well as long-run predictability for all listed equities. Test for volatility discovers different behaviors for all the listed equities, especially if one does not ignore non-trading sessions. Liquidity test results explain the increasing ratio during the first days of trading and slight dropping of the ratio thereafter. Costs of trading fluctuates for all listed equities except for KA which is the only foreign firm in the market whereas the bid-ask spread is lower than the rest of the listed equities.

The study concludes that, the market does not clear due to the presence of outstanding bid and asks. Establishment of the dealership market, introduction of the over-the-counter facility, two tier markets, more listing and promotion of collective investments schemes are major recommendations of the study.

ACCESSIBILITY AND UTILIZATION OF SCHOLARLY ELECTRONIC JOURNALS BY MEMBERS OF ACADEMIC STAFF

A Case Study of DUCE

Nelson Msagati

Master of Arts (Information Studies), August 2009

The study was conducted to investigate whether there was an improvement in the level of access and utilization of scholarly electronic journals among members of academic staff at Dar es Salaam University College of Education (DUCE). The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research design. A total of forty seven (47) members of academic staff participated in this study. Purposive sampling was used to select respondents. Primary data for this study was collected through survey method using self-administered questionnaires supplemented by face-to-face interviews and observation. Analysis of data employed both descriptive and quantitative technique.

The study findings revealed a low level of access and utilization of scholarly electronic journals by members of academic staff. The main reasons for this were limited access to computers connected to the internet, insufficient bandwidth, lack of awareness of available scholarly electronic journal databases, inadequate search skills, and the irrelevance of electronic journal articles. The study further revealed that scholarly electronic journals were mainly used for academic and research purposes and that gender and faculty affiliation of members of academic staff influenced utilization of scholarly electronic journals. Moreover, the study revealed that most academic staff relied on search engines particularly Google for their main source of information compared to scholarly electronic journals and other library resources, due to perceived ease of using search engines and perceived usefulness of their search results.

The study concluded that the institution has not play a significant role in influencing improvement in the level of access and utilization of scholarly electronic journals by members of academic staff by failing to implement recommendations made in previous studies on improving the level of access and use of electronic journals by academic staff. The study recommends increasing training along with formulating appropriate information literacy training, increasing awareness of electronic journal databases, increasing the number of computers connected to the internet, improving the bandwidth, formulating an ICT policy, subscribing to relevant electronic journals, and providing reliable electricity supply.
PROMOTING AND MARKETING ELECTRONIC RESOURCES IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of the Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) Library

Juliana James Manyerere

*Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2009*

The objective of this study was to investigate the methods of promoting and marketing electronic resources at IRDP library. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research design. Data was collected from fifty (50) respondents that are thirty (30) students, fifteen (15) lecturers and five (5) library staff. Primary data for this study was collected by using questionnaires, interview guide and observation. Analysis of data employed both descriptive and quantitative techniques.

The results showed that word of mouth (50%), brochure (30%) and user education (20%) are the methods most used for promoting and marketing electronic resources in IRDP library. The results indicated that only 22% (N=45) of the library users were aware of the electronic resources. The majority of users (78%, N=45) were not aware of the electronic resources available in the IRDP library. The results further revealed that the majority of the respondents (63%, N=45) reported that the methods used for promoting and marketing electronic resources in IRDP library were not effective whereas only 37% of the library users revealed otherwise. Furthermore, the results showed that 80% (N=35) of the respondents were able to access electronic resources while the rest were not. Moreover, the findings showed that 42% of those who access the electronic resources had access to IRDP computer laboratory.

The study concluded that, even though the methods used for promoting and marketing electronic resources at IRDP were limited in their ineffectiveness, the role of these methods generally is to improve awareness and access to electronic resources and should therefore be accorded more attention in IRDP development policies and the planning process.

The study recommended that IRDP should employ qualified library staff, increase the library’s budget, ensure the availability of Internet connection in the library, and improve methods for promoting and marketing the electronic resources.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT AT RECORDS AND ARCHIVES MANAGEMENT DIVISION (THE FORMER TANZANIA NATIONAL ARCHIVES)

Leokadia Fuko

*Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2009*

This study is designed to assess the effectiveness of Records and Archives Management Division (RAMD) in managing and developing efficient, effective and sustainable records. Four specific objectives with their research questions were worked upon, namely to identify skills and qualifications of staff and what
programmes if any exist for training them, to identify resource and methods they use, to assess how well RAMD has managed to develop efficient, effective and sustainable record keeping system, and challenges RAMD faces and to seek their views and suggestions for improving management of archival materials.

The study was carried out at RAMD. A case study design informed the study with 50 respondents who were one (1) Managing Director, three (3) Assistant Directors, five (5) Heads of sections, twenty one (21) Records Officers and Senior Records Management Assistants, twenty (20) users of RADM. Purposive sampling was employed in this study which involved the selection of those participants who portrayed the key characteristics or elements with the potential of yielding the right information. Data was collected using questionnaires, face-to-face interviews and structured observations. The data collected was subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and content analysis, respectively.

Among the study findings were that records and archives services had improved records management. Record Management at RAMD was revealed to be not very efficient as rated by the majority of workers and users who participated in the study. Resources and methods used in creating and managing records are inaccurate and inadequate. Constraints accounting for this include inadequacy of financial, human and technical resources and lack of records management policy.

The study recommends that there should be sufficient budgetary allocation for records management; computerization of records management systems and procedures as well as developing records management policy.

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MALE INVOLVEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

A Case Study of Ilala Municipality

Deonisia Max

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2009

This case study researched Male involvement in the Prevention of Mother – to - Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS programme in Ilala Municipality, Dar es Salaam Region. It specifically explored on knowledge, attitude, communication behaviors among partners, awareness and perspective of PMTCT programme, and how these factors do affect the uptake of the PMTCT services.

A sample of 192 study units was used. Structured administered questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used as data collection instruments, and were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows version 11.5. Chi- Square test was employed to test significant relationship for each hypothesis at 0.05 levels.

Findings of this study revealed that there is insignificant relationship between age and the uptake of PMTCT. The results also showed that there are significant relationships between knowledge/attitudes and the uptake of PMTCT services. Moreover, the study revealed that communication barriers between pregnant women and their husband/partners are the limiting factors of uptake and utilization of PMTCT services.
Logistic Regression Analysis Model has revealed that all the limiting factors of knowledge, attitude, and communication behaviors among partners have had a greater chance of influencing the uptake of PMTCT services.

The study concluded that HIV/AIDS education aims to increase knowledge and PMTCT awareness among clients and within the community are still low. This can be seen on poor communication among partners, negative attitudes on RH issues and high stigmatization level especially in men and the entire community which results on pregnant women avoid HIV testing, not disclose incase victim, decision to take antiretroviral drugs and fear to replace breastfeeding hence low uptake of PMTCT. Nevertheless, the role of the male is key contributor to community acceptance and support of PMTCT programme but involving them in RH issues poses a challenge, men’ fearness of discovering their own status often makes them to have negative attitudes, rigid, and shy away from HIV-related issues. Gender differences in Ilala society appear to effect on male involvement in reproductive health, which is usually taken as a woman’s concern. Moreover, health facilities are not friendly to attract men to attend. Majority of women/partners depend on their male/partners to provide material support (economically and socially) hence do not make it easy for them to disclose their HIV status if positive thus affect the PMTCT uptake.

To expand and strengthen male involvement in reproductive health, male involvement needs to be supported and enhanced. This could be achieved through campaigns by reviewing and assess their effectiveness in promoting male involvement and community awareness have to be included in the District action plan of operations, Service delivery need to be revisited to make it friendly to men. PMTCT acceptances require a change of cultural attitude in the community.

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THE CHANGING FUNCTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AFRICAN WAR DANCES

A Case Study of the Kiduo War Dance

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Master of Arts (Theatre Arts), October 2009

This study was undertaken in order to find out factors that were responsible for the changes in the functions and characteristics of Kiduo war dance, a popular Hehe traditional dance. This was achieved by interviewing elders, leaders of cultural groups, the curator of the Mkawawa museum at Kalenga and the library research on African dances. Works of researchers and scholars such as Clement Ndulute, Elias Songoyi, Flowin Nyoni, Herbert Makoye to mention a few, were consulted in order to obtain the required data.

The findings of the research revealed that the functions of the Kiduo dance have undergone drastic changes. Political campaigns, church sermons, wedding ceremonies, local rituals and funerals made full use of the dance which was originally performed by warriors before and after battles.

The stylistic characteristics of the dance have also been changing to suit contemporary needs. Dancers no longer wear on animal skins nor do they hold spears and arrows during the performances. The performers nowadays are made up of men and women in contrast to the original practice in which only men were the performers. The songs reflect the context of contemporary performances and not wars.
Commercialization of Kiduo war dance has been made possible by inter-ethnic relations that are common all over the nation. This has enabled people from different ethnic groups to perform the dance during different occasions. This was unheard of in pre-colonial days in which only Hehe warriors were qualified to perform the dance. However, one characteristic of the dance, that of stamping the feet on the ground while dancing has not changed.

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KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF YOUTHS ABOUT MATERNAL MORTALITY:

A Case Study of Kasulu District in Tanzania

Paschal Elias

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

Maternal mortality in Tanzania is a major public health problem. It is everywhere in many diverse degrees of complications and is in most cases happening in household and hospital settings. Very little attempts, if any, have been directed to the youth who would be the change agents in their respective societies.

The study sought to evaluate knowledge and perception about maternal mortality among the youth in secondary schools, school of nursing and teachers’ colleges. Quantitative survey assessed knowledge on reproductive health and its usefulness in meeting the needs of the youths in the community. The researcher sought to discover whether there were statistical differences in respondents’ knowledge about maternal mortality.

The findings show that knowledge on causes of maternal mortality among the youth was well known. Education levels, residence and sex were significantly associated with issues related to maternal mortality. However, age of the respondents was not significantly associated to some aspects but the majority of the respondents perceived significantly the initiatives taken in their societies on how to save mothers from maternal deaths.

Thus, the problems of maternal mortality can be successfully achieved by integrating FLE in intervention to address maternal mortality.

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THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON EMPLOYMENT CREATION:

The Case Study of Tanzania

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Master of Arts (Economics), November 2009

This study examines the impact of FDI on employment creation in Tanzania for the period 1977-2007. Tanzania like other developing countries opened its economy to FDI flows as it expected foreign capital to speed up the process of transformation and economic growth. However, one of the main challenges faces Tanzania, and other developing countries, is job-creation, and the effect of FDI on job creation is uncertain.
The main objective of this study is to analyze the impact of FDI in employment creation in Tanzania. Specific objectives include identifying the link between domestic investment and employment creation and showing the policy implication related to the impact of FDI on employment creation. The study employed secondary data extracted from various government sources and an Error Correction Model was used to estimate these time series data. The empirical findings showed that FDI has insignificant effect on employment creation in the study period. Since agriculture is the main economic activity in the country and has the potential for employment, the government has to make more effort to attract FDI in the agriculture sector as it may help to create more employment compared to current low level of FDI inflow in this sector. To facilitate this government need to improve infrastructures such as roads, railways and utilities. Although the study confined itself on the impact of FDI on employment creation, extension to take into account the impact of FDI in poverty alleviation is highly recommended for further research.

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THE ROLE OF RELIGION ON HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

A Case Study of Youth in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Dar es Salaam

Stefano Donald Kaombe

Master of Arts (Sociology), August 2009

HIV/AIDS for more than two decades now has affected the whole world, but in Africa it has proven to be a deluge, another ‘slave trade.’ There are three challenges associated with it: prevention of infections, care and support and research on vaccination and cure. So far there has been little success in these campaigns. Youth are more affected by HIV than any other group. The preventive drive has been dominated by biomedical model. One pitfall of this model is sideling religion. Religion is the strongest force in Africa, as it provides the world view for the majority of her people in all aspects of life. Literature review has revealed the vitality of religion in Africa and the need for research to find its effectiveness in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The objective of this research is to find out the impact of religious instruction on youth. The study case is the adolescent Confrimands in the Catholic Archdiocese of Dar es Salaam. Though so far there is no medical vaccination, religious teaching can act as an agency of social inoculation. Using symbolic interactionism, this study reveals the understanding of youth about this pandemic. For the religious instructions to be efficacious in behaviour formation of the youth against HIV/AID there are a number of recommendations to be considered.

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A PHONOLOGICAL STUDY OF VOWEL LENGTH AND VOWEL LENGTHENING IN KINYAKYUSA

Kamfipo Gidion

Master of Arts (Linguistics)

This study describes some phonological aspects of the Kinyakyusa language from a primarily descriptive point of view. As far as I know there are very few studies on Kinyakyusa language that have so far been done on suprasegmental phonology. Therefore, this study is done so as to fill the gap of knowledge caused by scarce written linguistic materials on Kinyakyusa language, on suprasegmental phonology.

In studying the aspects of Kinyakyusa phonology, this study uses the Optimality Theory framework. This theory has a tendency of imposing a set of constraints which make it optimal for inputs and outputs to be as similar as possible. Inputs generate as many candidates as possible which are then evaluated. The outputs which violate the least ranked constraints are picked as winners.

The findings of this study show that the Kinyakyusa language has vowel length as well as vowel lengthening processes. The study provides us with factors that trigger vowel length and vowel lengthening in Kinyakyusa language as well as showing the role that the feature ‘length’ plays in meaning differentiation. The findings also indicate that vowel length and vowel lengthening in Kinyakyusa tally somehow with the other Bantu languages.

Recommendations for further studies are given at the end of chapter five.

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CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

A Case Study of University of Dar es Salaam

Magreat Julius Somba

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2009

The majority of young women are at the greatest risk of unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections because they are unlikely to use contraceptive methods during or immediately after sexual activity. Therefore, preventing unwanted pregnancy and STI/HIV among them is the important concern. The main objective was to examine the use of contraception among female university students in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

This was a cross sectional comparative study carried out at the University of Dar es Salaam and Muhimbili University. Out of 4724 females, 253 answered a self administered questionnaire. The students were approached individually and given the questionnaire if they consented. In addition, 3 family planning service providers as care givers were also interviewed. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS
Version 15 computer package.

The mean age of the participants was 23 years. All students had ever heard about contraceptive methods. The most known contraceptive methods were condom and pills. The ever use rate was (58.5%) and current user rate was (41.5%). The most common methods used were condoms and withdrawal. The ever pregnancy rate was (16.2%). The commonest reasons for contraceptive use were fear of pregnancy and diseases, while for non use were fear of side effects and religious reason.

The knowledge about contraception among female university students at UDSM and MUHAS was sound but the use is very low. Friends and the media are an important source of information about contraceptive services.

It is imperative that health education programs in universities be revitalized and promoting the use of contraceptive methods for protection against unwanted pregnancy and STI/HIV. However, prevention strategies, including postponement of sexual activity is of importance.

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THE ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON GOOD GOVERNANCE IN TANZANIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MWANAHALISI AND UHURU NEWSPAPERS

Agnes Kimwaga

Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2009

This study investigated role of Newspapers in the provision of information on good governance in Tanzania. The objective was to examine the extent of provision of information on good governance in the newspapers in Tanzania, extent of coverage of good governance issues in the newspapers, compare the coverage of the good governance issues between publicly-owned and privately-owned newspapers and challenges that journalists face in investigating good governance issues. A content analysis of 56 issues of Mwanahalisi and Uhuru Newspapers, 6 editors and 20 readers of the newspapers were the study population. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. Secondary and primary data were gathered, mainly using interviews and questionnaires. Findings revealed that newspapers played a pivotal role in promoting good governance by investigating and exposing government mismanagement and corrupt public officials. Cartoons provide information in a manner that one can understand what is really happening. Eighty five percent of the articles and stories in Mwanahalisi were on good governance issues compared to fifty percent of the articles in Uhuru newspapers. 700 cm² of letters to editors in Uhuru have covered issues on good governance compared to 2288 cm² in Mwanahalisi. Also 10 of the cartoons in Mwanahalisi with 1540 cm² had massage of good governance, compared to 616 cm² in Uhuru. The study recommends the following: The government should not enact suppressive laws against media institutions, Strengthen and support the newspapers industry in general. The government should not try to silence the newspapers
PRIVATE FINANCING IN TANZANIA: A RESTRAINT ON DEMOCRATIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION ACCESS BY THE POOR

Victoria Makulilo

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), October 2009

The limited access to higher education by majority poor has become an interesting area of study by people in the developed world as well as in the developing world. This is due to the fact that there is a greater emphasis of human rights and its promotion and protection by individual governments, where right to education is primary. Limited access is a function of mainly the inappropriate application of financing mechanisms, one of them being private financing. There has been a fierce debate over who is responsible for financing education. Public good proponents contend that it should be the role of government; and neo-liberal economists think that it is the role of beneficiaries (ie students and/or their parents/guardians) and the society as a whole through private contributions. The rights-based approach to education stresses that it is the role of democratic governments to promote and protect human rights, including right to higher education.

The study intended to explain the extent to which the policy of privatization of the financing of higher education enables or denies access to the education by the needy poor in Tanzania. The data collection for the research involved both qualitative and quantitative methods; documentary review, interview guide and questionnaires. The study observed that private financing without viable mechanisms of assisting the poor has systemically denied access to university by majority poor in Tanzania. However, other interesting issues emerged. These were the emerging factors which seem to undermine the quality of the education as a result of private financing. Such factors are the adverse living conditions of students at universities, and psychological torture of students during the course of study that can also cause a diminished level of students’ concentration. This is exemplified by prevailing day-to-day demonstrations as their only means in raising grievances. Therefore, the study suggests further research on the impact of private financing through loans on such aspects as quality of education and intellectual capacity.

STATISTIC AL ANALYSIS OF TEACHER EDUCATION IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Sumbawanga Municipality, Rukwa Region

Patrick Kandege Mwanakatwe

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2009

This study on ‘Statistical Analysis of Teacher Education in Tanzania’ was conducted in sumbawanga municipality, Rukwa region. It involved with assessing the effect of duration in teacher education training on effective teaching. It specifically: examined effectiveness of crush programme teachers on teaching; uncover the differences in effective teaching between trained and untrained teachers and finally to expose the link between duration in teachers’ education training and effective teaching.
The study used a total of 74 respondents, whereby both simple random and purposeful sampling were used to select the sample. Questionnaires and Observation methods were used as data collection instruments. The results obtained were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences and eventually statistical tests were conducted.

The findings revealed that teachers who spend less than a year in teacher education training are not effective in teaching. Also the study showed that there are significant differences in effective teaching between education graduates teachers (trained) and non-education graduates (untrained). Further more the study revealed that there is a significant link between duration in teacher education training and effective teaching.

The Index of Qualitative Variation, in a quantitative and accurate way, shows that all four types of teacher training have considerable variation on the variable “effective teaching”.

Logistic Regression Analysis Model has revealed that of all the factors of effective teaching, only lesson presentation have had a greater chance of causing effective teaching.

The study concluded the following: crush programme teachers are not promoting effective teaching; there is also a significant difference in effective teaching between trained and untrained teachers and finally, effective teaching is influenced by time spent by a teacher in professional training.

The study recommended the following in order to promote effective teaching; employing only qualified teachers; enrolling students with strong academic background in teacher education colleges; to discourage crush programmes; motivating teachers and finally, implementing in-service courses.

REFERENCE COHESION IN ORAL LITERATURE

A Case Study of Folktales from Ruhaya

Joviet Bulaya

Master of Arts (Linguistics), December 2009

This is a comparative study that explores cohesion in Ruhaya oral literature, particularly in folktales. It is based on Halliday and Hasan’s cohesion framework. Its main attempt is to show how cohesion is revealed in Ruhaya folktales and it is limited to reference cohesion.

Seven folktales from Ruhaya, normally narrated to children, were randomly selected and studied. Each has a different length and theme. Their analysis was based on the distance of cohesion, the types and frequency of reference cohesion. It was discovered in the analysis that almost all of the folktales were dominated by the same distance and types of reference cohesion. Cohesion is generally dominant between sentences with adjacent distances (0), distances of (1-5) and distances of (6-11). Sentences with distances above 15 appear to be very limited and incase none.

Further analysis showed that personal pronouns and particularly R.13 dominated in almost all the selected texts. The comparatives and demonstratives were minimally used in the texts. The reason seems to be the nature of the folktales’ audience who in most cases are children. Child stories are not expected to be complex and abstract. On the other hand, the events in the folktales tend to advance gradually, hence resulting into short-distanced-ranges between sentences.
THE IMPACT OF TRANSPORT PROBLEMS ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DAR ES SALAAM CITY, TANZANIA.

Mirian Malisa

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

The purpose of the present study was to examine the impact of transport problems on sexual behaviors among secondary school students and it focuses on the age when adolescent become sexually active, the age of their sexual partners, the number of sexual partner’s adolescents have and/or the safe sex practices of adolescents. The sample consisted of 249 secondary school students in Dar es Salaam. Data on transport problems were collected in a field survey conducted in Dar es Salaam and the unit of analysis was the individual level. The Chi-square and Bivariate analysis was used to assess correlation between a number of variables, and the analysis shows that there is a strong correlation between sex of students and those who had ever been in sexual relationship with bus drivers/conductors/taxi drivers.

The majority of students are sexually active, yet many do not take appropriate precautions to prevent pregnancy or the spread of sexually transmitted infections. As we can see in this study, over half of the students of both sexes reported having their first sexual relation between ages of 14 and 15 years.

Female students were found to be affected more than male students. According to this circumstance, the majority of female respondents decided to have sexual relationship with conductors, bus drivers and taxi drivers in order to overcome transport problems.

The results of this study show that the information and education campaigns are needed to encourage students to change their sexual behavior to avoid both unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV infections. The government is also advised to provide school buses to reduce transport problems of students.

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THE IMPACT OF TAXATION ON FINANCIAL DEEPENING

A Case Study of Tanzania 1970 – 2006

Deusdedit Aloyce Ofunguo

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2009

This study examines the relationship between taxation and financial deepening. The study employs OLS technique to estimate the impact of taxation and other macroeconomic variables on financial deepening through the velocity of money as well as monetary base multiplier. The theoretical linkage between both velocity of money and monetary base multiplier in determining the quantity of money (M2) in the economy is the main reason for undertaking the task.

The regression results suggest that, the tax-to-GDP ratio is negatively related with the velocity of money
whereas the square of the tax-to-GDP ratio is positively related with the velocity of money. In contrast, the tax-to-GDP ratio is positively related with the monetary base multiplier while the square of the tax-to-GDP ratio is negatively related with the monetary base multiplier. For other variables incorporated in the model: both real GDP, the rate of inflation and real lending rate are negatively related with the velocity of money and the opposite sign holds for the monetary base multiplier.

The general conclusion of the findings is that, the policies which limit financial deepening should be avoided. The government can enhance financial deepening by maintaining the tax rate where it provides an incentive for financial sector development. This is also an incentive to a robust economic growth.

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THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL LIBERALIZATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TANZANIA

Yohana, Sarah

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2009

Financial liberalization (FL) refers to the deregulation of domestic financial markets and the liberalization of the capital account. Liberalization of the financial sector is one of the policy measures that featured in economic reform programmes implemented in a number of the sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries since the 1980s with the purpose of improving economic growth.

This study, therefore, aimed at generating more empirical evidence on the impact of financial liberalization especially interest rate deregulation on economic growth using the data that extended from 1976 to 2006 OLS estimation technique is employed. Among other arguments, this study reveals that the increase in lending rate discouraged investment for economic growth in Tanzania.

The econometric results show that; previous growth, investment and trade openness have a positive influence on economic growth. The findings of this study show that financial setting matters in the conduct of Investors. Therefore policies that promote financial development and intermediation should be promoted. Government can improve intermediation by reducing taxation of the financial sector and giving incentives for its development and independence.

Financial sector liberalization enhances financial savings mobilization, for investment to increase which leads to high economic growth as indicated by positive coefficient of the dummy, the Government should put emphasis on structural reforms such as promoting a competitive and viable domestic banking system, with an adequate regulatory and supervisory framework. This should be complemented by macroeconomic stability. In implementing such reforms, it is wiser to move gradually and to improve economic fundamentals first before total deregulation.

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THE KIPANGWA NOUN CLASS SYSTEM

Emmanuel Hauli

Master of Arts (Linguistics), October 2009

The noun class system is one of the most controversial aspects in Bantu languages, and there has never been any agreement on how noun classes could be established. The use of morpho-syntactic and semantic criteria in isolation has recorded problems, of Bantu language spoken in Iringa region, is an attempt to find out the best alternative in establishing the noun classes and to describe the noun class system in Kipangwa.

The study employs two approaches namely, morphological criterion, which identifies nouns with a given noun prefix, and syntactic criterion, which focuses on noun-verb agreement as an integral part of noun classification. The information was generated through a questionnaire and interview with Kipangwa native speakers.

It is found that the use of any approach in isolation does not help to identify nouns with specific classes, since the class markers can associate with a number of classes. It is established in this study that the way out of this problem is to employ the morpho-syntactic approach which brings together morphology and syntax. Based on this combination, the findings indicate that Kipangwa nouns could be grouped into 18 classes.

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THE IMPACT OF VALUE ADDED TAX ON THE ECONOMY

The Case of Tanzania

Valerian Soka Alex

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2009

The introduction of VAT in Tanzania has affected different macroeconomic variables differently. This study analyzes the impact of VAT on different macroeconomic variables such as consumption, imports, exports, government purchases and investment in the Tanzania economy. To do so it establishes a relationship between VAT and other selected macroeconomic variables so as to assess the impact of VAT on the economy. The empirical results show that total consumption and household consumption have not declined despite the introduction of VAT. On the part of Government purchases, the findings of the study reveal that, government purchases have continued to increase following the introduction of VAT.

The findings of the study show that it is imperative for VAT structure and administration to be improved so as to bring about the desired outcome in the economy. It is also essential for the government to further improve expenditure polices in which the government target its VAT induced increases in expenditures at activities that will reduce operational constraints to key sectors such as the agricultural and manufacturing. On the part of foreign trade, it is imperative for policies to address the existing inelastic import-based
consumption patterns in the Tanzania economy. Also, for exports to significantly rise there is a need for the government to embark on a deliberate industrial policy that would see an increase in the domestic industrial base. Policies should see to it that special incentives and environment are designed, encouraged and strengthened so as to increase exports.

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EMPLOYEES’ PERCEPTION ON FIXED EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

A Case of the University Of Dar Es Salaam

Ingrid Peter Mdoe

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), September 2009

The major objective of this study was to explore the perception of employees on fixed employment contract and its implication on their performance. More specifically the study intended to investigate the current incentive plan, explore the system of performance evaluation and identify the conditions obtaining under fixed employment contract at the University of Dar es Salaam. The information was gathered using a survey, which utilized random sampling. Eighty employees of the University were involved in the survey: 60 employees completed questionnaires and 20 employees participated in interviews. The findings show that incentives like high salaries, allowances and other benefits provided by the employer can have a positive and significant contribution to the success of the fixed employment contract policy. Therefore, the hypothesis that fixed employment contracts can lead to better results if they go together with significant incentives was not rejected in this study. However, the findings did not support directly the hypothesis that the system of fixed employment contract can be counterproductive if there is no clear evaluation process. This is attributed to the way fixed employment contract was introduced and the manner in which it is being practiced. Similarly, it was observed that fixed employment contract does not lead to high turnover due to pressure for performance which is normally associated with such contracts. The main reason raised was that fixed contract employees normally leave the university not because of the nature of their employment contract, but because they were looking for greener pastures elsewhere. Job security does exist still as fixed contracts are renewed continuously, almost automatically.

However, it was found that the majority of employees do not have a positive perception on fixed employment contract as it does not provide for better pay, benefits and conditions of service relative to what permanent employment offers. The study recommends that in the search for excellence and organizational effectiveness through implementation of new employment practices, public sector organisations need to plan effectively, define clear objectives for intended changes and manage the change process effectively based on good practice.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF IRON WORKING TRADITIONS OF UJIJI, KIGOMA REGION

Flora Vicent

Master of Arts (Archaeology), September 2009

The potential for studying later prehistory cultures in Tanzania is high since 1960s. Many scholars have devoted their effort doing extensive archaeological research and raised different questions about cultural development. The western part of Tanzania and Kigoma in particular is one of the areas which received very little attention in this respect. It is from this background the current study attempt to carry out an archaeological investigation of Iron Working tradition in order to provide more insight into archaeological potential of the area, to identify cultural sequence of pottery traditions of the area and to find some possible correlate of the pottery traditions within investigated site to those of other geographical areas in Tanzania. The research involved land walkover and shovel test pits (STPs) survey, followed by excavation to recover primary data. Deliberate sampling was adopted for designing the survey area, selecting potential area for excavation and materials for analysis. The archaeological field research yielded different findings including; pottery, bones, beads, shell, and metal objects. Much of the inquiry focuses on analysis of pottery including colour, temper, surface finishing, and placement of decoration, vessel form, decoration elements and manufacturing technique in order to understand the pottery types existed in the area. The evidence indicates coexistence of pottery styles in the upper levels of the stratigraphical sequence while the lower levels especially Unit 2 consisted plain pottery. The result demonstrates that pottery types and the associated findings belong to the LIW culture. Therefore more initiative is needed to extend archaeological exploration of the Kigoma region for better understanding of the archaeological potential of the area.

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RESPONSE TO TECHNICAL INNOVATION IN PEASANT SOCIETY

A Case Study of Peasants’ Response to the Introduction of Improved Maize Seed Varieties in Handeni District

Tabu Ally Likoko

Master of Arts (Sociology), July 2009

The study was conducted in Handeni district in Tanzania to assess peasants’ response to the introduction of improved varieties of maize. It was conducted on March, 2007 in four villages of Kwamatuku, Kwedibangala, Kwedibago and Komkonga where 140 respondents were interviewed. The study used the modernization theory and it focused on modernity at the individual level, as the values, beliefs, and motivations of people are considered to be influencing their response toward the use of improved maize varieties. It also used the adoption process, using the innovation-decision model; whereby individuals
(peasants) were assessed in four stages of adoption. The data were collected through qualitative and quantitative techniques which included documentary analysis, in-depth interview, focus group discussions, and structured interviews. The quantitative data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer program. The study found that 84.9 per cent of the respondents were aware of the improved maize seed varieties. Radio, village council, extension staff, and friends/neighbours were found to be the main sources of technical information. It was also found that, although they obtain information from different sources, the reliable source of technical innovation was found to be from village leaders and meetings. In this study, among other things, the main reasons for adoption of the technology include high yielding capacity and early maturation of the varieties, as 42.2 percent of the respondents explained. The study also found that the main reasons for rejection of the seeds were poor storage strength, and the increased cost of production, by 35.7 and 10 percent respectively. On the other hand, availability of improved seeds and local beliefs were found to influence the adoption of improved maize seeds. Conclusively, policy makers and local leaders should be involved in technology development and transfer. On other hand, technology should be available and practicable to the people. Lastly, the social aspect of the people should not be ignored during technology transfer.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF LSA OCCURRENCES FROM OPEN-AIR CONTEXTS IN CENTRAL UGANDA

The Case of Southern Kyagwe

Herman Muwonge

Master of Arts (Archaeology), September 2009

This dissertation attempts to investigate and explore the archaeological potential of open-air contexts to the study of LSA occurrences. The study broadly focuses on artifact typology on the basis of physical attributes, the raw materials, environmental settings and stratigraphic sequence in the area of investigation. There is a high potential for studying Stone Age in Uganda. Although many scholars have devoted their efforts studying ESA, MSA and LSA industrial complexes in Africa and identified numerous cultures, most of the LSA studies have concentrated on covered sites, that is, either rock shelters or caves. Whereas, the western and northern parts of the country have been subjected to Stone Age investigations, central Uganda has received very little attention in this respect. Current archaeological study investigates and presents a clear picture of the LSA occurrences from open-air contexts in central Uganda comparing it with what is known from covered sites.

A combination of survey and excavation was employed in the fieldwork recovering LSA assemblages from open-air sites of Senyi and Koba in Southern Kyagwe, central Uganda. Deliberate sampling was employed in selecting the survey area, potential areas for excavation and specimen for analysis. The resultant data significantly contributes to an understanding of the LSA occurrences in open-air settlements and determine their possible correlates with the already documented LSA assemblages from covered sites. Hopefully this will enrich our understanding of LSA hunters/foragers’ settlements in East Africa. The study clearly shows that central Uganda has been occupied since Prehistoric times contrary to what
has portrayed by historic sources and oral traditions. The study therefore recommends that more research be conducted on other hill-tops and low-lying areas in the study area to create a link between LSA and EIA settlements in southern Kyagwe.

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THE IMPACT OF EXCISE TAX INCREASES ON CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION AND GOVERNMENT REVENUE IN TANZANIA FROM 1998 TO 2008

Jeremiah Henry Munuo

Master of Arts (Economics), October 2009

This study investigate the impact of cigarette excise tax increase on cigarette consumption and government revenue in Tanzania in the 1998-2008 period using quarterly time series data. In the recent years cigarette excise taxation has emerged as one of the controversial topics worldwide. The adverse health effects associated with cigarette consumption has spurred some debates on how best to minimize cigarette consumption especially among the youth. One of the common tools used has been to increase excise tax rates on tobacco products. However, this measure has significant impact on developing economies which still depend on revenue from excise taxation.

Ordinary least squares (OLS) are employed in estimation of demand models. Both short- and long-run price model estimation result show that increase of real cigarette excise tax is responsible for about 40 percent increase in real price. Furthermore, estimated demand models reveal that cigarette is a normal good and has inelastic own-price elasticities. In addition, revenue-maximising tax rates for cigarettes are high in the short run and long-run.

The findings of this study show that cigarette demand is price inelastic and that more cigarette excise tax revenue can be generated through cigarette excise tax rate increase. A cautionary note with respect to cigarette excise tax increase is that, rates more than 60 percent are not advisable as they will results in smuggling and thus loss of government revenue.

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THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Undergraduate Students at the University of Dar es Salaam

Tamika Mwakabumbila

Master of Arts (Statistics), September 2009

Education is one of the critical sources to the alleviation of poverty. Higher education is one of the centers of excellence for producing human resources necessary for socioeconomic development of a country. The main objective of this study was to analyze the determinants of degree academic performance in higher
learning Institutions from a gender perspective in Tanzania, a case study of University of Dar es Salaam. Secondary data of 505 students were used from the College of Arts and Social Sciences.

The statistical tests carried out were Chi-square test for testing the association of age, marital status, sex and residence with performance of the students and logistic regression analysis with the help of SPSS package. The results obtained give us significant evidence to conclude that the most important determinants of student’s performance in higher institutions are age, marital status, and hall of residence especially for female students who are more vulnerable to social constraints. The study recommends that attention should be made for the students’ academic performances at higher learning Institutions. Increase residence near to the University and increasing library facilities may also contribute to the students’ performances. Other implications of the findings and policy recommendations are also discussed in this study.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND WOMEN’S ACCESS TO HIGHER DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN TANZANIA

Agnes Mpanda Tambila

Master of Arts (Public Administration), November 2009

The Government of Tanzania has made commitments to reduce gender inequality in the public service. Women are acquiring higher education to access higher decision-making positions. This study sought to assess whether or not affirmative action has helped women to access higher decision-making positions in the civil service and to identify reasons for women’s under-representation in the civil service despite affirmative action programs. Original data for this study was obtained through purposive and snowball sampling procedures to get respondents with education levels of master and Ph.D. degrees in selected ministries and agencies. Questionnaires and interview were utilized for data collection due to the nature, scope and objectives of the study.

Findings revealed that affirmative action policies lack back up of laws, quotas and strategies to make them effective. However, several women in higher decision-making positions in the civil service in Tanzania are a result of affirmative action for females’ access in higher education institutions. Significantly however, 66.3% of respondents acknowledged the existence of women’s under-representation in the public service. The existing patriarchal system was mentioned to be the main source of women’s under-representation in higher decision-making positions. Hiring of top officials is internally accessed through appointments and promotions. Affirmative action with meritocracy is preferred. However, women are advised to aggressively acquire higher education qualifications and competences as well as gain confidence, which were found to be lacking.

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INVESTIGATION OF PHONOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN CIJITA LANGUAGE

Mushora Wang'ubha Masija

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2009

This study describes some phonological aspects of Cijita language from a primarily descriptive point of view. As far as I know there are very few studies on Cijita language that have so far been done on segmental phonology. Therefore, this study is done so as to fill the gap of knowledge caused by scarce written linguistic materials of Cijita language, on segmental phonology to be more precise.

In studying the aspects of Cijita language phonology, this study uses the Optimality Theory framework. This theory has a tendency of imposing a set of constraints which make it optimal for inputs and outputs to be as similar as possible. Inputs generate as many candidates as possible which are evaluated and outputs which violate the least ranked constraints are picked as winners.

The findings of this study show that Cijita language has a sound inventory of five (5) short and five (5) long vowel sounds, twenty consonants and four pre-nasalized consonants. The study also presents sound combinations of syllable structures in Cijita language which are: $ V $, $ CV $, $ NCV $, $ CGV $ and $ NCGV $. Moreover, the study presents seven phonological processes that affect vowels and two that affect consonants.

Recommendations for further studies include aspects of suprasegmental and segmental phonology of Cijita language.

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DOES USABLE RESEARCH-TO-POLICY INFORM POLICY AND DECISION MAKING PROCESSES IN TANZANIA?

Deodatus Patrick Shayo

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), December 2009

This study sought to explore the extent to which usable research-to-policy does, or does not, inform policy decision-making processes in Tanzania, and factors that enhance or hinder utilization of existing research findings. The study was influenced by the fact that despite the existence of policy-oriented research institutions in Tanzania policy/decision-making processes seem not to benefit much from usable research outputs. Health, education and agriculture research events come out with some outputs which are useful in the policy and decision-making process, but they do not seem to attract the attention of policy decision makers.

A cross-sectional study design or approach and purposive sampling technique were employed in this study. The data were collected through questionnaires, interviews and documentary search. The findings from both primary and secondary data reveal that there is low utilization of research outputs to inform policy decision-making in the health, agriculture and education sectors. The poor research-policy linkage does not create an optimal propensity for research use in policy and decision-making.
The study proposes that in order to build a culture of linking research to practice, an approach to effectively lead to the utilization of existing research findings in policy formulation and programme decision making should be established. The government must establish and foster close cooperation between researchers and policy decision makers and all other stakeholders in policy formulation. This would in the long run transform the policy decision-making process to be more informed by relevant researches, thereby becoming more responsive to the environment or country’s development needs.

ACCESSIBILITY AND UTILIZATION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHUNYA DISTRICT, TANZANIA

John Jackson

Master of Arts (Information Studies), March 2010

This study was undertaken in order to determine the accessibility and utilization of reproductive health (RH) information among secondary school students in Chunya District. The study investigated the extent to which students in the areas with poor information infrastructure like Chunya have access to and utilize RH information especially on the aspects of family planning and safe motherhood.

Social survey method was used for this study. The data were collected from a total of 111 respondents through questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions. The study found that most of the respondents, that is students, had little knowledge on RH. Most of them practise sex in their early age before marriage without knowledge that the practice could result into pregnancy. Although teachers and some parents mentioned to be the current sources of RH information to students, it was discovered that there is inadequate collaboration between parents and teachers in disseminating RH information to students as parents leave this responsibility entirely to teachers.

The study concludes that youths in rural areas of Tanzania acquire little knowledge of RH information and rarely use it. Therefore, it is recommended that RH information to students and parents in rural communities should be given much more attention by both the government and non-government agencies. Also, disseminating information related to RH to rural communities should be considered as an important aspect in fighting against ignorance, underdevelopment, poverty and hunger.

HOUSEHOLD FUELWOOD ENERGY DEMAND AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

A Case Study of Makambako and Wangama Wards Njombe District-Tanzania

Mary Lujabiko Kihupi

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), January 2010

Fuelwood is the major source of household energy in Tanzania and other developing countries. The demand for fuelwood is increasing due to the fact that the cost of other household energy sources such as electricity, petroleum (eg. kerosene) is very high. Consequently the majority of the Tanzanian population cannot afford them.
This study was to assess the impact of household fuelwood energy demand on the environment in Makambako and Luduga wards. A sample of 131 households was selected. Random and purposeful sampling techniques were applied. Data collected was coded and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

The findings revealed that fuel wood demand has significant impacts on the environment in the area of study. Environmental degradation occurs in the form of loss of topsoil, siltation of rivers, dams, destruction of water sources and climate change and gradual loss of natural forests, which are preferred raw material for charcoal.

Climate change is currently an issue of grave concern because of its consequences. Different measures should be taken world wide to reverse deforestation. Use of efficient charcoal kilns, efficient fuelwood stoves and promotion of alternative energy can help to reduce deforestation. Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) projects can help in reducing the effects of global warming in the world, and their impacts locally and globally.

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VERB EXTENSIONS IN SHAMBALA: THEIR OCCURRENCE AND CO-OCCURRENCE CONSTRAINTS

Salehe Kaoneka

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2009

This dissertation is an in-depth study of verbal extensions in Shambala, with a focus on derivational morphology. In it the exploration of morphology, syntax and the semantic implication of each extension, argument structure, constraints against ordering and co-occurrence are made.

This study is descriptive and it has attested the following approaches: Mirror Principle (MP), LFG specifically its elaborate sub-theory Lexical Mapping Theory (LMT), Templatic morphology and Argument Structure. These approaches have been adopted in order to test their applicability in Bantu languages like Shambala. However, a conclusion is made that no single approach can account for the ordering of affixes across Bantu languages.

In an attempt to meet the objectives of this study, each verb root and its extension are fragmented into appropriate formatives with the aim of seeing the patterns between particular verbal extensions. Then, all verbal extensions were identified in order to discuss their thematic roles, argument structure and co-occurrence constraints in their orderings. Finally, all verbal extension formatives were combined in an attempt to establish the possible combinations.

It is revealed that the verb root can maximally accommodate up to four extensions with different semantic implications and the productivity of verbal extensions varies from one extension to another. Some extensions increase the argument structure in the case of the applicative and causative, while others decrease the argument structure like the stative, passive and reciprocal. It is also revealed that the order and co-occurrence of verb extensions in Bantu are constrained by a number of factors, such as morphological, syntactic, semantic and predicate structure. Further researches are recommended on the maximum limit of extensions to co-occur due to variations of data provided by different speakers and a theory which can fully handle cases of verbal extension orderings in Bantu languages.

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HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MARRIAGE CELEBRATIONS COSTS IN DAR ES SALAAM REGION

A Case of Kinondoni District, Tanzania

Luther Issawangu Kawiche

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

This study examined Household Income and Marriage Celebrations Costs in Kinondoni District in Dar es Salaam region. The increasing rates of marriage celebration costs and household income has an impact on the development initiatives and this is a challenge to the growing generation because this money is used for celebrations. The main objective of the study was to examine the relationship between household income and marriage celebrations. The factors which influence marriage celebrations in Dar es Salaam and the country as a whole include income, occupation, and education, place of residence and wealthy status of the family.

The study was carried out using a sample survey of men and women aged between 20-49 years, of about 205 respondents were sampled from six wards in Kinondoni district and the data was analysed through several ways: tables and cross tabulation, chi square analysis as well as graphs have been employed.

The findings, of the study show that the number of marriage ceremonies and related costs are increasing despite the low income levels facing the households. Ages at first marriage, income, education, occupation, religion and place of residence were found to have statistically significant association on the marriage and marriage contributions.

From these findings the study suggest that development issues should be given priority than marriage ceremonies there is a need also raise the age at first marriage and education to women.

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ATTITUDE TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION AND SELF EFFICACY AS DETERMINANTS OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES IN TANZANIAN INCLUSIVE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Joyce Mkongo

Master of Arts (AppliedSocial Psychology), November 2009

Inadequate learning for students with disabilities (SWD) depicted in learning provided for the SWD is evidently an educational problem in Tanzania. The study explored self efficacy and attitude toward inclusive education as correlates of academic performance among students with disabilities in Tanzanian inclusive primary schools. This study was guided by three specific objectives which were; first to examine the relationship between self efficacy of students with disabilities and their attitudes toward inclusive education.
Second to examine the relationship between attitudes of SWD towards inclusive education and general academic performance. Third to explore the relationship between SWD’s self efficacy and general academic performance. Purposive and random sampling procedures were used to select a sample of 160 participants in the study. Correlation design was used in guiding the study.

The study observed that there was a significant difference in self efficacy between students with a negative attitude towards inclusive education and students with a positive attitude towards inclusive education $\chi^2 (2, n = 160) = 15.96, p = 0.0005$, $\Phi = 0.34$. An effect size of $\Phi = 0.34$ indicated that the association of the variables was moderate. Students with high level of self efficacy had a positive attitude while those with low self efficacy had a negative attitude toward inclusive education. In addition, the study found out that there was no correlation between attitude toward inclusive education and general academic performance, as the statistics reveals that there was no significant difference in mean scores for students with a negative attitude towards inclusive education ($M = 43.03$, $SD = 20.28$) and students with positive attitude towards inclusive education ($M = 45.43$, $SD = 18.62$; $t (160) = -8.12$, $p = 0.418$); with small difference in the means ($\eta^2 = 0.036$). $r = 0.00$, $n = 160$. It was observed that there was a moderate positive correlation but significant $r = .38**, n = 160, p = 0.05$ between self efficacy and general performance among students with disabilities. The results revealed that the general performance of SWD was not good as most of them (77.6 %) performed below average.

The study recommended that education specialists need to rethink ways of improving academic performance among students with disabilities. Teachers, parents and society at large need to train SWD on self efficacy in order to raise the level of their self efficacy. Also, students should be aware of the association between their self efficacy and their performance, as this might lead to their improvement in attitude and ultimately in their general performance. Special Education Units at Universities, Ministry of Education and Teacher Education Institutions in Tanzania should develop programme aimed at training students with disabilities on self efficacy in order to improve it from low to high for the improvement of their academic performance. The study recommended more studies to be carried with improved instruments. There is a need to conduct research to explore the controversial link revealed in this study between attitude and academic performance and to find out what determines the attitude of students with disabilities toward inclusive education

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DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY IN TANZANIA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Happiness Pius Saronga

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2009

The primary purpose of this study is to examine the determinants of fertility in Tanzania. The study uses data from the 2004-5 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey to examine fertility levels at national, rural and urban levels. The approach applied is the standard Poisson model which is more appropriate in studying fertility since the dependent variable is a count variable. The empirical results of the pooled sample indicate reduction effects of child survival rate, religion, age at first marriage, age at first birth, work
and wealth on fertility levels per woman. Whereas, ideal numbers of children, age of a woman and age of a woman’s partner have positive bearing on fertility levels. Unexpected results are shown by education and contraceptive use and knowledge. Education level of a woman’s partner is found to have a more reduction effect than that of a woman. Contraceptive use and knowledge are found to have no significant reduction effects; in most cases they are found to have positive effects on fertility levels. These are puzzling developments because the opposite have been found and proved by other studies, this therefore warrants further study. Some differences are found in comparing the rural and urban analysis results. This study clearly witnesses the impact of spatial differences on fertility levels. In general, this study recommends that; policies that raise the age at first marriage, raise the age at first birth, improve child survival rate, encourage couples to have fewer children, encourage practice of religion, encourage women’s empowerment through education and participation in the labor market, may help to reduce fertility rate which can subsequently aid the attainment of sustainable economic growth and development.

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MALARIA CASE MANAGEMENT IN THE LIGHT OF RURAL LIVELIHOODS

A Case Study of Kilombero District in Morogoro

Iddy Mayumana

Master of Arts (Sociology), November 2009

Access to prompt and appropriate treatment of malaria cases is central to reduce morbidity and mortality. However, various interlinked factors at the household, health system and policy level hinders access to prompt and appropriate treatment of malaria cases. This study which was conducted between November 2006 and February 2007 explored the capabilities of households to cope with malaria shocks and how the health system hinders or facilitates access to treatment.

The management of fever/malaria cases was generally hampered by financial and time resources, distance to the sources health care, lack of drugs and other important medical supplies in the government health facilities, and poor transport system. The stay in the temporary farm houses led most households to spend more time struggling to mobilize resources needed in treatment seeking than those which were in main houses. This context greatly contributed to delays to seek treatment and led to some severe conditions.

Being sick in a rural context carries a risk, the risk increases if the person is sick during the time of stay in the farm houses. Risk could be minimized through improved availability of drug and other medical supplies as well as improved household income.

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THE INTERNET USE PATTERNS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

A Case Study of Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Mary Lyson Mwakapenda

Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2009

This study investigated internet use patterns of primary school pupils. The objective was to find out the extent of use of internet, the type of information used, the purpose of using internet and recommend policy changes that would make internet use safe for primary school pupils. Pupils and teachers from Mount Kibo and Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere Primary Schools (Kinondoni district, Dar es Salaam) and parents of pupils were the study population. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to select the sample. Secondary and primary data were gathered, mainly using interviews and questionnaires. Findings revealed that primary school pupils use internet for a variety of purposes including entertainment, playing games, listening to music, watching movies, watching national and international news, chatting with friends and curiosity to use new technology. Findings also showed that pupils use internet to access adult sites (such as pornographic sites) and learn destructive behavior patterns. The study recommends the following: enforcement of law regarding access to pornographic materials, review regulations on the use of internet by pupils. Additionally, parents, teachers, internet service providers should supervise pupils whenever they are using internet (Access to pornographic sites should be blocked). Young children should be made aware of the online dangers. Parents should limit their children’s exposure to media and let them view only what they are ready for.

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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH UPTAKE OF HIV VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING IN TANZANIA

The Case of Young People in Dodoma Urban District

Zaina Ramadhani Kishegwe

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

The problem of HIV/AIDS in the country like elsewhere tends to affect people of nearly all ages Dodoma is among the HIV infected region with prevalence rate of 2.9% and 5.3% for Dodoma Urban District. This study attempt to investigate the factors associated with uptake of Voluntary Counselling and Testing in Dodoma Urban District.

A sample of 300 young people aged 15-29 years in Dodoma Urban District were selected and interviewed. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from
face to face interview through interview schedule and focus group discussions, while secondary data were obtained from review of literature.

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used for data management and analysis. The results from the study show that the majority of the young people were aware of the importance of VCT services yet very few had responded to seek the services. Level of education, place of residence had some influence in the decision to seek VCT services. The study notes that despite the willingness to test for HIV there are strong barriers which prevent young people from going to tests.

Based on the results it is recommended that more HIV campaigns and education on the importance of VCT services is needed for young people in Dodoma region particularly Dodoma Urban District. Furthermore the fight of stigma needs to be stepped up in order to encourage more young people to seek VCT services.

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THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON LABOUR FORCE IN TANZANIA

The Case of Education Sector in Makete District

Isaya Joseph

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

This study investigated the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Labour Force in Tanzania: The case of Education Sector in Makete District. Recognizing the important role that education sector can play to reduce the risk of losing labour force, the study involved 148 respondents from selected institutions.

This study was conducted in various institutions in three wards of Makete district. This study examines the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector in Makete district. The main instruments of data collection were interview schedule using questionnaires. Other sources were in-depth interview and documentary sources. Data analysis involved frequency distributions, and cross tabulations.

The study findings show that HIV/AIDS have tremendous effects on labour force in the district. The respondents have reported that HIV/AIDS has caused various impacts on labour force in education sector. The impact ranges from increased orphans, absenteeism from workplace, overwork on others, loss of skilled teachers. Other impacts are recruitment costs, medical cost, and loss of morale which in turn the study shows decline performance.

The findings from this study point at the five main recommendations, establishment of workplace HIV/AIDS Programme, establishments of HIV/AIDS clubs, mainstreaming HIV/AIDS on curricula, community involvement and funding of Research institution.

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THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COMMON POOL RESOURCES IN PANGANI RIVER BASIN, SAME DISTRICT, KILIMANJARO, TANZANIA

Gimbage Ernest Mbeyle

Ph.D. (Geography), November 2009

The Common Pool Resources (CPRs) in Tanzania and particularly in Pangani river basin are facing unprecedented utilization and management problems. This stemmed from changes in the governance structures over the past 40+ years since independence. This study aimed at tracing the trajectory of institutional changes in managing CPR particularly forest, water for irrigation and pastures and their consequences on peoples’ livelihoods and the resource base. The study was conducted in the Eastern part of Same District. Methods used for data collection included PRA, questionnaire surveys, key informants interviews, focus group discussion, analysis of aerial photos and satellite imagery for understanding changes in the resource base and survey of published and unpublished literature. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis was done. The results show that the main underlying principles of social organization in the study area such as upstream-down stream CPR management have been altered over time. Institutionalised traditional CPR management has been altered mainly by external factors that were found to significantly (p<0.05) influence the changes. The factors include political and technological change and distance to markets. Institutional changes came up with changes in power relations which resulted into shifting the endowment and entitlement structures of the communities. Resource use conflicts revolved around utilization of the forest, grazing lands and water for irrigation. Moreover, institutional changes contributed to landuse/cover dynamics. The study concludes that institutional changes over time have resulted into poor management and degradation of the CPR and will result into the tragedy of the commons in the near future. To redress the situation the study proposed the framework for crafting institutional arrangement whereby CPRs in South Pare Mountains and adjacent lowlands are to be managed under ecosystem-based management system.

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FACTORS INFLUENCING CHANGES IN CROP DIVERSITY IN LUSHOTO DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Saumu Jumanne

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), January 2010

Lushoto district is one of the main producers of food stuff in Tanga region. Due to over cultivation, land use changes are inevitable. Consequently, the gradual demise of traditional crops has influenced farmers to adopt new crops and improved crop varieties as a coping strategy. Available studies confirm adoption of crops/varieties but hardly any has concentrated on adopted and abandoned crop varieties, associated
factors and the implications of changes to the society and the environment, hence the need for this study. Masereka, Sunga and Nkelei villages were selected purposively as they were good representation of agro-ecological zones in the district, where various crops and varieties are grown. A sample of 101 farmers was selected randomly for a questionnaire survey. Interviews, FGDs, field observation and documentary review techniques were used in data collection. Quantitative and descriptive methods were used to analyse data.

Factors that enhanced or reduced crop diversity were: land use changes, technological development, market conditions, nature of crop variety and farmers’ characteristics. The implications of changes in crop diversity to society included; increased food security, increased or decreased household’s income and opening up of new opportunities for disadvantaged groups. To the environment, changes led to soil erosion, drought, loss of traditional crops/varieties, water contamination and at times it improved landscape. The study recommends increased crop diversity using modern technology, enhanced market systems and improvement of farmers’ knowledge. Negative trends leading to land use changes can be contained by enacting and implementing local bylaws.

THE ROLE OF BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES IN AFRICA:

The Case Study of Tanzania

Emmanuel Kipole

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), February 2010

Many developing countries consider Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) to be important instruments for Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) attraction. It is assumed that BITs can stimulate foreign investments inflow via the elements of security assurance enshrined within them. The main objective of this study was to establish the relationship between the BITs and the FDI inflow to Tanzania. The study restricted its focus around unveiling the role(s) of BITs in regard to the core question of FDI promotion in Tanzania particularly and Africa in general.

However, in the course of the study, there was no concrete evidence to suggest that there is a direct correlation between an increase in FDI inflow to Tanzania and an increase in BITs. Although majority of foreign investors in Tanzania indicated having some knowledge of BITs, the study found that most of them were attracted by incentives other than BITs. These incentives included easy access to raw materials such as minerals, forestry products and others. Between 1995 and 2005, the extraction sector accounted for more than 50% of total FDI inflow to Tanzania annually.

In that regard, the simplified access to raw materials in Tanzania was found to be central in attracting FDI than the BITs. On the basis of the findings, it is recommended that considerations be towards extensive marketing of existing natural resources, which have proven to impact positively on the FDI inflow to Tanzania, if the FDI inflow is to be further improved.
RESOLUTION or CONTAINMENT?

An Evaluation of Direct Negotiation and Settlement Facilitation in the Zanzibar Conflict

Richard Mbunda

Master of Arts (International Relations) February 2010

Zanzibar has been a conflict-torn society since the reintroduction of multiparty politics in 1992. The conflict has been characterized by sporadic acts of violence and a continuing political impasse in danger of escalating to an unmanageable level. Attempts were made by an external settlement facilitator (the Commonwealth) and the disputants, the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the main opposition party the Civic United Front (CUF), to resolve the conflict; nonetheless, they did not bring a lasting solution. This study sought to explain why these approaches failed to bring a lasting solution to the conflict. The study used a case study research design, to evaluate the two attempts employed to resolve the Zanzibar conflict.

Findings show that the Commonwealth’s initiative failed to help the conflicting parties to resolve the conflict inasmuch as it crafted settlement terms instead of empowering the parties to find a solution for their own problem. Also the Commonwealth failed to transform the hostile relationship of the parties, and it even lacked the staying power to guarantee the implementation of the democratic reforms it proposed.

The direct negotiation approach, on the other hand, was constrained by the zero-sum nature of the issues under dispute, power superiority of one of the conflicting parties, complexity of the dispute, and the low intensity of the dispute. The study concludes that given the nature and context of the Zanzibar conflict direct negotiations and third-party settlement facilitation are unlikely to resolve the conflict. As the conflicting parties can no longer engage in a constructive dialogue, the study recommends that there should be an external intervention to directly mediate in the conflict, or the Union government should allow CUF and CCM Zanzibar to explore their historical grievances and become a more neutral and objective guarantor of the agreement. Further research is also recommended on the actors, their interests, and the strategies they use to see whether or not these issues are stumbling blocks to the peace initiatives.

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STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF SHAABAN ROBERT’S ‘KOJA LA LUGHA’: HIS USE OF METAPHORS

Michael Noel

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2009

This dissertation is a stylistic analysis of Shaaban Robert’s “Koja la Lugha” specifically focussing on the use, frequency and types of metaphors. The objectives of the study were to examine the metaphor use in the researched text, to identify the type of metaphor that has been used more, and to analyse why metaphors have been used and to what effect.
The research was library based and case study was used as the research design. During the literature review, it was observed that a lot has been written on metaphors’ use but few studies have attempted a stylistic analysis. Purposive sampling procedure was applied in identifying poems containing metaphors. This procedure was justifiably applied as this dissertation was analysing in depth a single phenomenon, ‘Koja la Lugha’. The major limitation was on other researchers’ views regarding its objectivity and external validity. This was the case because it was only the researcher’s intuition that was used in the identification of poems that have metaphors.

The findings revealed that the type of metaphors that had the highest frequency was humanising metaphors, followed by concretive, with dormant metaphor with the least frequency. Furthermore, metaphors have been used in poetry to interest more the reader, to convey the poet’s inner emotions and feelings while delivering the message forcefully; using few words but at the same time enlivening the audience and allowing them a broader interpretation.

It was concluded that metaphors help in creating the relationship in language, where none existed, between two things – tenor and vehicle, thus giving poems more power in communicating the message. Interpretation is further encouraged when using metaphors than the ‘normal’ language and in doing so one can understand more of the ground of metaphors. In this aspect therefore, the knowledge of metaphors is stressed for one to understand more the essence of metaphors.

It is recommended that further analysis of the use of other tropes – metonymy, oxymoron, similes - in poetry be made. Do they have an impact in poetry as metaphors do or they do they have a different function all together?

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AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN TANZANIA THE PERIOD 1970 – 2007

Rose Ambrose

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2009

This study attempted to empirically analyse the performance and determinants of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Tanzania over the period 1970 – 2007. Most African countries have recently liberalized trade and have also attempted to create enabling environment for foreign direct investment. Tanzania, like many African countries, took some steps towards liberalizing its trade and macroeconomic policies so as to attract FDI. Using time-series data, the study undertakes empirical analysis of the performance of FDI and establishes the determining factors of FDI in Tanzania. The results obtained show that natural resources availability, have positive impact on FDI while corruption, corporate tax, inflation and exchange rates have negative impact on FDI as would be expected. Openness is found to be inconclusive, while per capita income was found to be insignificant. These results imply that in order to attract more FDI to Tanzania, further improvements on macroeconomic policies is needed together with putting in place stern measures against corruption.

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SPOUSAL ABUSE IN ETHNIC MINORITIES

A Case Study of the Asian Community in Tanzania

Fatima Iqbal Bapumia

Master of Arts (Sociology) November 2009

This research was about spousal abuse as an aspect of domestic violence in the Asian community in Tanzania with the case study of Kisutu Ward, Ilala district, Dar es Salaam. The research problem was to examine perceptions and experiences regarding spousal abuse by looking at the meaning attached to abuse and dominant forms of abuse experienced in the Asian community. This research was guided by the theory of Symbolic interactionism as described by Hubert Blumer whereas as individuals act on things according to the meaning attached to those things. Blumer also says that meanings can be modified and redefined as individuals re interprets meanings in the process of interaction with others. In this study an attempt was made to understand cultural elements in the Asian culture that informs or influences interpretive process in giving meaning to spousal abuse, forms of spousal abuse and the gender aspect of abuse in the Asian community. The study used in depth interview as a method of data collection together with relevant secondary sources of data such as community record files and available literature. The findings revealed a tendency of concealing abuse in the Asian community due to the meanings ascribed to the concept of abuse and the sacredness of the institution of marriage. Spousal abuse is perceived as shameful and private affair. There was no clear evidence of abuse against women only however forms of abuse differed between men and women. A pattern of abuse was observed in the context of spousal abuse beginning from denial of abuse, acceptance phase, minimizing and coping phase. It is recommended therefore, to have further detailed and ethnic/ cultural specific researches conducted in the area of domestic violence in Tanzania.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT APPLICATION IN ENHANCING TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESSES IN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN TANZANIA

Faustine Nyarusy

Master of Arts (Information Studies), July 2006

This study investigated the application of ICT in education system focusing on how effective the technology is enhancing teaching and learning processes in private secondary schools. The study covered six private secondary schools in Dar es Salaam region. There were 131 respondents out of whom 24 were teachers and 117 were students. Data was collected using questionnaires, interviews, documentary sources and observations.
The findings of the study showed that the application of ICT in teaching and learning in private secondary schools was ineffective due to the number of problems. It was found that lack of financial resources was the major problem facing most of these schools. The problem was found to have caused a series of other problems in schools. Inadequate IT facilities, lack of IT teachers, lack of Internet connectivity, unsatisfactory teachers’ remuneration, were among the problems found in schools. It was further found that power fluctuation, uncompleted syllabi and some schools using old syllabi were the problems that hindered IT effectiveness in schools.

On the basis of these findings it is recommended that private secondary school owners should invest more resources in IT programmes. For effective teaching and learning process, it is recommended that the schools should purchase adequate IT facilities and standby generators. In order to generate funds, the schools should seek aid or grants from international educational organisations.

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PERI-URBAN CONGESTION AND HEALTH RISKS IN ZANZIBAR

A CASE STUDY OF URBAN-WEST REGION

Suleiman Muhiddin Foum

Masters of Arts (Demography), July 2006

In Tanzania, the majority of households in peri-urban areas live in the unhealthy and overcrowded conditions that are the result of a continuation of unhealthy water supplies and sanitation, uses of poor open local drainage system, limited wastes disposal and the strong use of fossil fuel like charcoal and firewood as sources of indoor air pollution. This study intended to examine health risks in congested peri-urban area of Urban West Region in Zanzibar, which is largely caused by insufficient socioeconomic and poor environmental conditions.

The findings indicated that poor urban dwellers had higher health risks due to poor living conditions, which is associated with low socioeconomic and poor environmental factors. Due to high use of fossil fuels like firewood and charcoal as the source of energy for cooking, high indoor air pollution existed in the households that caused potential health hazards. There was no garbage disposal, poor sanitation system and the prevalence of open local drainage. Due to absence of wastes disposal, households used open drainages as alternative disposal areas. Majority of the households used pit toilets and few had no toilets at all. Ventilation was poor due to the blockage of windows by cardboards, iron sheets and bricks.

Also, acute and chronic diseases such as malaria, diabetes, tuberculosis, blood pressure and skin diseases are the diseases that occurred mostly in the study areas. Malaria (57.7 percent) is the most chronic disease and a common disease. Dirty environment (48.6 percent) in the congested settlements is one of the causal factors of malaria.

Furthermore, infections and parasitic diseases like respiratory infectious diseases and water related diseases also prevailed in the poor settlements. Existence of communicable and non-communicable diseases caused high rates of mortality. The rate of deaths of the people of less than 15 years (35.8 percent) was higher than that of people of 15 to 44 years (35.6 percent).
Therefore, local governments, health professionals and all authoritative leaders of the communities have the responsibility in the reduction of morbidity and mortality in the poor congested households. Comprehensive measures are needed to plan proper strategies that will foster to reduce poverty within the poor settlements and help to make sure households live healthy under hygienic conditions.

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THE ROLE OF ECOTOURISM IN IMPROVING RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND CONSERVATION OF FOREST RESOURCES ON UЛUGУRU MOUNTAINS, MOROGORO REGION, TANZANIA

Theresia Philemon

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), August 2006

This study was conducted in Nughutu, Tandai and Tegetero villages, which are adjacent to the Uluguru Forest Reserve in Uluguru Mountains, Morogoro Region. The main objective of the study was to examine how ecotourism has contributed to forest resources conservation and wellbeing of the local people in Uluguru Mountains. The methodology used involved observations, interviews, and discussions with local people and officials of WCST in Morogoro Region.

The findings of the study indicate that the communities have been benefiting from ecotourism activities through income generated from selling of tree seedlings and local products to visitors. The income gained has been used to improve roads and there is a proposal to build a dispensary in Nughutu village. Few people, however, have been employed in a small lodge at Tandai village and others are employed as tour guides. Some of the villagers are engaged in conservation activities such as agroforestry and preservation of catchment areas. Generally the study indicates that ecotourism has managed to reduce forest resources degradation, through introduction of conservation activities, provision of environmental education, introduction of penalties against bush fire and provision of alternative sources of fuel wood. It has also helped in improving the living standards of the local people by providing employment and improvement of infrastructure.

The study recommends that the government should sustain the ecotourism industry in Uluguru Mountains through improved infrastructure such as transport facilities and promoting ecotourism industry in this area. Also there is a need to increase local people’s awareness concerning the importance of forests.

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FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND ITS IMPACT ON FERTILITY

The Case of Urban West Region, Zanzibar

Aisha Abdalla Moh’d

Master of Arts (Demography), August 2006

Fertility is one among the major components of population growth, and therefore constitutes an important development policy issue.

This dissertation therefore examines the impact of labour force participation on fertility in Urban West region of Zanzibar. It also analyzes the influence of labour force participation on age at first marriage and fertility. The number of children ever born was used as a measure of fertility.

The study used both primary and secondary data sources. While secondary data sources were used for general review of literature and comparison of results with other studies done before, primary data was the main source used in this work. Face to face interview was used in the process of data collection and SPSS was used in the data analysis process.

The results from this study show that the mean age at first marriage is 19.72 years. This implies that in the region age at marriage is still low leading to high fertility with mean children ever born of 5.01. Due to the existence of high fertility in the region, more effort should be made by policy makers aimed at the expansion of women’s education so as to enable them to engage in skilful employment activities which will in turn reduce their fertility.

The findings of this study may be used by policy makers in different types of planning, for instance, those focusing on education, labour force and gender issue.

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CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR IN TANZANIA

The Case of Njombe District

Ubaya Msemwa

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2006

The study discusses the causes of child labour, the case of Njombe District. It assumes that the number of working children in Tanzania is increasing rapidly, despite measures taken by the government, NGOs, and private institutions to deal with the problem. These include legal measures, community education and the establishment of rehabilitation centres. Literature shows that much is known about child labour problem but little is known about the problem in Njombe. Therefore a survey was conducted in Njombe so as to investigate the intensity of this problem there.

Three areas in Njombe district were taken as sample and observed. These were Njombe town, Makambako and Kibena Tea plantations. A total of 193 working children, and government officials were
interviewed. Purposive, stratified and simple random sampling were adapted to select working children. Chi- square test was performed to test for the association between duration of work and amount paid per month.

The data reveal that most child labourers are between 12 and 17 years of age, most of them being primary school leavers. A majority of them are from single parent families which are predominantly poor peasants but few engage in office work and trading activities. The victims usually come from large families with more than six children per family. Children are forced to enter the labour market because of factors such as poverty, broken families, large families, dependants being forced by their parents or guardians and loss of parents. The most predominant forms of child labour in the district are observed in the informal sector and in homes. It was also observed that some of the children involved in informal sectors own businesses. Child labour in plantations is low due to the company’s strictness in abiding by labour recruitment procedures and laws. Poverty as indicated by parents’ failure to provide basic needs to their children and orphanage were observed as the most significant causes of child labour in Njombe district.

The study observed that measures taken against the problem were more verbal than practical. Within the area of the study, there was not even a single institution or rehabilitation centre to deal with the problem. For example, those who have employed domestic child workers were forced to release them without considering their future prospects. This short fall intensifies the problem, as the children were forced to become street children and most of them took up work on casual basis. In this regard policy measures seem to address the symptoms of the problem rather than the real causes of child labour, as the measures do not aim at long term solutions to the problem.

Financial crisis and poor coordination between the centres and the government are among the problems facing child labour eradication initiatives. The study recommends ways of controlling the phenomenon through poverty alleviation, especially in rural areas and by involving families and government in addressing the problem.

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A HISTORY OF MALARIA AND ITS CONTROL IN BRITISH COLONIAL TANGANYIKA, 1920-1960

The Case of Dar es Salaam

Hamisi Mathias Machangu

Master of Arts (History), August 2007

This study examines the history of malaria and its control in Dar es Salaam during the British colonial period. The study is guided by the premise that transformation in political, social and economic activities increase incidences of the disease. The study employed an historical approach in investigating the transformation of malaria and successes of the measures taken on its control. Data were collected through primary and secondary sources. These were obtained by using library, archival and oral sources. The study has shown that, first, the chances for the spread of malaria in the town before 1850’s were few because of the minimum interactions of the people that were caused by limited amount of trade.
Secondly, cases of malaria increased between 1850’s and 1890’s compared to the previous periods due to the slave and ivory caravan routes which encouraged movements and settlements of the people. People’s attempts to control the problem could not help because of little knowledge they had on the disease.

Thirdly, there was an increase of malaria incidences between 1890’s and 1920’s due to the expansion of German economic activities that transformed the area into town. This situation led to the influx of people that created slums. Medical policies on preventive and curative measures were ineffective because of lack of funds, colonial segregation and ecological changes. And also, cases of malaria increased between 1920 and 1960 because of high movement of people and the mushrooming of slums due to the fact that the British increased economic activities in the town. Medical policies to check the problem could not work because of lack of funds and changes in ecology.

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TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY AND TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN UGANDA’S DISTRICT REFERRAL HOSPITALS

Bruno Lule Yawe

Doctor of Philosophy (Economics), September 2006

The study measures the technical efficiency and total factor productivity growth of 25 district referral hospitals from three regions of Uganda over the 1999-2003 period. This study is motivated by a desire to evaluate the ongoing health sector reforms in Uganda which in part are seeking to improve the efficiency of health services.

Nonparametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is used in the measurement of hospital technical efficiency whilst the DEA-Malmquist index is used in the measurement of hospital total factor productivity change. The Hospital Management Information System launched in 1997 is the source of the data for this study.

The results indicate the existence of different degrees of technical and scale inefficiency in Uganda’s district referral hospitals over the sample period. There were productivity losses for the sample hospitals which are largely due to technological regress rather than technical inefficiency. Thus, changes in technology are needed if the hospitals are to become more productive, for instance through improved diagnosis tests, hospital information management.

The findings illustrate one of the advantages of the frontier efficiency technique, namely the ability to identify the degree of emphasis that should be placed on improving technical efficiency vis-à-vis technological change. The study adds to the existing literature on health facility efficiency but additionally incorporates patient deaths in the measurement of hospital technical efficiency. Additionally, heterogeneity in the patient load is controlled for via a length of stay-based case-mix index. Quality of care was incorporated into the analysis by means of patient deaths. Super-efficiency was conducted to further distinguish between the technically efficient hospitals. To construct confidence intervals for individual hospitals technical efficiency scores, nonparametric bootstrapping was conducted. The efficiency vectors yielded have ready uses by policymakers in the hospital sector. Indicators of the relative efficiency of hospitals are needed to gauge whether hospital cost-containment efforts are succeeding, amongst other uses.

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MONEY AND OUTPUT IN TANZANIA: A TEST FOR CAUSALITY, 1970-2004

*Mnaku Honest Maganya*

*Master of Arts (Economics), August 2006*

Following Sims’s celebrated and controversial investigation of money-income causality patterns in the U.S, a number of researchers have attempted to replicate his study in other nations. This study has investigated empirically the causal relationship between money and output in Tanzania for the period 1970 to 2004.

Based on the money-income causality hypotheses, investigated by various test and regressions, the following findings were obtained. For two cases of the causal relationship between money (M1 and M2) and output, the hypothesis that the causality is unidirectional from money to output was rejected, while the hypothesis that the causality is unidirectional from output to money was accepted. The findings support the theoretical postulation by Keynesians, who argues that money does not play an active role in changing output. In fact, changes in output cause changes in money stocks via demand for money, implying that the direction of causation runs from output to money without any feedback.

The policy implication of the findings of this study is that monetary policy can not influence financial environment. Since money supply is endogenously determine in the short-run, lowering of interest rate may result in over investment that consequently spurs inflationary pressures. The government should rely on fiscal policy rather than monetary policy in attaining macroeconomic objectives other than price stability.

TESTING STOCK MARKET EFFICIENCY HYPOTHESIS IN TANZANIA,

*Lihoya Anthony*

*Master of Arts (Economics)*

This study tests the efficient market hypothesis in Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange market by looking at the efficiency of the price discovery processes at the company level. Efficiency of the stock markets is analyzed by testing if investors can obtain abnormal returns using yesterday’s information to predict future stock price by using several test; descriptive statistics to test for abnormal return, unit root stationary test, serial correlation test of existence of correlation between yesterday’s return and today’s return and GARCH test for existence of persistency and predictability in returns.

Findings for respective equities show different behaviors, depending on the methodology used. The study shows that TCC, SIMBA and TAPETA companies have negative annual mean return while the rest of companies have positive mean returns. There is long run predictability for all stock returns in all equities and presence of negative serial correlation in KA, SIMBA, TBL, and TOL. The stock returns are mean reverting in SWISSPORT, TBL, TCC and TOL companies.

The study concludes that, the market does not clear due to the presence of outstanding bid-asks. Establishment of the dealership market, introduction of the over-the-counter facility, two tier markets, more listing and promotion of collective investments schemes are major recommendations of the study.
STUDENTS INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR IN THE ELECTRONIC ENVIRONMENT

A Case Study of the University of Dar es Salaam,

Emmanuel Frank Elia

Master of Arts (Information Studies)

Developments in information and Communication technology (ICT) have brought about many challenges to information in process of information seeking. Changes in technology have led to changes in the information seeking behaviour of users. This research study examined the way University of Dar es Salaam students seek information in the new electronic environment. This study combined qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The survey method was used as the basic method for data collection where self-administered questionnaire was employed. Interviews and observations methods supplemented the survey method. Sampling procedures included purposive and convenient non-probability sampling techniques and a sample size of 110 students’ were selected. Among these 51 were female and 59 were male. The study revealed that students prefer to use print resources rather than electronic resources and the electronic resources usage was low. Among the reasons which attribute to the behaviour is students’ lack of awareness and lack of skills. The findings also revealed that search engines are being used more than library electronic information resources. The study also found out that in the electronic environment, skills influences to a greater extent the information seeking behaviour of students in whatever discipline, gender and age. It was also revealed that though students have a positive attitude towards the use of electronic resources, they are being restrained by lack of skills, lack of relevant information on electronic databases, limited computers, slow Internet connectivity and electricity blackouts. The study recommends a more effective marketing strategy to be designed which should involve lecturers, students and the library management. Furthermore electronic resources user training should be increased and frequently conducted so as to impart skills to students. It further recommends additional computers for students from the current ratio of 1:8 to 1:5 as well as increasing the Internet connectivity from 9 Mbps to 30 Mbps with 20 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload.

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A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE IN EXAMINATIONS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Lyanga, Zacharia, J.

Master of Arts (Statistics), August 2007

This study aimed at examining personal characteristics, gender, type of school student attended prior to university, A-level performance obtained in form six examinations, A-level subject combination and parental/guardian occupation as factors influencing degree performance in examinations of undergraduate students at the University of Dar es Salaam main campus. The study was done for the 1998/1999 cohort that graduated in 2002. The ordered probit regression model was used to analyze the effect of the selected explanatory variables.

The findings suggest that the most important factor that determines the degree performance in examinations for male students is age. The results showed further that, student’s A-level subject combination is related to degree performance for male students whose combination was Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics (PCM). It was also found that academic background is negatively related to degree performance in examinations for female students. The findings showed that degree performance is negatively related to degree programme taken by both female and male student who graduated with Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law.

Furthermore we analyzed the determinants of degree performance for students who attended previous government schools. The results show that degree performance is negatively related to previous academic background i.e. A-level performance for female students and is influenced positively by degree programme.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION DISSEMINATION APPROACHES USED BY NGO’s IN CREATING AWARENESS ON HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE IN MBeya RURAL DISTRICT.

George Senyoni

Master of Arts (Information Studies)

This research aimed at studying the role of information dissemination approaches used by Non Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) in creating awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention and behavior change in Mbeya rural District Specifically, the study aimed at examine information dissemination approaches used by NGO’s in the fight against HIV/AIDS in rural areas, factors that hinder effective information dissemination among rural communities and role which is played by community leaders in fighting against HIV/AIDS in rural communities. The study applied both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Instruments used to collect data include; questionnaires, Interviews, documentary analysis and focus group discussions.

Findings of the study revealed Poverty to be the major factor that hinders effective information dissemination in rural areas. Less emphasis was found to be on three approaches namely; improving livelihood strategies through economic sustainability, reduction of stigmatization to People Living with HIV/
AIDS and improvement of youth services. For the process of behaviour change to occur, People must be sensitized, accept the new knowledge and lastly must be provided with the means to change behavior.

It is recommended that, NGO’s should consider HIV/AIDS as a developmental and social problem. Also there is a need for establishing management information system in rural areas ensuring people are accessed with information. Lastly local leaders should be incorporated in the NGO’s activities related to community HIV/AIDS reduction.

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CAUSES OF DEGRAGATION OF PEASANT LAND IN KARATU DISTRICT

Elizabeth Herman

Master of Arts (Sociology), August 2006

This study aimed at finding out factors that lead to the degradation of peasant land in Karatu district. It also aimed at finding out the level of awareness of peasants about factors that contribute to land degradation as well as the measures taken by peasants in Karatu district to cope with the problem of land degradation. The survey method was used as the basic method for data collection, employing the interview; and participant observation was also used. Findings of the study revealed that there were various factors that caused degradation of peasant land in Karatu district, the major ones being cutting down of trees and free grazing. These were the major factors since the peasants needed trees for fuel wood, lumbering and burning of bricks. Findings of the study also showed that most of the peasants were aware of the negative impacts of land degradation, as they mentioned low production, desertification and lack of rain among others. Findings of the study also revealed that the peasants used a number of methods to conserve the land, among which are planting of trees and construction of terraces. However, the extent to which these methods were used was found to be very low. This is because the majority of peasants could not afford to buy seedlings due to lack of capital. The other reason is drought. The study also found a number of factors that hindered land conservation by smallholder peasants’ land. Among these are lack of awareness, dry weather conditions, conservatism and drunkenness. Recommendations given by most respondents include educating the peasants on land conservation and the use of by-laws to punish those who do not follow instructions. The study recommends providing peasants in Karatu with the opportunity to learn about environmental conservation through seminars and workshops, etc. as well as free provision of seedlings to those peasants who cannot afford the price of seedling.

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MODELLING DETERMINANTS OF SAVINGS AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN TANZANIA

Joel Silas

Master of Arts (Economics), September 2006

This study investigates the Determinants of Savings and Private Investment in Tanzania over the 1970 – 2005 period. Four hypotheses were tested using Ordinary least squares from which long run relationship among the variables was established and Error Correction Model (ECM) for partial adjustment models to tackle the short run relationship that exists among the variables.

The results suggest that increases in disposable income, deposit rate, and population growth have positive impact on savings. An increase in inflation is found to have negative impact on savings. Furthermore, increases in credit available for private sector, public investment, income per capita, and investment on human capital have positive impact on private investment. An increase in lending rate is found to have negative impact on private investment. Moreover, savings, lending rate and private ownership are found to be significant in explaining private investment.

These findings imply that disposable income, deposit rate, inflation, population growth, credit to private sector, public investment, income per capita, investment on human capital, lending rate and structural reforms play important role in influencing savings and private investment in Tanzania. Thus, policies that foster savings and private investment focusing on the above influential variables are highly recommended.

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TANZANIA A De Facto ONE PARTY STATE?

Alexander Boniface Makulilo

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), March 2007

A strong, vibrant, and competitive multiparty system pre-supposes the existence of inter alia a strong opposition. However in Tanzania, the opposition is considered relatively weak. This study asserts that, such considered weakness is largely a function of “State-party” fusion i.e. the ruling party relies intensively on the state instruments and resources for its day-to-day operations and survival.

Based on the data from documents, election reports, interpretation of election petition cases, newspapers, interviews, observation and interpretative analysis, it has been observed that despite all the amendments in the legal and institutional framework to suit multiparty system, the actual practice has almost remained intact making it a de-facto one party state. There are still close, systemic and strategic relationships between the ruling party and the state institutions: media, security forces, civil service, the executive (president, ministers, regional and district commissioners), the National Assembly, and the election management bodies (EMBs). Similarly the business communities and civil societies have been co-opted to support the ruling
party. These political forces have worked beyond the incumbency advantage and act as the major stumbling block against opposition forces and democratization as a whole. The ruling party and its government have created a myth to the general public that supporting the opposition parties means a threat towards national based values of peace, tranquility and unity. As a result, the opposition is seen as illegitimate. The study recommends that the state and the ruling party should be de-linked to allow a genuine democratic transition and consolidation in Tanzania. The opposition forces to authoritarianism such as opposition parties, civil societies, the donor community and a few pro-democracy activists within the system should assist to undertake the de-linking process. The de-linking process should define clearly the boundaries between the state and the ruling party at both the institutional and behavioural levels.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING NEEDS ANALYSIS IN SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES IN TANZANIA

The Case Study of National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

Nankondo Mwenda

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), March 2007

The study aimed at finding out effectiveness of training needs analysis in social security schemes, especially in National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Two research hypotheses guided the study in investigating whether or not lack of clear identification of training needs and properly planned training programmes leads to resignation and abscondment of trained staff, and underutilization of trained staff leads to their resignation and abscondment.

The study involved employees at NSSF headquarters and those in the NSSF Dar es Salaam region offices namely Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke. The total number of respondents was 76 that included directors and managers at headquarters, managers at Dar es Salaam regional offices, employees who are on training, employees who were trained and then resigned, and employees who are currently on job. Data were gathered through questionnaires, interviews, and documentary review.

Findings revealed that major factors that contribute to abscondment or resignation of NSSF employees are lowly paid salaries; underutilization of acquired knowledge; and looking for green pastures. It has been revealed that the majority of employees are motivated to go for further studies because they have self conviction for career development and capacity building. Secondly, it was revealed that there was no proper training needs analysis in NSSF. Lastly, it was found out that majority of employees have not been better rewarded and utilized according to their new qualifications. Therefore they opt to search for other places where their skills can be fully utilized.

The study concluded that there was lack of a systematic training needs analysis as per ASDICE model, which is a universal training model. Employees have been trained without first establishing the objective(s) to be achieved after training, their placement or their reward.

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THE MAJOR CAUSES AND DIFFERENTIALS OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Case Study of Tanga City

Esther Gabriel Mandara

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2006

This hospital-based study undertaken in Tanga City aimed at establishing the recent levels of maternal mortality and identifying the major causes and differentials of maternal mortality. A sample of 9 health facilities, 390 postpartum mothers and 44 deceased women data for years 2004 and 2005 was utilized. In-depth interviews and documentary review were the major data collection techniques and Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) was used for analysis.

The study revealed that the maternal mortality ratio in Tanga City for the year 2004 and 2005 were about 503 and 312 per 100,000 live births respectively. Also, the major direct causes of maternal deaths were pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH), sepsis and hemorrhages. The major indirect causes were anemia/malaria, HIV/AIDS and native drug intoxication. The study found that most of the maternal deaths occurred to women who are in optimum age for child-bearing (20-34 years). Furthermore, there was no clear relationship between maternal deaths and parity. Most of the women who died had attended antenatal care (ANC) but most (43%) of these attended after their 20th week of gestation age. Most of the deceased women had primary education. The study found further that most of the deceased women were housewives doing household chores. As for residence, most of the deceased mothers resided in urban areas. Conclusively, these findings show that most of these maternal deaths could be prevented if proper attention and action is paid to their major causative factors.

To reduce maternal mortality in Tanga City, the study recommends the following: Women socio-economic empowerment; community education on potential danger signs in pregnancy, importance of early and regular ANC attendance; establishment of family planning programs to reach remote rural areas and adequate reproductive healthcare through ensuring availability of resource and supplies for emergency obstetric interventions.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STREET CHILDREN REHABILITATION MEASURES IN DAR ES SALAAM REGION

Prisca Mgomberi

Master of Arts (Demography), August 2005

The study discusses the effectiveness of street children rehabilitation measures in Dar es Salaam region. It assumes that the number of street children in Tanzania is increasing rapidly, despite the establishment of various rehabilitation measures, which include provision of services that are social welfare oriented, education and vocational training, social work and rehabilitation, family reunification and life skills.
Literature shows that much is known about effectiveness of street children rehabilitation measures, but little known on Dar es Salaam. Therefore, a survey was conducted in Dar es Salaam to investigate this issue.

Three of the nine street children centers in Dar es Salaam were observed. A total of 106 street children, directors and social workers at the street children rehabilitation centres were interviewed. Purposive, stratified and simple random sampling were adapted to select street children rehabilitation centres and street children. Chi- square test was performed to test for the association between poverty, violence and social and demographic characteristics of street children and that of their parents.

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SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF LAND POLICY AMONG PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES:

The case of the Maasai of Tanzania

Moses Emanuel

Master of Arts (Sociology), October 2005

Social consequences of economic change to indigenous communities entail one of the established themes and traits of inquiry in both scientific and popular literatures. Using a political ecology conceptual model this works discusses the findings of an exploratory study concerning the social consequences of the land policy to pastoralist communities during economic liberalization in Tanzania. Key findings include the apparent disempowerment of traditional institutions of governance in organizing the lives of the members of these communities and its consequential attrition of their cultural identity. The study also elucidates on the rural-urban migration of some members of these communities and their urban survival strategies, most of which involves commercializing their traditional artifacts and way of lives. Most male migrants were found to be unmarried youths whose main priority was economic progress, while majority of female migrants were married/widowed/deserted or neglected women whose main concern was to feed their rural households and ensure attainment of basic needs of their young children. The study also unearths and describes variant conflicts pertaining to change in the land in the rangelands. These findings also highlight the potential of further social consequences amid these communities and calls for comprehensive studies in areas of rural-urban migration and HIV/AIDS among pastoralist communities as well as in the areas of cultural tourism which were beyond the scope of this study.

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MACROECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS, INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND POVERTY IN TANZANIA

An Empirical Investigation of Alternative Demand Shocks and Domestic Policy Changes Using SAM/CGE Approaches

Alexis Minega Naho

Ph.D. (Economics), June 2008

The government of Tanzania has laid down development strategies towards the achievement of a broad-based growth for the country. The pursuit of the goal entails the implementation of a wide range of policy options. Policy makers would like to know the best policy alternatives to attain such objectives. One would also want to question whether the national economy could experience sustainable growth for the benefit of all Tanzanians. An economy-wide framework is chosen as the appropriate tool of analysis to clarify the issue. Two versions of the framework are selected as they complement each other in clarifying the various aspects of the issue. The first version applied for the first time to the Tanzanian economy is a SAM multiplier model and the second is a computable general equilibrium one. Both models use the 2000 Social Accounting Matrix for Tanzania that allow to analyse in greater details than so far done, issues of poverty and income distribution among different groups of households. The major policy measures analysed include trade liberalisation, devaluation, reduction of government spending and improvement of trade and transport. The results from the study indicate that the agriculture focused development strategy is pro-growth, pro-poor and pro-equity. Relative to other sectors, investment in agriculture leads to higher growth of GDP and welfare improvement mainly for the rural poor. The study suggests that there are important economic gains by giving priority to agriculture-based activities as they enhance and integrate the different sectors of the economy and by removing supply bottlenecks in agriculture. The study points out the challenges to be faced when a sound management of the economy in transition such as that of Tanzania is carried out.

FOREIGN AID, FISCAL POLICY AND GROWTH NEXUS

Evidence from Tanzania

Yamungu Kayandabila

Ph.D. (Economics), August 2008

This study investigates foreign aid, fiscal policy and growth nexus in Tanzania over the 1965-2004 period. First, the study examines an econometric relationship between foreign aid, categories of government expenditure, structure of tax revenue, and economic growth, it also explores the impact of aid on revenue
effort. Second, the study establishes the status of fiscal sustainability over the same period. In pursuing the first goal, the study applies time series econometrics techniques namely the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL), the impulse response, variance decomposition and Granger causality to analyze some of the fundamental fiscal variables affecting growth in Tanzania. The results from this model are that in the short run foreign aid, productive government expenditure and non tax revenue are correlated with economic growth. These results suggest that in order to realize a self-sustained growth, the government should increase its budget towards targeted productive expenditure especially on education, health and economic services. The second major goal was pursued by applying the Present Value Budget Constraint (PVBC) approach to fiscal sustainability. The model was empirically tested by cointegration and the results indicate that over the same period of the study, fiscal sustainability in Tanzania has been weak. This implies that the government has been violating the Intertemporal Budget Constraint (IBC). The finding of weak fiscal sustainability indicates that if the current policies for deficit financing continue, the government could probably face further difficulties in financing its deficits in future as higher deficits could lead to misalignment of macroeconomic fundamentals. This could be mitigated if the Government adopts a fiscal rule regime.

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ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUND IN TANZANIA

Could Out-of-Pocket be a Better Option?

Gemini Joseph Mtei

Master of Arts (Economics), August 2005

This study set out to make analysis of The National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) in Tanzania and find out whether Out-of-Pocket could be a better option assuming that NHIF was not compulsory. It aims to establish the level of compliance with this scheme and the factors that would determine such compliance. The study collected primary data from primary school teachers in Kilimanjaro and Dar es Salaam regions through administering a questionnaire that required respondents and their households to give the history of their health status and valuation of NHIF.

The study reveals that, compliance with NHIF is correlated with age, sex, marital status and location of the residence of the members. Other factors that have been found significant in determining compliance of the members include presence of an old aged dependant, usage of public health facility, number of sick household members, occupation status, availability of drugs when using NHIF and the type of disease episode befalling the household.

The results of this study show that majority of members still prefer out-of-pocket compared to NHIF though the former seems be expensive and not poor friendly. The study recommends that; NHIF health package should be gender sensitive and should pay much attention to women, special attention should be directed on malaria which is still the most pandemic disease, Services in the public hospitals should be improved and NHIF services in the rural areas should be improved.

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CAUSES OF WOMEN UNEMPLOYMENT IN TANZANIA

The Case Study of Dar es Salaam Region

Ephraim Ndyetabula Elias Kwesigabo

Master of Arts (Demography), July 2005

The study on causes of women unemployment has attempted to analyse the nature and extent of women unemployment in Tanzania. It analyses possible factors responsible for women unemployment and associated problems. The set of data in the study was collected from the field and documentary reviews from various sources. Data set from field was collected through interviews guided by questionnaires. The study used a multistage sampling procedure. Enumeration areas were selected proportional to the population size of the districts in Dar es Salaam region and households were selected by using systematic sampling procedure. The results of the study indicate that women unemployment in urban areas is still a major problem. Basing on determined poverty line in Dar as Salaam region, the incidence of poverty among the unemployed women households have been mostly found to be higher than those employed ones. Majority of unemployed women experience the incidence of long-term unemployment rates. The unemployed women were more concentrated in Kinondoni district as compared to other districts in the region. Among the unemployed women, female youths were highly unemployed than other age groups of the study population.

Additionally, the study revealed that the major cause of unemployment in urban areas is low level of education associated with the education levels of parents, whereas mothers’ education levels have greater influence on their daughters’ education. Unemployment rates decrease with the increase of education levels. Other causes include lack of capital to establish businesses, corruption and gender discrimination.

Basing on findings and analysis, main recommendations including improvement of the sources of the problem are suggested. The policies aimed at promoting increased employment directly linked to development policies in the macroeconomic, microeconomic as well as meso spheres are highly recommended.

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DETERMINANTS OF LOW GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN LINDI REGION

A Case Study of Nachingwea District

Saidi Hassani

Master of Arts (Demography), August 2005

The study intended to find out the influence of migration, marriage instability and breastfeeding on low growth rate of population in Lindi Region. A sample of 150 households comprising women aged 15-49 years in Nachingwea District were selected and interviewed. The results of the study indicate that marriage
instabilities in the form of divorce and remarriage ranked the first in lowering the growth rate of population in Lindi Region. The study further revealed that the study population had a divorce rate of 16.7 percent and remarriage was 63.3 percent. These reduce the duration a woman is at risk of child bearing and finally reduces the number of children ever born per woman. This in turn reduces the growth rate of population in Lindi region.

Migration both intra and out of the region ranked the second in lowering the growth rate of population in Lindi region. Migrants in reproductive ages went out the region and, therefore, diminish the number of people in the region and add fertility in the destination areas. This has led to the decrease in the number of labour force in the origin thus disrupting economic activities.

Breastfeeding was also very important in lowering the growth rate of population in Lindi region. The study revealed that women in the study area breastfeed their children for quite a long period. The average breastfeeding duration was 21.1 months. The main reasons for such long duration of breastfeeding was due to the fact that many households were poor in such a way that it was difficult for them to have alternative food for feeding their infants. This eventually led to the lengthening of birth intervals. From those findings the study suggest that the Tanzanian Government should improve economic and social conditions in rural areas to reduce the number of out migrants, make stable marriage and provide alternative balanced diet for the infants.

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CARE FOR HIV/AIDS PATIENTS

The Case Study of Home Based Care in Kinondoni District Dar es Salaam

Sophia Nchimbi

Master of Arts (Sociology), September 2005

The purpose of this study was to look at the effectiveness of HBC and to identify its intricacies in giving care and support to HIV/AIDS patients. It was also envisaged to show the importance of Home Based Care (HBC) and explore what care taking entails. So far the number of PLWHA is on the rise, yet very few NGOs support HBC program. On the other hand the study seeks to understand how helpful these NGOs could be in combating that problem.

A research was conducted in Kinondoni Municipality, among some selected NGOs. Notably WAMATA, CCBRT, Matumaini Counseling Center, PASADA and Kibamba. The study includes adults who were purposely picked in the study area. The collection of data was done through questionnaire, documentary review, and participant observation, interview and focus group discussion. The data we have is qualitative and quantitative in nature through SPSS program.

According to our findings the majority of AIDS patients are women. Most of them are living in a state of poverty i.e. they lack basic needs. The major finding indicated that HBC was important to take care of HIV/AIDS patients. Some of caretakers surveyed by the researcher have no training on how to care for AIDS patients. This may influence the daily lamented stigma. Besides they sometimes put their life at risk of being infected too. Additionally those that offer any support to AIDS patients provides so little of it and it does not add to the family’s ability to meet the cost of care, nutritious food, clothing, and even housing.
HIV infection was also found to be associated with various emotional reactions, which impact on primary care providers.

The study concludes by giving recommendations on how the society and government as a whole could strengthen HBC for AIDS patients. Not only that but also people has to change the way they treat PLWHA within the society.

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HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIORS AMONG YOUTHS INFECTED WITH SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

A Case Study of STI Clinics in Dar es Salaam

Pudenciana Wilfred Kikwembe

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2005

Sexually Transmitted Infections remain major causes of reproductive health and socio-economic problems worldwide and in Tanzania, particularly among youths who do not take adequate preventive and appropriate curative measures.

Part of the problem is that very little is known about their health-seeking behavior, especially where they lack access to adequate treatment. In order to solve this problem, a comparative study of 209 male and female youths aged 15-24 years was conducted in Dar es Salaam City, Tanzania.

Literature indicates that many people with STI symptoms do not seek proper medical care with regard to coping with the situation when they are infected. Despite this, many of them pursued different alternative methods of treatment which include herbalists, pharmacies, private clinics and governmental hospitals. The primary objectives of the study are threefold. First, to determine how knowledge of STI varies with the socio-demographic characteristics. Second, to examine the attitudes of infected youths in notifying their partners of infection and seeking treatment for their partners. Third, to examine the determinants of health seeking behavior of youths who are infected with STI. Using a sample from three districts, (Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni), a structured interview was administered to 209 youths. This questionnaire was supplemented by key informants’ interviews.

The findings reveal that about three out five youths do not immediately seek qualified medical attention once they become aware that they are infected. Similarly, 39 percent of females and 75 percent of males had 2 or more partners for the last 12 months, about than 30 percent of youths were willing to procure treatment for their partners. In spite of these attempts, a small proportion of partners (15 percent of males and 8 percent of females) were willing to use a condom for their last sex episode. This has implication for the spread of infections among the young population.

Regarding STIs prevention, 42.1 percent of all the respondents identified the condom as a preventive measure of STIs. Abstinence was mentioned by 23.4 percent of the respondents, 30.6 percent mentioned faithfulness. Among those who had had STIs, 52.0 percent of males and 29.4 percent of females chose the
pharmacy, 26.2 percent of males and 18.0 percent of females chose private hospitals while 19.0 percent of males and 32.1 percent of females chose herbalists as alternative methods of treatment. The most popular reason given for their choices was that the method chosen was thought to be effective. These findings indicate a need to develop educational media on STI and a further research on factors affecting utilization of health services in relation to STI.

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THE INFLUENCE OF POPULATION CHANGE ON FOREST RESOURCES IN TANZANIA:

A Case of Miombo Woodlands in Uyui District, Tabora Region

Mikael Francis Hadu

Master of Arts (Demography), August 2005

This study investigates the influence of population change on miombo woodlands in Uyui district, Tabora region, Tanzania. The special attention was paid to the ways in which population change influenced the miombo woodlands degradation. It also explored the impacts of miombo woodlands degradation on the people. The efforts taken by the people against miombo woodlands degradation were also assessed. The study involved 227 heads of households from three selected villages and the field survey took place between August and November 2004.

Census reports of 1988 and 2002 were used to determine population change while the status of the miombo woodlands was determined by using Uyui district land use maps of 1984 and 1995. Geographical Information System (GIS) technique was used to calculate the areas of the main woodland use/cover categories between 1984 and 1995. Both purposeful and simple random sampling techniques were used to select study area and sample elements respectively. Semi structured interview, focus group discussion, field observation and documentary methods were used during field survey to collect data.

The study findings show that there has been a significant change of both population and miombo woodlands in Uyui district. Human population of Uyui district had increased by 87.2 percent from 150,164 people in 1988 to 281,101 people in 2002. Annual population growth rate also increased from 3.4 percent in 1988 to 4.5 percent in 2002. Also, the sample villages show the population increase in the same period. The population of Goweko village had increased from 2,746 people in 1988 to 3,858 people in 2002, while in Nsololo and Kamama villages’ population had increased from 3,172 and 1,413 in 1988 to 3,758 and 4,966 people in 2002 respectively. The villages’ average growth rates changed from 3.2 percent in 1988 to 4.2 percent in 2002. Natural increase and in-migration are the main factors for population growth in the study area. On the other hand miombo woodlands cover decreased from 69.5 percent in 1984 to 47.8 percent in 1995. Ways of crop and livestock farming, settlement development, fuelwood harvesting and timber extraction were the main factors which influenced miombo woodlands degradation in the study area. These involved extensive crop farming, overstocking and over harvesting of miombo woodlands for house construction, timber extraction and fuelwood energy.
To establish sustainable relationship between population growth and miombo woodland resources in the study areas, there is a need to create conducive socio-economic conditions of the human population which in turn leads to miombo woodlands resources development. This involves introduction of family planning services, intensification of agriculture, tree planting, change of building materials from poles and grasses to bricks and corrugated iron sheets; timber extraction restriction and use of alternative sources of energy.

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PERSONNEL RECORDS MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PAYMENT OF PENSION

A Case Study of Selected Ministries and a Government Agency

Titus Michael Lyaruu

Master of Arts (Information Studies)

The study aimed at examining the management of personnel records in the public sector and its impact on the payment of pension. A sample of 65 respondents was involved in the study from three ministries and one government agency (that is, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Finance, President’s office Public Service Management and Public Service Pension Fund). Convenient and purposive sampling was used as sampling techniques. The study used questionnaires, face-to-face interviews and participant observation as data collection methods.

The findings of the study revealed that the state of personnel records management in ministries and departments is still very poor to the extent that there is hardly any accurate and complete information to provide evidence for a transaction. Information used to create records in personnel files and databases is inaccurate and incomplete. Constraints accounting for this include poor and inadequate facilities, poor skills and knowledge in records management among custodians of records, communication breakdown between employers and employees, lack of public awareness of the importance of records, negligence on the part of the administration and meagre allocation of funds to Records Management units.

The study concluded that lack of comprehensive Records Management Policy underlies the root cause of other problems in records management. The study recommends the following to ensure improvement in records management: formulation of a comprehensive records management policy; training records staff in records management; automate records; a need for a master file for public servants; and rising awareness of all employees on the importance of records. If these recommendation are effectively and concurrently implemented can improve management of records in ministries and departments.

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THE CHANGING FORMS OF THE TRADITIONAL AFRICAN MARRIAGE SYSTEMS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLIGHT OF WIDOWS IN TANZANIA

Some reflections from the Shambaa of Lushoto, Tanga.

Upendo Emmanuel Shemaghembe,

Master of Arts (Sociology), March 2009

This study has explored the changing forms of the traditional marriage systems and their implications for the plight of widows in Lushoto. The objectives were to examine the traditional marriages systems and the associated meanings, values and norms and socio-economic conditions of widows, to assess the social institutions which cared for widows in the pre-colonial and the post-independence societies, and to examine the changing forms and nature of the marriage systems in the contemporary Shambaa social formation. The study used the Materialist Political Economy approach to elucidate the social processes, forces and relations responsible for the change in marriage systems and the subsequent plight of widows. A qualitative design was adopted for the reason that it enabled the researcher to grasp the real situation - the quality, meaning, context, and image of the reality of what people actually do. For this case, Focus Group Discussions and In-depth Interviews were used to collect data for the study. Documents were reviewed in order to supplement some information. The study found that there has been a great change in the marriage institution. The change has been from the traditional to current ‘modern’ marriage systems. The contributing factors were found to be migration, industrialization, urbanization, and monetarization of bride-wealth. All these were found to be the result of establishment of capitalism. These social processes, forces and relations were considered to be cause of plight of widows. It was concluded that the current plight of widows in Lushoto is a result of the changes in marriage systems and not embedded in the Shambaa tradition and customs. In light thus it was suggested that further research focusing on the custom of widow cleansing should be conducted.

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES PROVISION FOR PEOPLE WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN SELECTED UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN TANZANIA

Rehema Ndumbaro

Master of Arts (Information Studies), August 2009

The research investigated the provision of Library and Information Services to people with visual impairment in selected University and Public Libraries in Tanzania. The purpose of this research was to investigate the provision of library and information services to people with visual impairment in Tanzania. The study largely employed the qualitative approach. The selection of the sample libraries was purposive. Data for the study was collected through questionnaires, face-to-face in-depth interviews, and participant observation. Analysis of data employed descriptive and quantitative techniques. A survey was made of three libraries that provide services to people with visual impairment. These libraries are the University of Dar es Salaam
library, the Open University of Tanzania Library and Tanzania Library Services. A questionnaire was given to library staff and service providers. Additionally, visits were made to these three libraries with the objective of obtaining information by means of observation and interviews with their respective directors as well as users with visual impairment who were present at the time of the visit. Findings revealed that these libraries are not in a position to provide the best library and information services to people with visual impairment. It was seen that there are still many things to implement, correct and improve. It is considered that services provided in these libraries are a possible contributor to the isolation and confinement of people with visual impairment. For this reason, library and information services should be collective to ensure access to library and information services for people with visual impairment, thus ensuring library and information services for everyone.

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COMMUNICATING HIV/AIDS INFORMATION AMONG GIRLS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A Case of Coast Region

Rosemary Mjule

Master of Arts (Sociology), November 2008

This study brings forward the argument that HIV/AIDS communication among young people becomes effective if communication needs of this group are acknowledged. Through strategic communication that involves young people as active participants in addressing HIV/AIDS, young people can change their risk behaviors that put them at risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

The study examined media that are found in Secondary schools and how they help girl-students communicate HIV/AIDS risk behaviours. The study observed and examined the nature of communication media, the level of involvement and participation in the communication process. The sampling method used was purposive sampling. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from 102 students from form II, III and IV, at Ruvu and Bagamoyo Secondary Schools. Focus group discussion, in-depth interviews, observation and documentary review were also used to collect qualitative data.

The study discovered that girl students were able to get HIV/AIDS information through mass media, print media and other sources, such as from teachers, parents, life skills studies and their participation in TUSEME project. It was underscored that HIV/AIDS information from mass and print media was inadequate because it was a one-way mode of communication, that is, the media do not provide room for two-way communication. In this regard, the media cannot establish what the needs of the students are. The study established that the TUSEME communication approach gave the girls the opportunity to discuss how they experience different circumstances and behaviour that put them at risk of HIV/AIDS infection at school.

Hence the study proposes that participatory communication strategies among young people can bring about changes regarding health and life. This is because the communication process takes into account the social realities they experience in daily life.

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INFORMATION LITERACY SKILLS FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

A Study of Students of the Open University of Tanzania

*Maro, Aristarik Hubert*

*Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2008*

The overall objective of the study was to examine information literacy skills of distance learners in accessing electronic resources. The study adopted Big6 framework which guided the collection of data. Data was collected through both qualitative and quantitative, questionnaires, observation, interview guides and discussions. Random and purposive samplings were used to identify population to the study. Data were analyzed using SPSS, MS word, MS excel and manually.

The study revealed that, OUT management and the library were responsible in training students in IL skills so that could deploy the available e-resources on the Internet.

The study also found the imbalance in the distribution of ICT facilities within the centers that forced learners to train outside the university. Both lecturers and students lacked adequate facilities to access e-resources. Further more the study found that, distance learners IL skills were very low.

The study concluded that, the incorporation of IL skills courses in the curriculum as a compulsory course unit to all distance learners would make students able to acquire IL skills that would help them supplement their print materials with electronic resources.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION IN ALLEVIATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG THE KURYA OF TARIME DISTRICT, MARA REGION, TANZANIA

*Happiness Stephen*

*Master of Arts (Information Studies), October 2007*

This study examined domestic violence among the Kurya of Tarime District in Mara Region. Its underlying root causes, impacts, mechanisms used to tackle domestic violence and how the information needs of the victims of domestic violence can be met. The study was conducted in Tarime district, Mara region in Tarime and Susuni wards in four villages, Sabasaba, Buhemba, Kiongera and Kikomori. One hundred and forty respondents participated in this study. They were selected randomly.

A combination of methods was used to collect data for this study including focus groups discussion, observation and questionnaire and face-to-face interviews.

Findings revealed that information and communication could play a major role in pre empting domestic violence. Most perpetrators and victims of domestic violence experience multiple forms of abuse including verbal, physical, sexual, psychological, and financial abuse for years because they had accepted that abuse is normal. Lack of knowledge on human rights and alternative sources of income, poverty, fear, cultural practices, the high bride price and jealousy tend to intensify domestic violence in the area of study.
In this case, there is a critical need for knowledge about domestic violence for both perpetrators and victims of abuse and the general public. Therefore it is recommended that, information, communication and education should be widely disseminated to break the cycle of abuse, to teach children and adults what abuse is and how to use dialogue in dealing with conflict in a constructive way. A wide variety of media should be used to disseminate information in rural areas including radio; newspapers, meetings, seminars and workshops are necessary. Shelters for domestic violence victims should be set up in every ward. Organisations, service agencies and the government should make an effort to reach the wider audience in the rural area when they are fighting against gender inequality and advocating human rights. Finally the area for future research is recommended.

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INFLUENCE OF TELEVISION ON YOUTHS’ SOCIAL BEHAVIOURS

The Case of Dar Es Salaam City

Tchaboba Sam Henry Kasulwa

Master of Arts (Information Studies), September 2007

This study examined the influence of television on youths’ behaviour. In particular, the study examined the extent to which TV imparts new behaviour to the youths, the magnitude of the newly introduced behaviours and values and their impact on the indigenous cultural values and traditions. The study also recommended ways of dealing with the growing problem of cultural drift by youths. The study involved a sample of 16 respondents, who were randomly selected through convenience and purposive sampling techniques from primary/secondary schools, tertiary and colleges as well as a few more wage earning youths. The research used survey method in which questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion and general observation were used as data gathering instruments. The survey method was thought to be effective for this study given its advantages. Findings from the study have confirmed the theoretical framework that indeed, TV contributes so much to youths behavioural changes. The study has revealed that, 87% of the Tanzanian youths, are adopting most of their new behavioural patterns from TVs. It has further found out that, those who watch more TV programmes displayed more western behaviours and value influence than those who watched less TV. It also found out that the problem of cultural disorientation by the youth, has immense impact on the development and sustenance of the indigenous cultural values. It is therefore apparent from this study that, TV technology is largely responsible for behavioural changes among the youth, the technology is also responsible for suppressing indigenous cultures and values, and hence creating necessary conditions for socio-economic domination by the west. In a bid to overcome these problems, the study recommends the establishment of TV Regulating Body, to monitor the contents and quality of materials broadcast in local TV stations. It also recommends the promotion of various Local programs to run alongside the imported programs, and to support the establishment and development of “Vijiji Vya Makumbusho,” with a view to protect the indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditions for both the present and the future generations.

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CONTROL OF NOISE AND DUST POLLUTION FROM MAIZE MILLING MACHINES

Emmanuel Gabriel Rashid Kizima

Master of Science in Production Engineering, November 2007

This study emanated from the general complaints and observations among people staying near maize flour milling plants about the annoyance of flour dust and noise produced by maize milling machines. The main objective of the study was to develop dust and noise control systems for Small and Medium Maize Milling Plants. Methodologies used in achieving the objective of the study were physical assessment and gathering views of machine operators and neighbouring population on noise and dust pollution from maize milling plants, measurement of flour dust and noise levels in selected maize flour mills, and redesigning, manufacturing, installation and performance evaluation of a flour cyclone collector and noise abatement system.

Physical assessment and measurement revealed that most of the maize flour milling plants emitted high noise levels ranging from 88–104 dBA and high dust concentration ranging from 102.6–1,964.6 mg/m³ as a result of the milling activities, which were detrimental to the health of the operators and neighbouring population. Implementation of the new cyclone collector in a selected maize milling plant had a positive impact on overall flour dust reduction. The flour dust concentration was reduced by 96%, which corresponded to increased flour collection efficiency of 99.2% from the initial 78%. Furthermore, installation of vibration damping material to the milling machine base substantially reduced noise level by 16 dBA inside the selected maize milling SME.

It is concluded from this study that flour dust concentration and noise level in most maize milling plants were substantially higher than the recommended occupational standard levels, which affected plant workers and the neighbouring population in various ways. It is concluded further that it was possible to control noise and dust pollution in maize milling SMEs through implementation of engineering solutions. It is recommended to promote the new cyclone and noise abatement system for implementation in all maize flour milling SMEs.

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CHANGES IN SUGARCANE FARMING SYSTEMS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND LIVELIHOODS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

A Case Study of Ruhembe Valley, Kilosa District, Morogoro Region, Tanzania

Rehema Said

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), August 2007

This study was conducted in Ruhembe and Kidogobasi villages, which are located in Ruhembe Valley, Kilosa District, Morogoro Region. The main objective of the study was to examine changes in sugarcane
plantation farming systems (SPFS) and their implications to the environment and livelihoods of the local communities. Information for this study was collected through literature review, a questionnaire, interviews, observations and discussions with key informants. The findings indicate that the sugarcane plantation farming systems in the Ruhembe Valley has been changing in response to Tanzania’s economic transformation. The study looked at farming system components that have changed and the implications of the changes to the environment and livelihoods of the local communities. The major components that have changed include crop composition, land tenure system, and farming techniques. The results reveal that Ruhembe sugarcane plantation farming system plays an important role in poverty alleviation. Sugarcane farming activities undertaken in the valley contribute to income generation, creation of employment opportunities and improvement of social services. However, this study shows that the changes in Ruhembe SPFS will have long-term impacts on the environment and the livelihood of the local communities in particular. So, there is an urgent need to investigate the forces that are driving the changes in the SPFS in order to seek a more sustainable resource management strategy as well as improving the SPFS to make it more sustainable.

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WHY WAS THERE A REVERT OF THE LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION IN TANZANIAN DIPLOMA TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES?

Rajabu Adamu

Master of Arts (Linguistics), April 2007

The purpose of this study was to find out the impetus and rationale for the Revert of the Language of Instruction (LOI) from Kiswahili to English in Tanzanian Diploma Teacher Training Colleges. The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MOEVT); and Morogoro and Mtwara Teacher Training Colleges (henceforth TTCs) were a case study. The objectives of the study were to find out the factors that forced the Ministry to take and effectuate the decision. The study was guided by the hypotheses that the revert of the LOI from Kiswahili to English in Tanzanian Diploma TTCs did not emanate from true pedagogical concerns, but it was due to other linguistic impetus; the revert of the LOI did not involve education stakeholders like tutors, student teachers, teachers, parents and sociolinguists; and the revert of the LOI from Kiswahili to English is an explicit manifestation and consolidation of English linguistic imperialism in the country.

The study findings reveal that the major reasons that were given to defend the decision were not necessarily pedagogic. Most of them were associated with country’s preparation for effective participation in the EAC common labour market; the world of science, international cooperation and globalization. Also, the country’s membership to Commonwealth of Nations was mentioned to be behind the decision. On involvement of the stakeholders, the study findings reveal that the Ministry did not involve stakeholders—TTCs tutors, student teachers and teachers. Thus the decision was a top-down one, hence not rational.

Basing on these findings, this study recommends for the re-switch of the LOI in Tanzanian diploma TTCs from English to Kiswahili as it has been evident that tutors and student teachers undergo their teaching and learning process so smoothly in Kiswahili than when it is done through English.

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REFLECTIONS ON GENDER IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND USE

A Case of Somanga Village and Songosongo Island in Kilwa

Max Mzuma Mbota

Master of Arts (Sociology), October 2007

This study, “Reflections on Gender in Household Use and Management of Natural Resources”, was conducted in Somanga village and Songosongo Island in Kilwa District in 2006. In doing so, the study explores how gender is configured in the households and the way these relationships are reflected in the context of people’s use and management of coastal and marine resources. Aspects such as ecological systems and how they affect activities by gender, changing nature of production activities by gender, socio-cultural processes and traditions and meaning-making processes at household level were studied. Qualitative data collection techniques including in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and field observations, were used to collect information. My study employs a conceptual framework called “Intra-household resources allocation in relation to gender” to guide it. This conceptual framework argues that household gender relations in natural resources use and management are determined by ecology, nature of production, intra-household-view, community (socio-cultural) system and the individual person’s perception.

The major findings from the study illustrate that despite ongoing initiatives in addressing gender equity in use and management of natural resources, gender inequities continue because of several socio-cultural processes that include, firstly, a persistence of gender positions that are supported by traditional belief systems about being a woman and being a man, or being the head of the household; secondly, certain practices, sanctions and threats also maintain gendered roles and positions at household and community level. Thirdly, individual ideas about self respect and perceptions about the other that motivate women to maintain the norms they think appropriate to themselves and their status.

Based on these findings, the study concludes that an appropriate study about gender relations should approach women from their own understanding of life, their desires, challenges and how they themselves are active in the construction of gender at household level.

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THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN AID ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A Case Study of Netherlands Development Aid in Kiteto District

Deborah Gilead Sungusia

Master of Arts (Sociology), September 2007

The general objective of the study was to investigate the impact of foreign aid in Tanzania, particularly in rural areas. Specifically the study sought to discover the impact of aided projects/programmes to people in Kiteto district and was guided by five hypotheses.

The study was a case study that was conducted in Kiteto District into which KINNAPA through foreign aided project implements different socio-economic projects aimed at improving people’s lives.
particularly the Maasai. The Dutch donation through N(o)VIB was critically analysed and assessed. In this regard, qualitative as well as quantitative research approaches employed during data collections were effected through the use of instruments such as research questions, observation and documentary review schedules.

Findings indicate that to some extent, foreign aid has contributed to socio-economic development of Kiteto people in terms of education, following the impressive ability of adults in reading and writing, increase of income through doing petty business and access to clean and safe water. Findings also indicate that water projects for human consumption were not Maasai’s priorities as their priorities were projects for livestock as they can use milk for cooking and drinking.

Therefore, based on the study findings the following were recommended: Firstly, for effectiveness of the projects beneficiaries should be involved throughout the projects’ cycle management. Secondly, before implementing the project, donors should also take into consideration the social values including the culture of the people in the area. Thirdly, for aid to be meaningful, it is imperative to address the pressing needs of the local people. Projects should in this regard be community demand driven rather than donor driven.

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A NEW TREND IN TANZANIAN FILM MAKING: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

Mwangaza Paul Kang’anga

Master of Arts (Theatre Arts), October 2007

A study on the new trend in Tanzanian film making industry was undertaken in Dar es Salaam, with the objective of establishing the driving forces underlying developments in the industry. Thus, in examining operations in the industry, challenges facing development of the industry and future prospects were discerned, and subsequently some recommendations for the way forward offered. The subject of the study comprised video film producers, directors and practising professionals working in public and private institutions/enterprises. Field results amply demonstrated that the industry is indeed on the right track for developing to higher heights of success, which should be promoted with some enabling support from the stakeholders.

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DETERMINANTS OF FAMILY SIZE PREFERENCES AMONG MARRIED COUPLES IN ZANZIBAR

The Case of Urban-West Region

Mwanaidi Ali Said

Masters of Arts (Demography), October 2006

The objective of this study was to identify some of the demographic and socio-economic determinants of family size preferences among married couples in Zanzibar. Also, the desire for additional children, the
level of sex preference and ideal family size were also examined. In this study 200 households were taken as sample units, which were selected from 9 wards/shehias (6 in Urban district and 3 in West district). The data were collected through interviewing both husband and wife separately in the household using structured questionnaire. A total of 201 women and 192 men were interviewed from August to October 2005. The study found that across most background characteristics men want more children than women (7.2 versus 6.5). Also the desire for additional children was higher for men compared to women (4.2 and 3.9 respectively). The study further shows that despite the fact that the majority (59.2 percent) of the respondents preferred the balanced sex composition, daughters are more preferred than sons (29.1 percent against 6.1 percent respectively). Overall, it has been found that, the large family size (5-7 children) and very large family size (8 or more children) was preferred by married couples in Zanzibar. Of all the variables examined, age at first marriage and education were found to have no significant effect on desired family size for both men and women. However, age and type of union have shown significant influence on desired family size among the married men only, while the number of living children has significant direct effects on desired family size on both men and women (p<.000).

COMMUNITY DRIVEN PLANNING AS AN APPROACH FOR OPERATIONALISING PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE LAND USE PLANNING

Lessons from Kambala, Tanzania

Peter Mandwa

PH.D. (Geography), August 2006

This thesis is an attempt to produce knowledge on how to avoid and resolve the increasing land use related conflicts and killings in rural Tanzania through locally initiated land use planning. It documents details of villagers’ planning practices and negotiations. Underlying it is an assumption that if people understand what others did and succeeded to avert or resolve conflicts, they will emulate. To produce such knowledge an in-depth analysis of a single case of planning practice and negotiations by villagers was conducted and reported through narratives.

The case revealed that conflicts could be addressed if interest groups competing over a piece of land that they hold customarily, but one that they use for different activities collaborate in a sincere way. At the centre of it, the different groups should accept that other people have knowledge and forms of mobilising collective action, all of which, when employed under sincere collaboration, can be useful for collective effort to resolve conflicts. All attributes need to complement and supplement one another in such a way that planning is a gain-gain game. However, against this possibility there are threats especially where groups and individuals seek to gain more than others so that they marginalize those others by going for different tactics and tricks decided behind the scene and rationalized in formal meetings. Another is where Government officials using the Government and Party policies and reports by experts and the police as cover may form alliances with one group to marginalize another, also for personal gains. Also members of one group may provide false information against others to foster their gains and that this false information cannot be refuted by members of one or other group.
IMPACT OF AUTOMATION ON LIBRARY SERVICES

A CASE STUDY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR-ES-SALAAM LIBRARY

Hemedi Abdalla

Master of Arts (Information Studies), September 2006

The purpose of this study was to find out whether automation of library functions has improved efficiency and performance. The objectives of the study were to finding the extent to which automation of library functions has improved library functions previously done manually, the extent to which library staff are skilled to perform the automated library functions, problems associated with automation of library services at the University of Dar es Salaam library, as well as soliciting views on ways on improving efficiency of the automated library functions. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews as well as participant observation.

Findings of the study reveal that automation of library functions had significantly improved the library functions that were previously done manually. The various automated library activities, such as cataloging, classification, acquisitions and circulation had improved following automation.

With regards to factors that hinder the effectiveness of automated library functions, findings of the study revealed the following: inadequacy of computers, shortage of skills, small bandwidth, power interruptions and inadequate technical support, among others.

Respondents’ views on ways of optimising automated library systems, revealed the followin: provision of more computer for use in the automated library functions, provision of training to library staff, training of library users, increasing bandwidth, as well as ensuring reliability of power, among others.

This study recommends acquisition of more computers, which are up to date, acquisition of additional bandwidths so as to increase Internet speed, training of library staff to update their computer skills, as well as guaranteeing the availability of constant power supply.

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INFORMATION NEEDS AND INFORMATION SEEKING PATTERNS OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICERS

The Case of Morogoro Rural District, Tanzania

Novatus Nazael Luanda

Master of Arts (Information Studies), September 2007

This study was designed to investigate the information needs and information seeking patterns of agricultural extension officers in Morogoro Rural District, Morogoro Region.

Primary data for this study were collected using questionnaires, interview guide, observation guide, and focus group discussion guide. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for analyzing quantitative data while qualitative data was content analyzed.
This study revealed that agricultural extension officers had various information needs. The three common information needs included: appropriate methods of pests and disease control; food processing, storage and optimal planting and harvesting periods.

This study also found that several kinds of information were available to agricultural extension officers. Concerning ways/sources of information, the study found that agricultural extension officers had several sources and channels of meeting their information needs, including colleagues and expert/specialists. The study also revealed that lack of transport to seek for information, lack of up to date/timely information and poor communication were the prominent problems in meeting information needs.

The study also found that, meeting information needs of agricultural extension officers was hindered by presence of fewer sources of information, lack of transport and computer illiteracy, among others.

The study also found that agricultural extension officers applied various strategies to meet their information needs, including searching from media, asking a colleague and consulting an expert. Various suggestions were made to enable agricultural extension officers to get information, including: provision of refresher courses and seminars; provision of transport allowances and provision of Internet services.

Recommendations made by this study include: establishment of information centres to the ward level; training for agricultural extension officers; provision of current awareness services; improving communication facilities; as well as provision of computers and other communication facilities.

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THE PERSISTENCE OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION IN TANZANIA

THE CASE OF THE SANDAWE OF DODOMA REGION

Misanya Dismas Bingi

Master of Arts (Sociology), October 2007

The major objective of the study was to examine the reasons that have contributed to the persistence of Female Genital Mutilation in Tanzania. The study was prompted by the fact that, despite efforts to curb female genital mutilation, this practice still persists in some regions in Tanzania. The study applied both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies whereby data was collected using survey method, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and documentary review. The findings from this study showed that the persistence of FGM was embedded within the socio-cultural context of the practising communities in Tanzania. In addition, the study found that the female circumcising communities in Tanzania retain some socio-cultural beliefs and values that lead to the persistence of the practice. It was further found that part of the problem is the fact that there is a difference of perceptions of values and beliefs between anti-FGM activists (government, international organizations and local NGOs) and the female circumcising communities in that each part wants its values to prevail over the other. The conclusion of the study is that the Sandawe are still dominated by their beliefs, values and norms as well as cultural practices which in turn pave no way for change. The study recommends that efforts to combat FGM should be based on the fact that this is a cultural practice that calls for a multifaceted approach. Interventions should combine awareness raising, education and adopting an alternative rite of passage that will still retain the important and meaningful aspects of culture.

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AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE LONG-RUN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPECTED STOCK RETURNS AND EXPECTED INFLATION

The Case of Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange, 2000-2006

Bernadeta Minja

Masters of Arts (Economics), July 2007

The study empirically investigates the long-run relationship between expected stock returns and expected inflation on Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE). The relationship is analyzed using descriptive analysis, unit root, cointegration, Error Correction Model and the diagnostic test.

Findings for respective stocks show different behavior. Stock returns at DSE tend to move together but peak in different periods. For example for TOL in June and July 2004, return reveals the highest peak and TATEPA in November and December 2001 reveals the least return for the sample period. Stock prices at DSE are not normally distributed. The study observed that expected inflation and interest rate are important macroeconomic variables in explaining market returns and price. The study showed that macroeconomic variables influence stock movements but stock returns at DSE adjust slowly to macroeconomic events.

The study also concluded that there only exists a short run relationship between expected stock returns and expected inflation. The long run relationship was observed but most of the variables appear to be insignificant. This may be due to the infancy of the stock market (DSE) and a short span of the data.

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URBAN POPULATION INCREASE AND WATER RESOURCES IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Muleba Townshi

Sadoth Francis

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2007

The study investigates the impact of rapid urban population increase on water supply and consumption pattern in Muleba Township. It involved field survey of 200 households whereby qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used and come up with the following major findings: The survey indicates that urban population growth has been very high i.e. from 6.3% in the period of 1967-1978 to 73.5% in the period of 1988-2002; and 58.5% of respondents were in-migrants while 41.5% were non-migrant. 67.5% of respondents noted that acute shortage of water was due to population increase. 53.5% of the households were more than 400 meters from the water sources. Water consumption patterns differ with the levels of income per month. It was revealed that water supplied was very small since 85.0% of households have no private water taps, no constant water flow (65.0%), noted low water pressure (57.5%) and insufficient domestic water (64.5%). On water quality, 77.0% indicated that water was in bad quality and
73.5% indicated that water have suspended solids. Also poor management and maintenance of water creates acute domestic water shortage. Major problems encountered were improper record keeping and respondents’ reluctances to give their average monthly income.

Conclusion, introduction of family planning services and urban migration control plus improvement of town water resources in terms of quality and quantity and community participation in water management projects is the paramount action.

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**EXCHANGE RATE VOLATILITY AND TRADITIONAL EXPORTS IN TANZANIA**

*Claudio Paul*

*Master of Arts (Economics), October 2007*

This study sought to determine and analyse the impact of real exchange rate volatility on the performance of the traditional exports sector for the 1980-2005 period. The study hypothesizes that there is a negative relationship between the real exchange rate volatility and the performance of the traditional exports sector.

This study takes a new empirical look at the longstanding question of the effect of exchange rate volatility on international trade flows by studying the case of Tanzania’s traditional exports. It employs annual data and an innovative Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (GARCH) specification. Typically GARCH (1,1) is employed as the measure of volatility. Thereafter, time series properties of data are investigated and the cointegration test is carried out, ultimately the ECM is estimated using the Least Squares Method.

The main finding of the study reveals that, exchange rate volatility has negative impact on agricultural trade volumes. The study however recommends a monetary authority intervention in the foreign exchange market to minimize erratic and chaotic fluctuations so as to stabilize exchange rates and do away with speculative frenzies and bandwagon effects.

An interesting area for further study could be employing sectoral level data and the multivariate GARCH-M estimator, considering the traders’ forward-looking contracting behaviour and precisely investigate the responsiveness and sensitivity of each sector to real exchange rate volatility in the economy.

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**THE KI-NATA NOUN STRUCTURE**

*Joash Gambarage Johannes*

*Master of Arts (Linguistics), June, 2007*

This study presents a descriptive analysis of Ki-Nata noun structure. The only descriptive study on Ki-Nata is that of Mekacha (1985) that only touches upon a few aspects of the noun structure. In the light of recent researches and approaches to linguistic analyses, there are peculiarities so striking and so unlike the Ki-Nata language spoken today that the author has felt it important to work on.
The study is based on the major assumption of Lexical Phonology, which is level ordered-morphology. The basic insight of level ordered-morphology is that derivational and inflectional processes of languages can be arranged in a series of levels. This derives from the line of argument by Kiparsky (1982) that morphological rules are sensitive to any output of phonological rules. Thus, phonological rules operate alongside with morphology in the lexicon.

The work is organised into four chapters. Chapter One presents background information to the study such as statement of the problem, objectives and significance of the study, research hypotheses, theoretical framework, literature review and the sound inventory of Ki-Nata. Chapter Two presents an overview of the Bantu Noun Structure making reference to three aspects: augment noun class prefix and nominal derivation. Chapter Three discusses the Ki-Nata noun structure based on such aspects as noun augments, nominal prefixes, singular-plural pairing of the noun prefixes and nominal derivation processes. Chapter Four gives the summary and conclusion.

FORECASTING CASH CROPS PRODUCTION IN TANZANIA USING TIME SERIES TECHNIQUES

Zainabu Hassan

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2007

Techniques commonly used for estimating cash crop production utilize weather data over the growing season. However, production estimates are also required before cotton, coffee, tea and pyrethrum are sown, particularly by the crops-exporting agencies to help them determine, in advance, the exportation targets.

In that case, time series techniques relying on past production data can be used for forecasting production. In this study, a procedure for applying time series analysis to forecast production is described. A few techniques (linear trend, quadratic trend, simple exponential smoothing, and simple moving averaging) were tested to model the coffee, cotton, tea and pyrethrum production series using 1981–2002 production data.

Suggested techniques for modeling coffee, cotton, tea and pyrethrum were validated using the 2003 production data. Based on Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Mean Error (ME), and Mean Percentage Error (MPE) it was found that, Simple Exponential Smoothing (SES) models were the best models for estimating future coffee and cotton productions.

On the other hand, a Linear Trend (LT) model was selected as the best model to forecast the future tea production.

Finally, Simple Moving Averages (SMA) of the three most recent terms were selected as the best model for forecasting pyrethrum production.
INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON THE UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

A Case Study of Mpwapwa Town

Edmund Paul

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2007

Empirical studies of preventive and curative services have often found that the use of maternal health services is related to the availability, quality and cost of services as well as social structure, health beliefs and personal characteristics of the users. In this study an attempt is made to examine the factors associated with the use of maternal health care services in Mpwapwa on the basis of data from field survey.

A total of 230 women who had delivered five years prior to the study were interviewed. All women interviewed were sampled using multi-stage stratified random sampling. The results on delivery place showed that 58.3% of the women delivered in hospital while 41.7% delivered at home. The results from bivariate analysis show that of all the variables considered in the study only parity has a strong influence in the utilization of maternal health care services (p<0.05).

The policy implications from this study include skilled attendance at delivery; increased community awareness in terms of community education, mobilization and participation as key to increasing utilization of maternal health care services. Besides, a sufficient health staff must be trained and provided with essential supplies and equipment, especially in poor and rural communities.

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THE ATTITUDE OF CHRISTIAN YOUTHS TOWARDS THE USE OF CONDOMS IN PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS INFECTION IN TANZANIA

The Case of Anglican Church in the Diocese of Njombe

Samwel Philip Mtweve

Master of Arts (Sociology), November 2006

HIV/AIDS, for the start of the 21st century is threatening to wipe out the entire Tanzanian population. Its transmission and spread is increasing rapidly in our society but the most hit are the youths aged between 15 – 35 years. Since Christian youths also engage in sexual activities, they are also at high risk of HIV/AIDS infection. Thus, it was this realization that prompted this study. The study focused on the Christian youth’s attitude towards the use of condoms in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS infection. Data was collected using questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions, documentary review and informal discussions. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 100 youths in Njombe Anglican Diocese. The study learned that the majority Christian youths perceived unprotected sex activities to be normal and heavily engaged in it. 89% believed themselves to be at little or no risk. Yet 52.8% of them had practiced sex. Only 17.9% of them considered themselves to be at risk. Generally, the youth show negative attitude towards condom use.
Some regard its use as an indication of unfaithfulness, shame or prohibited by parents and church leaders. The majority of priests and parents were completely against condom use and for them the subject of condom promotion was even worse. The study concluded that poor attitude toward condom use leads to HIV/AIDS infection while positive attitude towards condom use leads to prevention of risky behaviour. The study therefore recommends that in order to fight HIV/AIDS among Christian youth, the church and parents must engage their youth in special youth programmes which aim to empower them with life skills which will in turn help them to examine their own sexual life.

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SAMATENGO NOUN PHRASE STRUCTURE

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Master of Arts (Linguistics), September 2006

The morphology of the noun in Bantu languages, particularly its classification and derivations has attracted concern of many contemporary linguists. Studies by Maho (1990), Katamba (Nurse and Philippson, 2003: 103 - 120), Kahigi (2005) and Rugemalira (2005, 2006a, 2006b) have broadened the study by incorporating concordial patterns marking for subkcts and objects.

This study attempted to look into the morphology of the noun classes, semantic relations of the noun classes, agreement markers for noun head dependents, derivational processes and order of phrasal categories co-occurring with the noun heads in a syntactic structure.

The study used native speakers of Samatengo who provided significant linguistic inputs for the study. Nominal phrasal elements were collected and compiled for the purpose of analysis using suggested theories on nominal morphology in order to establish conditions of the noun phrase structure.

The study revealed that noun pairing in Samatengo has great variability, which can be attested to particular semantic roles. Occasionally, overlaps come to defeat semantic criteria for noun class analysis. In terms of the derivation process, nouns in Samatengo are productive showing different ways of deriving new nouns. Included in the analysis is the order of elements – dependents, which co-occur with the noun head in a phrase structure. These also manifest greater variability.

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ATTITUDES TOWARD CONDOM USE AMONG OUT OF SCHOOL YOUTHS IN KIBAHA DISTRICT COAST REGION

Laurence Kunambi

Master of Arts (Applied Social Psychology)

The deadly Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) disease is a menace to many people but more so to young and unprotected boys and girls as it threatens their lives. The absence of a cure has caused an untold suffering in economic and social existence. It becomes more dangerous to everybody to its lack of vaccine.
As abstinence and faithfulness to one partner proves extremely difficult, condoms have been recommended as a preventive measure of HIV/AIDS, since the main mode of transmission is heterosexual contact. The present study examined the attitudes, which out-of-school youths have in respect to the use of condoms.

A total number of 200 youths aged between 15-26 years, both boys and girls, participated in the study. The sample also included 20 adults above thirty years and 10 community leaders.

The findings showed a significant difference between sex and marital status variances in attitude towards condom use. Financial position and social norms were found to be factors that determine decision-making for safe sex. The findings showed significant difference between males and females in perception on factors that determine decision-making for safe sex. However, the findings showed that impressing sexual partners and influence from friends had no effect in perception between sex variances. Generally most of the youths showed negative attitudes towards condom use. Adults and community leaders strongly discouraged condom use and suggested cultural patterns of regulating sex activities as preventive measure against the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs. The analysis was done through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and content analysis.

Recommendations for actions, further researches and effective intervention were made.

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THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS OF TANZANIA
A Case Study of the “Kijiweni” Layabouts in Dar es Salaam

Laila Musa Maghimbi

Master of Arts (Sociology), August 2006

The study’s main objective was to find the social background of the unemployed youths. It was hypothesized that “kijiweni” youths stay at “vijiwe” due to persisting lack of success and loss of hope in finding employment, and that poor parents do not help their children in securing employment due to lack of connections in the labor market. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to study “kijiweni” youths in the city of Dar es Salaam. Qualitative data was collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with “kijiweni” youths and people who live near the “kijiweni” meeting points. The study revealed that information on available and potential job opportunities is exchanged in the “vijiwe”. The study concludes that the social background of unemployed youths of Tanzania is mainly characterized by low education and poverty, which includes poor social backgrounds like family illiteracy and low skilled jobs, as well as low level of proficiency. The study recommends widespread vocational training and credit schemes (for small businesses) for the youths to help reducing the problem of the jobless corner youths.

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INFORMATION NEEDS AND INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF SMALL-SCALE COFFEE FARMERS IN MOSHI RURAL DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Lilian Dickson Isowe

Master of Arts (Information Studies), October 2007

This study was undertaken to investigate information needs and information seeking behavior of small-scale coffee farmers in Moshi Rural district. Its objectives were to assess the information needs and seeking behavior of small-scale coffee farmers, sources of information used by small-scale coffee farmers and to identify the barriers to information access. Methodologically, this was a quantitative study. Data for this study were collected using a combination of techniques namely; questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions. Fifty six respondents participated in this study. These were drawn from small scale coffee farmers and agricultural extension officials.

The findings revealed that the majority of coffee farmers are aged and did not go beyond primary school level. Farmers need information that is related to their activities and they prefer informal sources of information and extension services. It was also revealed that farmers face barriers in accessing information.

The study concludes that; active age groups are not well represented in coffee farming, farmers need information on how to reduce production costs, financial information on sources of loan, skills, agricultural technology and market information. Farmers prefer to seek information frequently from families and friends, agricultural extension officials and they prefer cheap sources of information. Barriers facing farmers in accessing information include price, time, language and too much information. The kinds of information system best suited to the farmers’ needs are extension services, information centers and group formation.

The study recommends youths to be encouraged to participate more in coffee production; proper channels and approaches are needed to diffuse and strengthen information access to farmers and the library extension service linkage model by Aina (2006) to be used to enhance effective information dissemination to farmers.

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AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT POLICY ON PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN TANZANIA

Danny Ephraim Temu

Master of Arts (Economics), August 2007

Investment is very important in any economy. This is because investments play a significant role in economic growth process and poverty reduction initiatives. The level of investment in Tanzania has been very low for very long period of time. One of the reasons behind the low level of investment is that private investment might be crowded out by public investment. The main objective of this study was to investigate empirically

The study uses cointegration and error correction model in data analysis. Before testing for cointegration and estimation of an error correction model diagnostic test for characteristics of the data was done. All variables were not stationary at level and after first difference all variables except expected output level were found to be stationary. Angel Granger two-stage procedure was used to test for cointegration before estimation of an error correction model. All variables except expected output level variables were found to be cointegrated at first difference which means there was a long run relation ship between private investment and independent variables which include interest rate, infrastructural investment and non infrastructural investment.

According to the estimated error correction model infrastructural investment is positively related with private investment and the coefficient of infrastructural investment was found to be significant at ten percent level. Other variable that is positively related with private investment and significant is one year lagged private investment. An important policy implication drawn from this study is that infrastructural investment can play a significant role in the development of private investment.

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FACTORS DETERMINING THE CHOICE OF A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

A Case Study of Kilosa and Iringa Districts

Samwel Elisa Msokwa

Master of Arts (Economics), August, 2007

Health is a fundamental dimension of wellbeing and a key component of human capital. The existing linkage between health and economic growth are well accepted and an impressive body of literature has accumulated over a number of years on the effect of health on production, economic growth and development. This study is concerned with the investigation of factors determining the choice of a healthcare provider, a case study of Kilosa and Iringa districts. The study investigates further the determinants of shift from one provider to another. The study uses the Multinomial Logit Model (MNL) for analysis as used in similar studies.

Data for the study are drawn from a survey which covered 500 households in a study carried out at the end of 2003 to assess compliance with Community Health Fund (CHF). The study finds that physical distance is not a significant determinant factor for choice of one health care provider in relation to the other, but transport cost is significant, especially for private health care providers. In this study it has also been revealed that old people are more likely to go to traditional healers when compared to other health care providers.

Therefore the study seeks for the need to release pressure for the people on treatment, so that instead they engage more in productive activities. Improving public health care services seems to be important as it impacts positively on the vulnerable groups like females and children.

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COLONIAL PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGNS AND LOCAL PERCEPTIONS OF ILLNESS

A Case Study of the Gogo of Mpwapwa District, Central Tanzania, 1920-1950’s

Beatrice Halii

Master of Arts (History), October 2007

This study had two main concerns. The first was to examine the influence of local perceptions of illness on the implementation of colonial public health directives. Second, it investigated the impact of colonial public health campaigns on local peoples’ understanding of health and illness. To achieve its goals, the study needed to address Gogo perceptions of illness, as an example, and colonial public health campaigns in Mpwapwa district. The study therefore, integrated written and oral information in reconstructing the history of colonial public health interventions in Mpwapwa district.

The study found out that colonial public health campaigns were intended to make local people adopt the western practices of disease control and make them part and parcel of their social habits. Evidently, however, the introduction of colonial public health regulations was not an easy task. Local people tried to interpret the colonial innovations before adopting them. Their interpretation was strongly influenced by their previously held perceptions of illness and life as a whole. As a result, some innovations were accepted and some were neither accepted nor utilized. In the process some long-standing traditional conceptions were transformed while others persisted. Thus, the confrontation between local and western perceptions of illness did not result in the complete demise of local traditional system. Although in the long run the Gogo accepted some of the colonial principles regarding disease control, they maintained some of their local practices till the end. The study concludes that local perceptions of illness, taboos, social values and other social cultural factors played a major role in determining successes or failures in the colonial public health campaigns.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF MANGROVES IN THE SWAHILI CIVILIZATION

The Case of Architecture

Festo Gabriel Wachawaseme

Master of Arts (Archaeology), September 2007

This dissertation critically examines the contribution of mangroves in the Swahili architecture, which is part of the Swahili civilization, architecturally characterized by building in coral and lime different structures including water reservoirs, deep-water wells, mosques, houses, and Palaces, some of which are still standing. Most of these structures used mangrove timber in a way along its construction process.
The study investigates some information lacking in archaeological record on mangroves that were used for roofing and ceiling purposes, with emphasis on the size differences (width & length) among the poles/bolts as well as the spacing of the bolts. Also the reasons which made mangrove timber more preferred by the users than any other wood species have also been given due weight. Accordingly, the study proposes a formula that can be used to guide the estimation of mangrove timber used in any given Swahili monument, and through it, establishing a scientific guess of how mangrove harvested for construction may have affected mangrove depletion through time.

Based on this, examination and analysis have revealed that mangrove timber was highly used in construction of the Swahili houses. For example, using Makutani Palace as a realistic case in this study, it has been estimated under the guidance of the proposed formula that about 2,302 mangrove poles were consumed in the construction of the Palace.

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ACCUMULATION BY DISPOSSESSION AND DISPLACEMENT

Some Reflections from Epanko Mines in Ulanga District, Morogoro

Mathew Agripinus Senga

Master of Arts (Sociology), November 2007

The study intends to explore, using the Materialist Political Economy approach, the social processes and social relations which have been at work and are the ones responsible for the impoverishment and marginalization of the artisanal and small-scale miners at Epanko village in Ulanga District. Both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies were adopted. Within this context, Focus Group Discussions, in-depth interviews and survey methods were employed to elicit data from the sampled population. The findings revealed that artisanal and small-scale miners’ mineral rights are unsecured and these miners have no security in their lives, as they are constantly being threatened to be dispossessed and displaced. Furthermore, the study found out that artisanal and small-scale miners are not homogeneous, rather they are highly stratified in terms of ownership of the means of production, their role in the production processes and the distribution of the accrued surplus product. This explains the abysmal and deplorable working and living conditions of the artisanal miners. The social implications of the processes of accumulation by dispossession and displacement such as violence and job insecurity are also outlined in this study. The study concludes that the artisanal and small-scale miners at Epanko are subjected to dispossession and displacement because of the existing social processes and social relations, despite the fact that mining activities render a living to the same. Finally the study recommends a nationalist and militant Tanzanian state in order to empower the local ASMs at the expense of the medium and large-scale mining investors who have dominated the territorial economy.

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ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF EXPANDING MINING ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA

Ephraim Oswald Mdee

Master of Arts (Economics), October 2007

The main objective of this study is to investigate the economic implication of increased mining activities in Tanzania. This study examines the performances of mining policy; legal and institutional reforms implemented in the sector since the late 1980s and provide analysis of mining Investment Incentives. Also, this study investigates economic impact of mining sector reforms taking in to consideration impacts of a change in mineral export prices and mineral production technology on factor and households incomes, using Computable General Equilibrium Model (CGE). The empirical results show that, firstly, the increase in mineral export prices results in to a significant change in factor earnings particularly in factor capital for non-agriculture activities, but with less impact in factor labour. On the other hand, increases the incomes of urban households’ especially urban households, which are between food and basic need poverty lines, and urban households’ non-poor with no education with less impact on rural households. Secondly, the increase in mineral production affects the incomes of all categories of rural and urban households positively and a significant changes in factor earnings particularly in factor capital for non-agriculture activities and less impact in factor labour category.

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USER ATTITUDE TOWARDS INFORMATION SERVICES PROVISION AT THE INSTITUTE OF FINANCE MANAGEMENT LIBRARY, DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA

Akello James Mwambije

Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2007

The main purpose of this study was to assess user attitude towards information services provided at the Institute of Finance Management Library (IFML) in Dar es Salaam.

The specific objectives of this study were: to assess the way IFML provides information Services from the user perspective, to investigate essential service areas (if any), that the Institute of Finance Management Library should allocate more resources to achieve excellent information service quality, to identify the problems that users encounter when using the library services and to recommend solutions which the Institute of Finance Management Library could adopt to improve the quality of its information services and attain user satisfaction.

In this study, data was collected through the use of questionnaires, interviews and participant observation.

The findings of the study reveal that a number of services provided at IFML; these include: lending, internet, inter-library loan and CD-ROMs services .It was noted that most of the respondents used the information services provided at the IFML to meet their information needs; and that the mostly used
information services are: internet, reference and lending services. Generally, the respondents’ opinion show that they were not satisfied with the quality of services provided at the IFML. Reasons for this include: outdated reading materials, inadequate Personal Computers (PC’s) and incompetent library staff. Internet, reference and photocopy machine and service hours are the essential service areas that the IFML management should allocate more resources to achieve excellent quality of information service. The study also revealed problems which users encounter when using the library services such as: inadequate reading materials, insufficient library space and impolite library staff. The recommendations made include: Increasing library budget, deployment of well trained staff, conducting user education, user involvement in selection of reading materials and good organization of reading materials.

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THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON ORPHANS

The Case of Child Headed Households in Makete District, Iringa Region

Fatma Waziri

Master of Arts (Sociology), February 2007

The study was conducted in Makete District, Iringa Region, Tanzania. Two hundred and twenty three respondents participated. The general objective of the study was to describe the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on orphans. Specifically, the study aimed at exploring how orphans struggle taking adult roles of becoming family breadwinners.

The study was a survey based and the methods of data collection included direct observation; participant observation, interview; discussion with focus groups and electronic recording which was helpful for retrieval of all the recorded information.

The result of this study indicated the main impacts were felt in economic, educational, psychosocial and healthy aspects of their daily lives. It was concluded that child headed families were unable to bare the burden effectively because the number of children in need was overpowering the available limited resources. Both government and non-governmental organizations efforts are urgently required to provide long term solution to this problem.

Among other things, the researcher recommends for provision of free basic needs, flexible and alternative education services for orphans who heads their household. Further study should be conducted for a better understanding on Orphan’s coping mechanisms and how child headed households can best manage the orphans care.
POPPULATION DYNAMICS AND DEFORESTATION IN MBOZI DISTRICT, MBeya REGION, TANZANIA

William Andindilile

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), September 2007

This study was undertaken in Mbozi district, Mbeya Region, Tanzania. The main objective of this study was to examine the impact of rapid population increase on forest resources in Tanzania with specific reference to Mbozi district. The study involved 200 respondents who were sampled through multi stage and stratified random sampling techniques. Various research methods were employed in the study including structured interviews, informal interviews, and observations to collect data on socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. Likewise the landsat image and land use map were used to collect data on land uses at different periods.

The results revealed that Mbozi district is experiencing rapid population increase with an annual growth rate of 4.9. The main factors leading to population increase are natural increase and in-migration. The growing population is leading to deforestation through various activities such as subsistence agriculture, settlement expansion, livestock keeping, brick making, and charcoal making. Also, high demand of fuel wood from natural forest is leading to deforestation in the study area.

The findings also show that expanding human activities as a result of population increase have reduced the forest cover in the district significantly over time. It is indicated in the findings that if the current rate of population increase and conversion of forest land to other uses are not averted, natural forested areas will disappear in the district.

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THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN LUDEWA DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Evaristo Haulle

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), September 2007

ABSTRACT

This study explored the role of traditional environmental knowledge systems in earthquake disaster management in Ludewa district in Tanzania. The study employed the Disaster Crunch model as conceptual framework that explains the occurrence of disasters in holistic way. Various methods were employed in collection of data such as semi structured questionnaire, interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), public hearings and field observations. It was found out that the local communities had vast knowledge through which disaster risk and vulnerability were reduced. The communities were aware of the earthquake as they identified it by their local/ tribal names. They also were capable to identify tsunami in the Lake
The local communities had their own mechanisms to withstand the quakes. The mechanisms were structural designs that included construction of wide and short wall houses. Non-structural measures were spatial allocation of houses guided by traditions in the same way they were relatively safe from tremors. It was found out that the activities in post disaster phase were weak compared to the pre disaster phase. It was also found that TEKS was better established in the area than Modern Environmental Knowledge Systems (MEKS). The latter was also observed to be unable to compliment TEKS in disaster planning and management as a whole. It was concluded that TEKS played an important role in reducing the community vulnerability and risk to the earthquake disaster in spite of being ignored by MEKS. It was recommended that a bottom-up cum top-down approach that intricately integrates available TEKS and MEKS is capable of reducing the risk and vulnerability to disasters and promoting sustainable development.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CULTURAL FACTORS ON FERTILITY LEVEL IN TANZANIA

The Case of Biharamulo District in Kagera Region

Tausi Hassan

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2007

This study examined the Influence of Social Cultural Factors on Fertility Level in Tanzania. It aimed at investigating the extent to which Traditional Beliefs, Taboos and Norms affect fertility level.

Through a variety of Research Methods including Survey and Group discussions, the study established that Social Cultural Factors play an important role in increasing fertility. It has been revealed that a Child is very important thing to have in the Community. Having many Children means the continuation of the clan, respect and status. Mean while having few or no Children means shame in the family. In addition the study revealed that various Rituals were performed to help a Girl bare Child in case there were delays in having kids. Girls with many Children are rewarded.

It has been concluded that Social Cultural factors play a significant role in increasing fertility. Therefore we should remember that Economic factors on fertility are not sufficient factor to control fertility but there are other necessary factors like Religion, Sex preferences as well as Norms, Customs and Taboos.

Also it has been recommended that talking about Social Cultural means you are touching the life experiences of the people, since Social Cultural are part and parcel of their life therefore intervention to control fertility should be more holistic as to take in to account Social Cultural basis of fertility.

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CHILD LABOUR AND THE WOMEN’S CHANGING ROLE IN URBAN AREAS

Sophia Cyril Kessy,

Master of Arts (Sociology), September 2006

The study examined problems of child domestic labourers and the women’s changing role in urban areas. It focused on factors, activities and working conditions for children, and how the changing roles of urban women influence an increase of child domestic workers. The main objective of this study was to examine the status of child labour in domestic activities and its relation to the changing role of women in urban areas. Methodological triangulation was used to collect information on Factors compelling children to engage themselves into domestic work, their working conditions and the influence of women in the increase of child domestic workers. It involved the use of survey interviews, in-depth interviews and documentary review. Results show that respondents had different background characteristics such as age, gender, education level, marital status, religion, household size, income level and occupation. It was found out that girls and boys perform different tasks. Most of the times girls performed inside chores such as house cleaning, taking care of children and cooking, while boys performed outside chores such as gardening and cattle keeping.

It has been concluded that children worked under poor conditions, epitomized by working long hours, lack of protection during work, low wages, lack of proper treatment when ill and poor working conditions. In total, these were found to be various features of the nature of child domestic workers. Furthermore, findings on the factors that influence child domestic labour showed that predisposing and enabling variables (poverty and parents’ economic status) were the most important predictors also many hardships back, home support their families and lack of school fees and influence from other working children.

The study also observed that most women who are employed and business women cannot perform their home activities without assistance of domestic labour. Most of them hire children who are under eighteen years old. The study concludes by drawing policy and research implications of the findings.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES BY MEN IN TANZANIA

Radhia Ahmad

Master of Arts (Statistics), 2007

The broad objective of the study was to explore the knowledge and use of different contraceptive methods by men in Tanzania. This study made use of 2004/05 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey from National Bureau of Statistics where by a sample of 2635 men were taken during the survey. The study examined only four regions (Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mtwara and Ruvuma). The socio economic characteristics found to have an influence in the contraceptive use to men were age of respondents, educational level, marital status, type of place of residence, region of residence and religion of the respondents.
In this study male condoms seemed to have many users compared to any other method. And it was found that the users of male condoms were in the middle ages of between 20 to 44 years of age. Again, it was found that the users of male condoms were relatively more in urban areas than in rural areas. University educated men were found to be greatest users of periodic abstinence and withdrawal methods. There were region variations in the use of different contraceptive methods. Further more; it was found that men living with women without marriage used male condoms mostly while married men used periodic abstinence and withdrawal methods. Basing on the results obtained; it is recommended that there should be involvement of men on knowledge and use of contraceptive at community and national levels. There should be seminars, workshops, mass media programs about family planning involving men.

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THE ROLE OF MICROFINANCE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

A Case Study in Rural Tanzania

Neema Yobu

Master of Arts (Economics), October 2007

This study examines the impact of micro finance on rural households’ poverty through comparison of MFIs member and non member households.

Based on data collected through a household survey by Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) under its Rural Financial Services Program (RFSP) in collaboration with Economic Research Bureau (ERB) of University of Dar es Salaam, Head Count Index, Poverty Gap and Poverty Severity measures of poverty have been used to determine poverty status of MFIs members households and non members households. Logit and Probit models were also used to estimate how effective micro finance can reduce household poverty.

The results of both techniques demonstrate that poverty of non members is higher than that of MFIs members’ households. The results shows that MFIs members’ households have more entitlement on basic needs and better living standards compared to non members. Our results indicate that risk of poverty of the MFIs members’ households is 9 percent lower than that of non members.

An important policy implication drawn from this study is that microfinance services.

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EXTERNAL AID INFLOWS AND REAL EXCHANGE RATE IN TANZANIA

Charles Sama

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2006

This study estimates an empirical model for Tanzania’s real exchange rate with special focus on foreign aid. The study examined the trends of real exchange rate in Tanzania and explored the impact of foreign aid inflows on real exchange rate under the period of study. The study used annual time series secondary data for the period 1970-2003 in conducting estimations on the variables included in the model. Analysis of the data was done by using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) in the linear model.
Examination of the time series characteristics of the data was undertaken and testing for stationarity and cointegration was considered. The model of the real exchange rate determination is adopted and foreign aid proxied by the amount of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) as percentage of GDP incorporated as one of the fundamentals of the real exchange rate. The main hypothesis of the study is that external aid inflows to Tanzania result in real exchange rate appreciation. This is consistent with the theory which postulates that aid inflows result into increased real incomes and consequently increased demand for non-traded goods thereby precipitating appreciation of real exchange rate.

The results show that foreign aid has resulted into depreciation of the real exchange rate for the period under study. This finding does not concur with the theoretical expectation which predicts that aid inflows will lead to real appreciation. This could probably happen due to some offsetting capital flows (capital flight) or that the impact of aid was neutralized through increased imports and sterilization policy by the central bank. Furthermore, the results show that openness of the economy and overall fiscal deficit also lead to depreciation of the real exchange rate.

Terms of trade, technical progress, investment to GDP ratio, inflation and domestic credit ratio are not statistically significant in determining real exchange rate. Though the depreciation of the real exchange rate is good for a small open economy like Tanzania, as it improves the international competitiveness of her exports, real depreciation can also be injurious to local importers, since import become relatively more expensive. The study, therefore recommends that for external aid to be effective, policy management needs to focus on ensuring the prevalence of appropriate monetary and exchange rate management.

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A CITATION ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE DISSERTATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM - 1984 TO 2004

Collin Kimaryo

Master of Arts (Information Studies), October, 2006

The general objective of this study was to find out citations trend in dissertations/theses of postgraduate Political Science students at the University of Dar es Salaam for the period 1984-2004. Population of the study included all the local Political Science theses/dissertations submitted at the UDSM during the period of twenty years stated above, plus all the postgraduate Political Science students currently studying at the University. A systematic random sampling technique was applied to obtain the research sample. Forty-three (43) MA and PhD theses/dissertations and thirty (30) MA Political Science students were involved in the study. Data collection was done using documentary review, citation analysis and questionnaire methods. Instruments of study were data collection sheets used to collect citation analysis data and self-administered questionnaire that was used to collect user opinion.

The findings of the study revealed that books and monographs are the most used sources of information by postgraduate Political Science students for their research activities. Journals rank second in terms of use. Also, the study revealed that sources in printed form are used more than sources in electronic form. It was also revealed that the UDSM Library has partial holdings of the core and the most cited journals in the Political Science field. The study concluded that the trend in usage of research materials has not changed from traditional sources despite changes that have occurred in the UDSM library collection. Based on this study, the researcher recommends that the UDSM library should attempt to strike a balance between printed sources and electronic sources, and ensure sustainability of online resources.

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**WATER EXCHANGE AND CIRCULATION IN SELECTED KENYAN CREEKS**

*Michael Mutua Nguli*

*PhD Thesis, June 2006*

Tides, currents, salinities, temperatures, climatology and surface heat fluxes were investigated from 1995-1998 in Gazi Bay, Tudor and Kilifi Creeks on the Kenya coast in order to improve knowledge on water circulation and exchange between creeks and the ocean. Tidal data was analysed using harmonic analysis and water exchange determined from heat fluxes and temperature gradient. Spring tidal ranges were found to be 3.01, 3.16 and 3.3m, respectively and, distinct response of semidiurnal, diurnal and fortnightly periods especially in temperature, showed strongly restricted flows. Tidal asymmetries, large shallow water and fortnightly tidal constituents occur in the upper shallow reaches of both Gazi Bay and Tudor Creek. Gazi Bay depicts flood dominance whereas Tudor Creek ebb dominance. Tudor Creek in addition is characterized by a baroclinic wave drag. Residence time in Tudor Creek is from 3 days at spring to 7 days at neap, in Kilifi Creek from 2.5-6 days and in Gazi Bay from 1-2.5 days. Seasonal variability of temperatures and salinities reveal two outstanding seasons, NEM and IMLR, with rapid changes in between. February (late NEM) depicts excess evaporation and hypersaline conditions, May (IMLR) strong rains and estuarine conditions. In the ocean, February is characterized by a low oceanic sea level. A rapid increase in the sea level and decrease in the salinity occur at the onset of the IMLR. The results permit the conclusion that residence times determined from temperature data and heat budget provide good estimates for water exchange; however, further improvement can be made by exploring new databases, and upgrading the equipment for radiation measurements at the coastal meteorological stations.

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**THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN MANAGING SUSTAINABLE URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS**

*A Case of Hncda and TDF Both of Dar es Salaam*

*Boniface M. Bernard Shayo*

*Master of Integrated water Resources Management*

Sustainability, in the sense of continued delivery and uptake of water services in Tanzanian urban areas, is threatened by numerous attitudinal, institutional and economic factors, and community participation approaches alone are no guarantee of success. The government of Tanzania had been implementing water supply programmes that support its citizens with adequate, safe drinking water as a free commodity. Its positive health and environment externalities seemed to justify the view of both government and communities that free water is a fundamental right of the people. However, inadequate resources constrained government’s ability to fulfill this goal and coverage and quality of services suffered. With many years of attention being
paid by the government to the water supply problems, there still remains a great deal to be done both in urban and rural areas. Some new strategies for water supply delivery, particularly the community participation has started to be promoted and some Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have emerged and made a significant contribution to the development of community participation approaches. It is upon those potentials, and initiatives of the CBOs, this study seek to examine, analyze and document. The main objective of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of community participation, resources mobilization, appropriate technologies and the institutional arrangements for the overall performance of CBOs in managing community water supplies.

It is the assumptions of the study that when communities are given the chance to participate in improving their water supply situation, they can successfully contribute to sustainable solutions. Full involvement of communities in all stages of implementation and management is a pragmatic approach to the present problems. However, this approach should not divest government’s responsibility for continuing and evolving support because communities rarely have the sustainable capacity to manage their own infrastructure in complete independence of the government or NGOs.

The empirical study was conducted in three settlements in Dar Es Salaam, Kijitonyama, Tabata, and Hanna Nassif, while detailed studies were carried in two of these settlements, Tabata and Hanna Nassif, from where primary data through informal discussions, conversations, questionnaires and interviews was collected and used to answer the research questions. The other settlement Kijitonyama, was visited and studied as referent case by the author. Focus groups discussions from communities were also used to obtain necessary information. Written papers, published reports and other relevant literature were also reviewed to obtain secondary data. Strengths have been revealed in terms of service level, sustainability and replicability of the water supply, which will to a greater extent, be improved after the expected major rehabilitation of the city water sources and distribution systems.

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PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND ECONOMY, 1963-2003

Batholomew, Marcel

Master of Arts (Statistics), September 2007

The major purpose of this study is to investigate the employment status in different ISIC sectors of Tanzania mainland economy from 1963-2003.

The study is organized in five chapters. Chapter one comprises of subsections on general introduction, statement of the problem, objective of the study, hypotheses, and significance of the study. Chapter two introduces the literature review. In chapter three, the subsections included are, study area, study variables, method, data sources, and data analysis. Chapter four involves empirical findings and discussion together with a summary of equations for each ISIC sector. Chapter five gives conclusion and recommendations.

Conclusions from results in various sections of this study are to some extent, affected by the nature of data. Parameters estimates of some of the coefficients in the model show different signs from those expected from theory, but generally, assessment shows that more than 50% of the parameters have the same signs as expected from theory. This is not bad considering that there are data problems and an attempt had to be made to analyse the sectoral distribution of employment.
Most of the coefficients are statistically significantly different from zero at the 5 per cent level of significance. This indicates that, in most industries the level of employment is highly influenced by the relevant independent variables. For the case of the industry with more employment opportunity according to the results obtained from the analysis is public utilities industry. The second in rank is services industry, the third is manufacturing industry, the fourth is construction industry, the fifth is finance industry, the sixth is commerce industry, the seventh is agriculture industry, the eighth is transport and communication industry, and the ninth is mining and quarrying industry. Therefore the likely group to be absorbed more in wage employment according to the SPSS output are those engaged in public utilities industry.

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KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TANZANIA

Antuja Wilson

Master of Arts (Sociology), September 2007

This study is on “Knowledge and Attitudes towards the Use of Illicit Drugs among Secondary School Students in Tanzania” explored knowledge and attitudes of secondary school students towards the use of illicit drugs. Knowledge in this context means content knowledge in terms of facts, principle, and concept, while attitudes are dominant disposition of individuals towards events and objects. Attitudes are basically personnel but always expressed in a social context. They are acquired primarily through socialization, both formal and informal, but compounded by personal reflections and cognitions.

The study had three aims as follows:
- First explore secondary schools student attitudes towards the use of illicit drugs.
- Find out if there were gender difference in student knowledge and attitude towards the use of illicit drugs.
- Explore the influence of parental position on students’ knowledge and attitude towards the use of illicit drugs.
- And finally determine the role of mass media in acquisition of knowledge and formation of attitude towards illicit drugs.

A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect information from 197 students from Form I and III aged between 13 and 22 years, in four secondary schools in Dar es Salaam and Coast regions. Interviews were used to collect information from teachers and parents, and focus group discussions were held with students. The data was analyzed to compare the responses of students by form, gender, and location.

The result showed a good level of knowledge of different types of illicit drugs among boys and girls, and across localities. The respondents even knew the consequent behaviors. Apparently peer groups and mass media played an important role in impacting knowledge. However, the student had negative attitudes towards the use of illicit drugs, and not many had used the drug at all.

It was concluded that it would seem that the student had a fair knowledge of the use and misuse of illicit drugs, and this knowledge was acquired through the mass media and peers. These in turn seem to be the avenue for building specific programs to inform young persons on the negative consequences of the use and misuse of illicit drugs. It is recommended that parents, school, communities, and government officers should work together to fight against this potentially dangerous habit.

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TANZANIA’S CLIENT SERVICE CHARTERS; PARTICIPATION AND THE RESULTING IMPACT

Josephine Rogate Kimaro

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), October 2006

This study is built on the premise that stakeholders’ participation in the policy making and implementation processes leads to positive outcomes of that particular policy. The Public Service Reform Programme (PSRP) aims at improving service delivery and has introduced Client Service Charters (CSCs) to be used by Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to guide the process. Despite the initiatives and operationalization of CSCs, service delivery by public institutions remains to be poor. This study looks at the charter making and implementation processes and how they contribute to the current status of service delivered to the public.

Both qualitative and quantitative data were used for analysis of three sampled public institutions. The study found that CSCs making processes was not inclusive of important stakeholders (both service providers and recipients). There is no ownership and knowledge of the charters contents is very low. All this has a negative effect to charter implementation and service delivery improvement initiatives.

The study concludes that there is a relationship between stakeholders’ participation in the policy processes and the policy outcomes. It is recommended that the government take deliberate measures to make people contribute in the policy processes. The public service laws and regulations have to be reviewed to create conducive environment, removing all obstacles that hinders peoples’ effective participation.

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ELEMENTS OF BIAS AND INEQUALITY IN THE ADVANCEMENT SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SERVICE

A Case Study of Agricultural Sector Employees in Tanzania

Ailine Brenda Salama Ludovick

Master of Arts (Public Administration), June 2007

This dissertation is based on the policy of advancement in the public service. The study that was conducted to address the assertion by many employees that the advancement policy for public employees was not being implemented properly due to lack of transparency, simplicity, equity and reliability in recruitment and promotion processes. In order to address the asserted problem, the researcher explored the situation of public service employees in the agricultural sector. The study sought to establish the major differences between the old system of promotion, which was based on seniority, and the new system which is based on meritocracy. What factors stood on the way of the meritocratic system?
Generally, the study demonstrates that the prevailing nature of public service in Tanzania does not allow the smooth operation of meritocracy as the sole basis of recruitment and advancement. It is observed that employers are yet to provide adequate training opportunities for all employees. There are still elements of bias and inequality. Where training opportunities are available, they tend to satisfy the needs of a few cadres only. Given this scenario, the study concludes with the recommendation that both meritocracy and seniority should be maintained for the time being, and efforts to remove the elements of gender, religious and other biases should be heightened.

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PAY REFORM AND PUBLIC SERVICE PERFORMANCE IN TANZANIA

Martina J. Magaulla

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), April 2007

The study sought to examine the extent to which pay reform through the Selective Accelerated Salary Enhancement Scheme (SASE) has helped to improve the performance of public service employees in Tanzania. The main hypothesis of this dissertation is: other factors remaining constant, enhanced pay leads to staff motivation and, in turn, there is improvement in employee performance. On the assumption that, environmental factors are similar in government departments using three indicators - willingness to work beyond official hours without additional compensation, employees’ annual performance reports, job turnover, data and information on the performance of employees in departments receiving SASE was compared with those not receiving it.

The findings conclusively confirmed that the payment of SASE led to improved performance. On the first indicator, employees in SASE supported departments scored 75% against 20% for non-SASE departments; on the second indicator SASE employees scored 75% against 53% for non-SASE while on the third indicator, i.e., job turnover there has been a considerable reduction in SASE departments while the problem remained rampant in non-SASE departments. The results of the study, therefore, confirm the hypothesis. They should encourage the Government of Tanzania to continue pursuing pay reform including using instruments such as SASE as well as other incentives.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORS THAT HINDER WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA

The Case of Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mwanza, Rukwa and Tabora Regions.

Elisia Losindilo

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2007

This study is about women’s participation in social, political and economic activities. Its objective is to analyze the factors that hinder women from participating in social, political and economic activities in mainland Tanzania.
The study was thus developed on the assumption that the background status of women (level of education, type of place of residence, marital status, religion, region of residence and age groups) contributes to their poor participation in social, political and economic activities. Furthermore, the study assumes that, the factors have different levels of magnitude, meaning that there are factors which contribute more to women’s poor participation in social, political and economic activities. The study also assumes that place of residence has great effect on women’s poor participation in social, political and economic activities.

Cross-tabulation is used to establish the relationship between variables by taking into account observed and expected values. Multiple logistic regression was used to determine the relative importance of the factors that hinder women’s participation in social, political and economic activities, and to eliminate any that did not contribute significantly to explaining the variance in participation, once other factors were taken into account.

Generally the results have shown that, place of residence, age group and region of residence have an impact on women’s participation in social, political and economic activities, and that the factors have different levels of magnitude meaning that, age group, region of residence and place of residence contribute more to women’s poor participation than level of education and religion. Place of residence (Urban, Rural) has a great effect to women’s participation in social, political and economic activities, as the study observes that women in rural areas have little knowledge of loan programmes compared with urban women, and women in rural areas work more than urban ones.

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THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL LIBERALIZATION ON INVESTMENT

The Case Study of Tanzania

John Eugen Minja

Master of Arts (Economics), October 2007

Financial liberalization refers to the remove of legal restrictions on the financial system mainly on interest rates. Financial liberalization paradigm in developing countries is perceived to promote savings prior to investment that will lead to economic growth.

Among other arguments, this study realizes that the increase in deposit rates resulted from financial liberalization encourage the flow of financial resources to the financial sector for lending to finance investment through loan. The increase in banking efficiency that includes the increase in number of banks in the economy seems to increase the chance of investors to obtain loan and hence lead to the high level of investment. The main approach used is the test for cointegration where the Engle and Granger (1987) two-step procedure is applied where error correction model is applied for short run relationship. This has been applied and tested by using Tanzanian data stretched from 1976 to 2005.

The econometric result shows that; financial intermediation ratio, income growth and inflation have a positive influence on the level of investment. The findings of this study show that financial conditions do matter in the behavior of Investors. This implies that policies, which make intermediation costly or hinder the development of financial institutions, should be avoided. Government can improve intermediation by reducing taxation of the financial sector and give incentives for its development. An integration of the fragmented financial markets is highly desirable.

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SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION IN COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2001 – 2005

George Maliga

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2007

This study sought to assess the performance of community secondary schools in Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (CSEE). Data were collected from the National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA), Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) and a sample of four community secondary schools, two from urban and the other two from rural district in Morogoro region. The z score was used in comparing community and non-community secondary schools’ and girls’ and boys’ performance, while chi-square test was used to analyze the association between availability of school facilities and school performance. Community secondary schools’ performance was worse than that of non-community secondary schools and girls’ performance was worse than that of boys throughout the years 2001 to 2005.

During the school visits, separate discussions were made with heads of schools, teachers and female and male students separately. Transport was seen to be a serious problem for schools in the urban area, while non-availability of electricity and tap water and shortage of teachers and teachers’ housing were critical problems for schools in rural areas. It is recommended that inspection services in secondary schools are strengthened to ensure that schools meet required conditions before being registered. The government and parents should emphasize on and put more investment on girls’ education so that their performance in the CSEE improves.

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IDEOLOGY AND THE CREATIVE: A STUDY OF TANZANIAN PROSE FICTION IN ENGLISH

Eliah Sibonike Mwaifuge

Ph.D. (Literature), June 2009

This study examines the influence of political ideologies: liberalism, ujamaa, neo-liberalism and patriarchy on Tanzanian prose fiction in English. It acknowledges that despite Tanzania’s rich post-colonial experience in the application of ideologies in the socio-economic and political dispensation of the nation, scant attention has been paid to how Tanzania’s prose fiction in English exploits these ideologies to represent the experiences of nationals. This examination centres on how these ideologies are reflected in the way Tanzanian writers in English attempt to address social, cultural, economic and political issues. Proceeding from the assumption that an ideology often fails to serve the interests of the majority of the citizenry, this study examines how Tanzanian prose fiction in English exposes the ideologies of the dominant groups in a society which only succeeds to benefit those dominant groups, and not everyone’s interest. Using the literary works of Ismael Mbise, Hamza Sokko, Moyez Vassanji, Prince Kagwema, Samwilu Mwaffiisi, Emmanuel Makaidi,
Abdulrazak Gurnah, S.N Ndunguru, W. B. Mkufya, Henry Muhanika, Tololwa Marti, P.B. Mayega and Elieshi Lema, the study shows the limitations accompanying these ideologies in serving the interests of members of the national community since the dominant groups do not always represent the majority.

The study used a sociological approach to literary criticism in the examination and analysis of Tanzanian prose fiction in English. In all the fictions examined, the results were conclusive that, the influential ideologies used by the authors are liberalism, ujamaa, neo-liberalism and patriarchy. These ideologies are employed by the dominant class to suppress, repress, oppress and alienate the majority for their benefit.

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AN ASSESSMENT OF LIBRARY USER EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN TANZANIA

Case Study of University of Dar es Salaam and Ardhi University

Paulina Nyangoma Kayungi

Master of Arts (Information Studies), September 2009

This study assessed Library User Education Programmes (LUEPs) at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) and Ardhi University (ARU) Libraries in Tanzania. A survey design was used in the study where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed. Population of this study comprised of library users and library staff. Both convenience and purposive non-probability sampling techniques were employed to obtain samples. It involved a total sample size of one hundred twenty six (126) respondents. Both secondary and primary data collection methods were used whereby a self-administered questionnaire was the main data collection instrument.

Key findings revealed that both UDSM and ARU Libraries provide formal LUEPs for their library users. However, the effectiveness of these programmes at both university libraries is hindered by several challenges. These include: inadequate facilities, time constraints, financial support and poor turn-up of library users in attending the programmes. The study concludes that, the effectiveness of LUEPs at both university libraries is still questionable. It is recommended that the budget for LUEPs should be increased; also, the LOP should be conducted after the completion of the university orientation programmes. Programmes like IL and BI should be integrated into the university’s curriculum or in some courses like Communication Skills and Development Studies which are compulsory to undergraduate students. Finally, cooperation between library staff and faculty members should be improved.

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POPULATION INCREASE AND LAND USE/COVER CHANGES IN THE NORTHERN HIGHLANDS OF THE KARATU DISTRICT IN TANZANIA

Leonia John Raphael

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), October 2009

The human population increase and land use/cover changes in the northern highland of Karatu district is not only the issue of demographic factors but also an arrays of other factors like policies, socioeconomic
CASS

and ecological factors. The study examines land use and land cover changes in Upper-kitete and Ayalabe villages in Karatu district. The main theory used in this study is the Malthus theory on population growth and Hance’s population pressure typology model to examine the indicators of population pressure on land resources. The land use/cover changes in the study areas were determined through the use of GIS. Other methods include focus group discussion, questionnaires, transect walk and field observation. The methods used for analysis were qualitative and quantitative.

The findings revealed that the study area is experiencing a high population growth rate of about 3.8% per annum and mean household size of 6 people, with an average size of male children of 4 and 5 in Ayalabe and Upper-kitete respectively. The study shows that the increase in population was a significant cause of expansion of cultivated areas by 12,306ha between 1976 and 2008 at the expense of forest land which has declined by 1,778ha, woodland by 1,053ha, bush land by 2,780ha and grassland by 8,387ha. The results have also shown that the settlements in Karatu town has increased at the expense of bush land, grassland and cultivated areas by 214ha in the period between 1976 and 2008. The findings have also shown that the abandonment and conservation practiced in the area between 1976 and 2008 is the second cause of land use changes from cultivated and eroded areas into grassland by 2,128ha, bush land by 1,430ha and woodland by 826ha.

Villagers have also devised several means to cope with the adverse effects of land use/cover changes such as decline in land productivity. These include diversification, intensification and engaging in non-farming activities, however low incomes of households have limited the rate at which most of these coping strategies could be adopted. The study recommends that the customary land use by-laws for the management of natural resources existing in the rural areas should be used as a stepping stone towards the formulation of national land use policy in Tanzania.

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ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

The Case of Kisarawe District

Salome Yona Mbise

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

This study was carried out under the real situation that majority of women are among the poor groups that need special attention in the process of economic empowerment in Tanzania. In addition, women development depends greatly on improved life aspects including economic, social, political and cultural. Therefore this study was designed to explore the knowledge of Kisarawe district women about the concept of empowerment. It also attempted to get women’s opinions on appropriate strategies for economic empowerment and women development in Kisarawe district. The study used malt stage sampling procedure to get eight enumeration areas from four wards which represented the district of Kisarawe. The wards were Kisarawe, Kiluvya, Masaki and Msimbu. Thus from each ward two enumeration areas were selected. Then systematic sampling was used to select twenty seven households from each enumeration area. A total of 216 households with women aged between 15 – 69 years old were selected. It also used purposeful sampling to get 17 district officials to give information about the situation of economic empowerment and women development in Kisarawe district.
The study used interview schedules, questionnaire and observation techniques to collect data. The data were edited and analyzed using both descriptive and quantitative approaches. The analysis was through SPSS programme. It was revealed that, about 185 (86.4%) of the respondents were aware of the concept of empowerment. The main source of information was through radio. However those in urban had more advantage to learn through newspapers, journals and books.

Four strategies proposed by the respondents for economic empowerment and women development in Kisarawe district include provision of social services especially clean and safe water, application of appropriate adult education programmes, enabling women to use modern technology and providing them with information and access to loans.

Sectors identified for the implementation of the strategies are, the government, NGOs religious organizations, mass media and the respective community members especially women. These were suggested to work as a team in planning, monitoring and evaluating women development programmes.

Successful economic empowerment and women development indicators as determined by the respondents included improved household livelihood, increased household and national income. With better standards of living especially at household level poverty could be alleviated to a great extent. Absence of poverty means development and hence development of women too.

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INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN TANZANIA

Chausiku Mtumwa Mwinyimbegu

Master of Arts (Information Studies), September 2009

This study examined information seeking behavior, patterns and information needs of Members of Parliament in Tanzania including information sources they use and problems they encounter when seeking information. Forty three respondents participated in this study. The respondents were purposively selected. Data for this study was collected through triangulation in order to increase validity and reliability of data collected. Findings revealed that MPs need information for preparing parliamentary budgets and speeches and that their major sources of information include government newspapers and official publications. Moreover, findings revealed that MPs use a variety of methods to access information including reading and searching various sources. Findings further revealed that MPs encounter problems when seeking information due to lack of cooperation from government ministries and departments.

The study recommends that MPs should be trained in computer and information literacy skills in order to cope with the fast changing information and ICT environment and in order to become information literate. The study further recommends that libraries and information related facilities should be established, maintained and sustained in the rural areas where MPs spend most of their time with their constituencies. In addition each MP should be assigned a research assistant.
TB has been a serious and resilient health problem in Zanzibar. Its occurrence dates back to the period before British colonial rule. Both the colonial and postcolonial states introduced policies and undertook practical measures to control and exterminate this disease. The outcome, however, has not been good, as TB continues to be one of the major public health menaces in Zanzibar. In an attempt to explain the resilience of this problem, despite colonial and postcolonial interventions, this study sought relevant information from archives and through unstructured interviews. These data together with the background information gathered from secondary literature were integrated into the analysis presented here.

The main argument of this study is that the TB control policies and practices of both the colonial and postcolonial states in Zanzibar were focused on cure rather than on prevention of the disease. However the emphasis on cure overlooked the fact that TB is a highly social problem, and therefore the necessity to raise people’s awareness of the nature of the disease and to deal with social and economic conditions, such as urban overcrowding, unhealthy housing and sanitary conditions and poor economic conditions among the majority of the population. Accordingly, it is argued that the failure to take into consideration these social and economic factors largely explains the resilience of TB in Zanzibar.

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The objective of this study was to investigate Tanzanian hip hop poetic texts, popularly known as Bongo Fleva (BF), as popular Kiswahili literature. This study is useful as it enables society understand and appreciate the artistic, cultural and thematic characteristics of Tanzanian hip hop poetry in the context of Kiswahili literature and culture. The study uses various techniques for data collection such as listening to lyrics, library research, observation, interviews, and questionnaires. The data was analysed by using combination of semiotics, the sociology of deviance and Marxism following the work of Dick Hebdige (1979) Subculture: The Meaning of Style.

This study found that that it is not only form and content that lead to the popularity of BF, but also BF cultural aesthetics and the social functions it plays in society. These include competitions and awards, dancing style, fashion, and the fact that BF music creates employment for the youth.
The findings of the study indicate that although, most hip hop cultural elements are considered to be new, some of them such as hairstyle and boasting are old and reappear in slightly modified ways. The incorporation of both traditional folk elements and contemporary aesthetics, and this makes such culture popular, especially among the youth.

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INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AMONG FINAL YEAR UNDERGRADUATES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

Sixbert Silvatory Amsi

Master of Arts (Information Studies), October 2009

Research problem: This dissertation is on information seeking behaviour, on non academic issues, with reference to final year undergraduates at the University of Dar es Salaam whose information seeking behaviour has never been investigated before.

Methodology: The case study method was used, and involved the use of questionnaire and interview guides as data collection instruments. The sample included 170 respondents of which 160 were final year undergraduates, 5 reference librarians and 5 counselors. A purposive sampling method was used to select counselors and reference librarians for the study. Stratified random sampling was used to select final year undergraduates for the study. Data collected from questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS and content analysis was done for open-ended questions. The study was guided using Wilson (1981) model of information seeking behaviour.

Findings: The study established that most of the respondents had information needs related to employment and further studies. Other needs included procedures to: get bank loans, establish private company/ firm and join professional association. To satisfy their information needs, most finalists used newspapers, internet cafes, radio, television and word of mouth. The least used sources of information were church and mosque, seminars/ short courses and electronic databases. The sources of information used by finalists were generally inadequate. In accessing and using information, finalists encountered barriers such as lack of awareness, not getting the right information, limited access to information and inadequate sources. Other barriers were inadequate funds, lack of time and lack of proper information searching skills. The most frequently used information seeking practices were internet search, newspapers search and consulting colleagues. Very few finalists consulted printed books and journals. The study found that sharing of information with other people was common among finalists.

Conclusion: Non-academic information needs are as important as academic information needs. However, little attention was given to the earlier. Non academic information needs of final year undergraduates were not satisfied.

Recommendations: The government must increase budget allocated for UDSM. The University should provide adequate sources of information to its students as well as market its facilities and services. Use of radio and TV stations to address information needs of students is also recommended. There is a need to establish libraries in halls of residence to facilitate easy access of information among finalists. Information literacy should be integrated into all undergraduate programmes at UDSM. The result of the study could provide the UDSM management the bases to improve information seeking behaviour of its students.

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INFORMATION NEEDS AND SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF PUPILS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

The Case Study of Buigiri Primary School in Dodoma Region

Mary Ndijuye

Master of Arts (Information Studies), August 2009

This study aimed at investigating the information needs and seeking-behaviour of pupils with visual impairments at Buigiri Primary School in Dodoma Region. Specific objectives were to identify the information needs of pupils with visual impairments, skills needed to cope with visual impairment, the sources of information used, information seeking behaviour and problems encountered by pupils with visual impairments. This study was basically qualitative and data was mainly collected through interviews. Major findings of this study revealed that the main information needs of pupils were academic and health information. Major sources of information used by pupils with visual impairments were teachers, library, Braille books and colleagues. The pupils’ information seeking behaviour involves purposeful information seeking because of the need to complete assignments. Pupils with visual impairments face many problems such as an acute shortage of Braille books, inaccessible reference materials, lack of specialized equipment and the poor status of the library which does not support them to seek and access information independently. Also, special education teachers were not given much incentives.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that the Tanzanian Government needs to: increase the budget for the administration of inclusive education, build modern school libraries that are well equipped with accessible resources and ICT facilities which would empower pupils with visual impairments to access information independently, easily, accurately and in a timely manner. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MOEVT) should ensure a change of curriculum go hand in hand with production of appropriate teaching-learning materials. Also, the MOEVT should pay special teaching allowance to motivate teachers.

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POTENTIAL FOR RESOURCE SHARING AMONG ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of University of Dar es Salaam and Mzumbe University

Rebecca Mgunda Majinge

Master of Arts (Information Studies), August 2009

The study examined the potential for resource sharing among academic libraries in Tanzania, specifically at the Universities of Mzumbe in Morogoro and Dar es Salaam libraries. It focused on potential areas for sharing library resources, the role of ICT in resource sharing, challenges facing existing resource sharing
initiatives and recommendations for effective utilization of resource sharing. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research design. The selection of the sample was purposive for library staff and accidental or convenient for library users. Questionnaires, interviews, observation and documentary review were used to collect data. The findings of this study revealed that there is a potential for resource sharing among academic libraries due to the fact that there is a reduction in the library budget each year, an increase in the number of users and the expectations of user as well as developments in Information and communication technology. The study further revealed the challenges facing existing resource sharing initiatives, such as unavailability of a written policy relating to resource sharing, inadequate funds, inadequate number of computers connected to the Internet, as well as an online catalogue at the Mzumbe University library not being accessible outside the campus. Based on the findings, the suggestions given were the formulation of a policy relating to resource sharing, allocating enough funds to libraries, increasing the number of computers connected to the internet, educating both the management of the universities and librarians on the importance of sharing resources and increasing the number of print and electronic information resources.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCREDITED DRUG DISPENSING OUTLETS ON CHILD HEALTH

A Case Study of Songea Rural and Songea Urban Districts

Daniel Josiah Nyato

Master of Arts (Sociology), February 2009

This study, “The Effectiveness of Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlets to Child Health”, was conducted with a reflection that Tanzanian Government is craving for increased access to essential medicine through Retail Private Providers, including those of significance to child health. Although several interventions including training, regulations and promotions are being implemented, there has been unrelenting reports on low quality of services provided by these health care sources. This situation is controversial, and particularly raises concerns on the extent to which providers’ knowledge can influence both caregiver’s knowledge and treatment seeking pattern for their sick children. Considering the nature of the topic, this study adopted qualitative methodology whereby data were collected through in-depth interviews with key players including; ADDO providers, members of CHMTs and caregivers, while focus group discussions involved community members in Ruvuma region.

This study found a perceptual revision on threat posed by both malaria and diarrhoea among caregivers in which, ‘all fevers were malaria that always develop into acute malaria’, while ‘early signs of diarrhoea are to be treated before acute symptoms as they may be complicated and lead into adverse results to a child’. This has increased mothers’ sensitivity to some form of symptoms, thus, increasing the need for prompt medication. Further, although providers have thorough knowledge of disease diagnosis and their management, it does not help to guarantee quality of care provided, as there are various circumstantial facets that impinge the results of clinical encounters, these include: caregiver’s self-prescription of drugs, absence of reliable sources of drugs, low provider’s salary, and technical incompetence. The study therefore, concludes by pointing that in the clinical encounter there is always reciprocal influence between the health context, providers and caregivers. Thus the study recommends that efforts to improve quality of care in retail drug outlets should focus on both key actors in the clinical encounter. Further, community mobilization processes are to be adopted to ensure dissemination of knowledge beyond the clinical encounter.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMAL SECTOR IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY

A Case Study of Food Vending in Kinondoni Municipality Dar-es-Salaam –Tanzania

Upendo E. Kimaro

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

Informal food vending plays important role in creation of opportunities to fight absolute poverty. Despite such significance there have been limited studies and hence not due weight has been granted. This study examined the role of informal food vending in poverty alleviation. It was conducted in Kinondoni municipality, Dar-es-Salaam region -Tanzania through interview schedules, in-depth interview and focus group discussion methods.

This study found that, the growth of informal food vending has been attributed to limited employment opportunities coupled with low level of educations and easy business set up. The main sources of capital to food vendors include friends, relatives and husbands, other informal employment or business, pyramid schemes and loans from financial institutions. The contribution of food vending on poverty reduction has been through creation of self-employment, provision of basic social services and income. However, there are various challenges experienced in food vending including lack of capita, eviction by government, poor working environment and untrustworthy costumers.

This dissertation argue that, in order to improve role of informal food vending in poverty alleviation, operators in food vending should be assisted to increase their income, improve their working environment for business expansion. This can be implemented through human capacity building, provision of sufficient permanent premises, supportive policy and provision of special credits for this sub-sector.

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WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUGS, DETERMINANTS OF HIV TESTING AND OF ADHERENCE TO ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

Evidence from Rural Southern Region of Malawi

Tchaka Malayi Ndlovu

Ph.D (Economics), August 2008

This study investigates willingness-to-pay (WTP) for health care services and for antiretroviral (ARV) drugs. It also investigates the determinants of HIV testing and of patients’ adherence to antiretroviral therapy. The study employs contingent valuation method to determine WTP for health care services and ARVs. It also draws on health belief and health decision models to identify correlates of HIV testing and of adherence to treatment. The results show that user status of an individual and income of the household increase the odds of WTP for health care services and ARVs. Price of health care and ARVs decrease the odds of WTP. Knowledge of the benefits of HIV/AIDS testing increases the odds of testing. High likelihood of current HIV infection reduces the odds of testing. Social support and improvement in patient health status increase the odds of adherence to treatment. Treatment problems increase the odds of nonadherence to ARV treatment.
The finding that income increases the odds of WTP implies that an equitable cost-sharing scheme should exempt or subsidise poor households from paying for health care services. The HIV/AIDS prevention and education campaign should provide more information to the general public about the benefits of HIV testing in order to increase the uptake of HIV testing services. Health personnel should find ways of alleviating problems associated with antiretroviral treatment in order to improve patients’ adherence to treatment.

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COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN TANZANIA

The case of IRDP Library in Dodoma Region, Tanzania

Carren Melkiades Mushi

Master of Arts (Information Studies), September 2009

This study sought to examine collection development process in academic libraries in Tanzania taking the IRDP in Dodoma Region, Tanzania, as a case study. The study was based on Evans, (2005) collection development process model which illustrates the components of collection development process; the community, the library staff, collection development policy, selection, acquisition, weeding and evaluation of library collection. The study investigated collection development procedures, the relevance of the library collection to user needs, challenges facing collection development process and sought views and suggestions on how to improve collection development process in academic libraries in Tanzania. The study used survey method as the basic method for primary and secondary data collection, employing questionnaires, interviews and direct observation.

The findings revealed that the IRDP library does not follow correct procedures in developing its collection to meet the needs of its users. The library has many challenges including lack of a collection development policy, inadequate library staff, lack of weeding practices, lack of enough reading materials and financial limitations. Recommendations were made to all stakeholders to ensure that all the above challenges are addressed and the library is improved and enabled to perform the functions for which it was established.

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PAYMENT FOR WILDLIFE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE OKAVANGO DELTA, BOTSWANA

Kgomotso Molosiwa

Master of Arts (Economics), September 2009

Payment for ecosystem services (PES) has become an increasingly popular mechanism to turn external, non-market values of the environment into financial incentives for local communities to provide environmental services. This paper therefore sought to investigate the value that tourists assign to the wildlife in the Okavango Delta so as to assess the potential of establishing a payment for ecosystem services (PES) market to enhance their conservation.
In this study we use Contingent Valuation method (CVM) and Travel Cost method (TCM) to determine the value that tourists attach to wildlife (disputed wild animals-cheetah, leopard, lion and wild dog) in Moremi Game Reserve (MGR) in the Okavango Delta, Botswana. These methods elicited the tourists’ WTP for the conservation of wildlife as well as the consumer surplus that could be tapped by the government to increase tourism revenues. We use this value to assess the potential of establishing a payment for ecosystem services (PES) market in the Okavango Delta.

This study found out that the tourists attach a high value to wildlife in MGR and that local communities are willing to conserve the wildlife, especially if other cash generating alternatives are offered. PES suggests that service providers should be paid by those who benefit from the service. The average WTP from the CVM was found to be USD 64 which is USD 49 more than the game reserve entrance fee in Botswana suggesting that the current fee could be raised substantially without affecting the tourist flow negatively. On the other hand, the TCM provided an average consumer surplus of USD 637 implying that if the government wants to increase the price, this is the value to cut from, bearing in mind that when the price is increased, some people may not visit. The values obtained from the CVM and TCM can be used to determine the ‘price’ for the wildlife in MGR so as to see how to share the benefits with the local community.

The study concluded that there is a potential for PES market in Botswana given the institutional conditions in place that could support it. This can ultimately drive the country to meeting the goals of sustainable development and poverty reduction. Therefore, policy makers in Botswana should look at PES as an incentive-based policy instrument to financially support conservation.

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THE ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY (EOQ) MODELS FOR INVENTORIES OF RAW MATERIALS AT THE URAFIKI TEXTILE MILLS CO. LTD., DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Hawa Adam Mwansele

Master of Arts (Statistics), August 2009

Many manufacturing, purchasing firms or industries face great challenges in managing inventories for their development. Poor inventory management can result in under-stocking, over-stocking and higher total cost of inventory.

This research is a case study of the Urafiki Textile Mills Co. Ltd. The objective was to develop an Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) model which may be used by the company in determining the number of units of an item to order at a time and the re-order point (r). The annual total cost obtained by employing the EOQ model for each raw material was compared to the actual annual total cost before the application of the EOQ model.

The study used a cross-sectional secondary data from the company. The EOQ was computed using these data. The total annual inventory costs were first computed under the EOQ model and then before applying the EOQ model. The Z-test was used to test the hypothesis that the total annual cost of inventory before the application of the EOQ model was less or equal to the annual total cost of inventory after the application of the EOQ model. The excel program was used to simplify the calculations as shown in appendices 1 to 12.
The findings show that the annual total cost of inventory before the application of the EOQ model was greater than that after the application of the EOQ model. So, it has been concluded that the quantities that the company orders are not optimal. As such, it is here recommended that the company use inventory management methods, such as the EOQ model, to effectively manage and reduce the annual total cost of its inventory of raw materials.

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THE USE OF ROCK ART IN UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND CULTURAL VALUES

The Case Study of Matongo-Isanzu in Iramba District, Tanzania

Hiltruda Mahudi

Master of Arts (Archaeology), November 2008

This study aimed at discussing use of rock art in understanding of socio-economic activities and cultural values. It is argued that available theories that explain the meaning of rock art fail in addressing problems of relating rock art to society’s socio-economic activities and cultural values. Therefore, in attempting to address this problem, this study investigated rock paintings as well as rock shelters so as to get a clear insight of their use in society.

The main objective of the study was to relate paintings of Matongo area to the socio-economic activities and cultural values of the society. The study also investigated whether or not there was any degree of inter-site comparability of the rock art paintings, assessed thematic composition of rock art so as to infer the activities done by the society and investigated the present use of the sites if any.

The study employed interviews, surveys and excavations as methods of collecting data. Interviews aimed at revealing community perception of rock art in general. Excavations sought to recover buried materials presumed to be associated with rock paintings or any of society’s socio-economic activities. Surveys aimed at recording and analyzing subject matters with regard to thematic composition as well as pigment used in the paintings.

Results revealed two possible uses of rock art sites, namely, habitation as well as performing of ritual activities. However there were other activities which could only be inferred by studying the rock art. These may include hunting and dancing among others.

This study sought to create awareness to society about the meaning of rock art as well as its implication in their life ways. It sought to unravel the fact that rock paintings were not done only for aesthetic purposes but are an expression of societies’ ways of living. A challenge is posed for future researches to attempt a detailed analysis of excavated materials including dating in order to establish their relationship with the paintings.

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CHALLENGES OF RAPID URBAN POPULATION GROWTH ON DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

The Case Study of Urban District - Zanzibar

Mohamed Khalfan Mohamed (Al-habsy)

Master of Arts (Demography), February 2009

With no flicker of doubt, Zanzibar Town currently is having a water scarcity problem. Due to the rapid urban population growth and increase of economic and social activities the resource can no longer keep pace with the growing demands and the current water management strategies. Cases of scarcity of domestic water supply and unhygienic water conditions were reported in all parts of the municipality. The reason for this is the rapid urban population growth and the expansion of the municipality in current years.

The main objective of this study was to investigate challenges of rapid urban population growth on domestic water supply and consumption patterns in Zanzibar municipality.

The study involved 200 households whereby qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed and comes up with the following major findings:

This study has revealed that, there has been very high population growth in the municipality just after the revolution of 1964. The urbanization in Zanzibar town is growing at a very fast rate. In August 2002, the population of Tanzania Zanzibar reached a total of 984,625 people, with a growth rate over the period 1988 – 2002 of 3.1 percent per annum. The Zanzibar, Urban West region recorded the highest population growth rate of 4.5%. The projection of the urban population of the municipality is estimated to rise up to 483,000 in 2015. Findings revealed 69.0 percent of the respondents were migrants while 31.0 percent were born in the municipality. The fast pace of growth indicates continuous substantial migration from rural areas to Zanzibar municipality.

The existing water network system in the study area is also unevenly distributed among the planned and unplanned areas. Most of unplanned areas are partially served with piped water. It is the usual case in Zanzibar municipality that, having been connected to a piped water system does not necessarily means that the residents are supplied with water. The survey investigated that about 97.0 percent of the respondents have water shortages particularly in dry season. With regard to water quality, about 75.0 percent of heads of households admitted that the domestic water they get is of poor quality.

This study also revealed that water demands for Zanzibar Municipality increased from 30,000 m3 per day in 1995 to 90,000 m3 per day in 2015. The water production capability has been worsening with time, although other sources have been found but most of the old ones are abandoned. The total average daily production in Zanzibar urban areas is about 20,500 m3, though the capacity is rated at more than the required 30,000 m3

For sustainability of Zanzibar municipality water supply, the study found that two strong immediate actions were taken. First, the Revolution Government of Zanzibar established the autonomous organ of Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) instead of the former Department of Water. Second, a comprehensive rehabilitation of the existing water supply system and establishing new water sources sponsored by the Japanese government both technically and financially, has been put in place.

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AN INVESTIGATION INTO PERCEIVED BARRIERS TO THE USE OF INTERNET RESOURCES IN LESSON PREPARATIONS IN SELECTED UNIVERSITIES IN TANZANIA

Goodluck Elioforo Mosha

Master of Arts (Information Studies), August, 2009

This study is about the perceived barriers of using internet resources in lesson preparations from four public universities in Tanzania namely: University of Dar-es-Salaam, Sokoine, Mzumbe and Ardhi Universities.

The study used a sample of 100 respondents randomly selected from the said four public universities. A combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches was used in studying a phenomenon. Data was collected using documentary review, interview guides, observation and questionnaires. Quantitative data from the questionnaires were analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), while qualitative data from interview guides and observation were analysed descriptively using content analysis procedure.

It was found that the most common barriers of internet resources in lesson preparations are related to poor internet connectivity, poor bandwidth, inadequate ICT facilities, outdated computer hard and software, meager budget allocations, inadequate library user education and bad experience in using internet resources. It is therefore, recommended that the management of the four surveyed universities to address the said barriers so as to improve the usage of e-resources in lesson preparations. This may be done by providing and improving ICT facilities, allocating adequate budget for e-resources, conducting staff and user training.

TRADE SHOCKS AND MACROECONOMIC INSTABILITY IN TANZANIA, 1970-2007

Anthony Francis Mveyange

Master of Arts (Economics), October 2009

This study analyzes the impact of trade shocks to macroeconomic fluctuations in Tanzania during the 1970-2007 periods. It tests the proposition that trade shocks generate significant fractions of macroeconomic fluctuations in the domestic economic activity of Tanzania.

In this study the effects of trade shocks on macroeconomic instability is investigated using annual time series data and co-integrated VAR approach. Empirical results of the study reveal that trade shocks generate a significant GDP volatility. Econometric forecasting also indicates that in the long run capital goods prices have a positive correlation with GDP. The intermediate inputs prices shocks have a short run positive correlation before tending to negative correlation for a foreseeable future when related to GDP. Long range forecasting also suggests that primary export prices have negative correlation with GDP volatility. However, the empirical evidence has also shown there is a bi-directional causality between trade shocks proxies and GDP volatility.
The policy implications of the study include the need to have robust policy interventions in the country’s trade sector, and the importance of supporting innovations for producing a great amount of import substitutes. In addition to a bold move to establish EPZs, the diversification of trade sector is also emphasized. Finally, an investigation of trade shocks as they affect real exchange rate, consumption, employment and investment in the country could be an area for further study.

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INFORMAL SECTOR OPERATIONS AND REALLOCATION POLICIES IN URBAN AREAS IN TANZANIA

The Case Study of Petty Traders in Dar es Salaam City

Fortunata Mufundi

Master of Arts (Demography), November 2009

This study examined the impact of Dar es Salaam municipal campaigns of removing petty traders from some of the city centres and relocating them to new market areas. Three specific objectives were worked upon, that included to analyse the aims of Dar es Salaam municipal campaigns of removing petty traders from city centres, to investigate petty traders problems resulting from ongoing campaigns to clean the city and to investigate different survival strategies used by petty traders in Dar es Salaam city.

A case study design informed the study with 99 respondents drawn from categories of petty traders and Dar es Salaam municipal officials from Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni municipals. The findings of the study revealed that problems facing petty traders were of educational, financial and infrastructural nature affecting more the age group 25-34 and more males than females. The study has further revealed that petty traders opt to: operate business at night, hide, bribe, pay fines and confrontational struggle, as part of survival strategies. Finally the study findings have revealed that lack of cooperation, budget deficits, shortage of space, frequent violence and increasing number of petty traders impeded the municipal campaign efforts to keep the city environment clean, collect revenues and reduce crime.

The study has recommended that customer friendly policies for petty traders should be put in place in areas of land use planning, business communication, loan and credit facilities to include various stakeholders in assisting petty traders’ operations.

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ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Theodory Theobald

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), November 2009

Domestic water is one of the fundamental requirements for human life. The situation of water supply in the informal settlements is not promising, water supply service is unreliable, difficult to access and too expensive for many users. This creates high costs for society as well as for individuals. This study assesses domestic
water supply services in informal settlements in Kinondoni municipality, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It examines socio-economic characteristics of the communities in the study area, explores sources and quality of households water supply. It assesses the impact of water shortages on people’s livelihoods and lastly, examines various coping strategies used by the households to get water.

The sampling frame of this study was Wards, Streets and ten cells of Kinondoni municipality. The sample size for this study was obtained using simple random sampling whereby 10% of the households from all sampled ten cells were studied by the researcher. The methodology employed in field data and information collection includes interviews, questionnaire, focus group discussions and field observation. The data and information collected was both qualitative and quantitative. These data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. Chi-square test was done to test association between variables.

The study reveals that water supply in the study area does not meet the required community demands. This insufficiency is caused by deteriorated water infrastructure, population increase, illegal water connection, poor bill collection, and poor governance. Some impact of water shortages in the study area including eruption of water related diseases, long time used in searching for water and daily household water budget exceeding food budget. Local communities in the study area use little water so as to meet the daily needs, use water from wells, and rainwater harvesting helped households to combat water shortages.

This research report recommends some improvements to be done to water supply systems in informal settlements of Kinondoni municipality. These recommendations includes, there should be enforcement of bylaws to protect water installation and pipes from illegal connections, transparent management of the whole pipe network is needed through using control measures such as the use of water meters to link billing to water use, as well as robust system for disconnection of those who won’t pay their bills or use illegal connections. Poor and old water infrastructure should be re-established so as to cope with the growing population in the study area, the government should emphasize rainwater harvesting within the informal settlement community, and there should be community awareness creation on the relevance of keeping and taking care of those water infrastructures.

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**SOCIO - ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF RURAL - URBAN MIGRATION IN CHAKE-CHAKE DISTRICT, PEMBA**

*Zahor Khalifa Zaho*

*Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), October 2009*

The aim of this study is to examine the social economic impacts of rural- urban migration in Chake-Chake district, Pemba. Also, to examine the root causes which make young people to out-migrate their home land. Lastly, to determine to what extent the government has contributed to overcome this problem.

To reach the aim of the study three villages were selected namely Shamiani, Wawi and Fidel Castro. About 10% of the population in the areas concerned was selected as a sample to represent the entire population which was about 170 people. Also, the study was made in Unguja where the Wapemba use as their destination area where 30 migrants were interviewed. The Access, Excel, SPSS, Central Tendency methods such as mean, mode and medium were used to analyze the data. Tables, graphs and charts were used to present the findings.
The findings from the study indicated that many people are involving in migration specifically the young males. They are forced to leave their homes because of unequal distribution of resources which lead to difficulties and hardship life in the area concerned. Poor education, poor social services and political harassment also were among the factors that pushed them to leave their area of origin. Further the study shows that the migrants when they reach the area of destination they maintain the contact with their home land and invest at households and community level. For example, they send money which are used to buy the basic needs such as food and enable to pay educational services for their children and their sisters and brothers. Also, assists their homes by building modern houses and send money which are used to establish small businesses, agricultural innovation and fishing which are strategic mechanisms to adapt the difficult condition in the study area to those who remain there.

On the other side, the study indicated that the absence of young people in the study area have negative impacts such as shortage of labour force, overburden of task and responsibilities to the women, families are broken, poor performance of the students and hence increased dependency ratio. Further the study shows that although there were massive impacts of migration in the study area, no efforts were undertaken by government to solve the problems.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHAGGA TRADITIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

A case of Kibosho-Kilimanjaro.

Valence Valerian

Master of Arts (Archaeology), October 2009

This dissertation is about ethnography, survey and excavations conducted at Mangi Sina site in Kibosho division, Kilimanjaro region in northeastern Tanzania. It is aimed at establishing the archaeology of Chagga traditional defense system. The information is then used to shed light on how better the site could be reconstructed and preserved for posterity and tourism development in the area in general. The main objective of the study was to establish a complete archaeology of Chagga traditional defense system particularly that of Mangi Sina of Kibosho. The emphasis was put on stone fortification, bolt holes and ditching system as evidence of traditional defense system.

The study employed ethnography, survey and excavation as main methods of data collection. Based on excavation results, survey and ethnography a cup of data pertaining to the archaeology of Chagga traditional defense system were collected. Through identification and analysis of these data, this study has managed to establish the archaeology of Chagga traditional defense system and plan of Mangi Sina fort and his ditching system. This confirms that just like other communities the Chagga had their own defense system. Other archaeological findings like Mangi Sina pottery, trade material like beads, animal bones, and metal objects were recovered at Mangi Sina site. This gives evidence of the presence of successful and active population in this area.

Hence I concluded that Chagga had a very sophisticated traditional defense system, composed of fortified palaces, underground bolt holes and ditching system. However the site is under threat. Modern occupation and agricultural activities at the site threatens the site. The site can be reconstructed and preserved and help to boost tourism.

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KIHEHE NOUN CLASSIFICATION

Wema Lwidiko Msigwa

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008

This study is concerned with a descriptive analysis of the noun classes of Kihehe. The only study on this aspect of Kihehe grammar in existence is in German and is not yet translated into English. However, there are peculiarities so striking and so unlike the language spoken today that the author has felt it was appropriate in this study to work on this important aspect of language description in the light of recent research and approaches to linguistics analysis.

This study describes the Kihehe noun classification and attempts to deal with various linguistic issues that are closely related to noun classification.

A total of 34 respondents from Lukani, Pommerini, Kitowo, and Ukumbi village of Kilolo District in Iringa region participated in the study. The selection of the respondents was done using the random selection procedure. The study used interviews as a major technique of data collection.

The present study reveals that, of all the criteria of noun classification, the combination of morphological and syntactic criteria is the best in Kihehe noun classification. Based on the morphological and syntactic criteria, Kihehe nouns can be grouped into 18 classes.

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IMPACT OF PRIVATIZATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR

A Case Study of Tanzania Breweries Limited

Danietta Tindamanyire

Master of Arts (Economics), March 2009

Most economies in Sub Saharan Africa are characterized by low performance, attributed to inefficiencies in various sectors of the economy due to factors such as poor management which affect competitiveness. As the case elsewhere, privatization in Tanzania was intended to improve economic efficiency, stimulate the private sector and mobilize more foreign and domestic investments. However the overall performance of manufacturing sector, which was supposed to play a leading role in Tanzania’s development performed below expectations. The objective of this study was to assess whether or not privatization improves labour productivity and profitability. The study used labour productivity and profitability models. The results show that the coefficient of labour productivity is positive as expected. This implies that the previous period labour productivity has a positive impact on the current labour productivity though statistically insignificant. The coefficient of ownership dummy is positive as expected but not significant. This implies that the ownership
change from public to private has a positive though marginal impact on the performance of Tanzania Breweries Limited. This is in line with the hypothesis that privatization leads to higher labour productivity. Profitability variable has a positive coefficient as expected though statistically insignificant. This implies that previous year profitability does have a positive impact on current year’s profit. The results of this study are similar to other studies on the impact of privatization in the performance of manufacturing sector. The policy implications are that investments in technology are required in order to attain high level of productivity and profitability.

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CHANGING SCENES OF POVERTY IN MANYONI DISTRICT

A Case Study of Taturu Communities during the Twentieth Century

Samwel Shanga Mhajida

Master of Arts (History), October 2009

This study explores the history of impoverishment of some communities in Manyoni District. The study uses the Taturu communities as a case study. The study was largely qualitative, employing both oral and documentary sources in extracting information. The study is organized into six chapters, which are Introduction; Pre-colonial Taturu Societies up to 19th Century; Manyoni District from Affluence to Stagnation; British Colonialism and the Creation of Scenes of Poverty in Manyoni District; Changing Face of Poverty in Post-colonial Manyoni; and Conclusion. The study revolves around the thesis that there are divergent ways of understanding poverty across culture and history.

The study has traced the history of impoverishment of Manyoni communities right from 20th century. It has shown that a combination of colonial policies of subjugation, labour processes and market economy brought damaging consequences to pre-colonial economies in Manyoni district. The most stringent impact was the destruction of the cattle economy through market forces. Manifestations of this destruction were evidenced by the collapse of indigenous economies marked by a series of famines that ravaged the District throughout the colonial period. The study has further indicated that the market economy played a big role in the impoverishment of people in Manyoni. The British encouraged people to commoditise everything, while their production processes and productive tools remained undeveloped. Consequently, most communities that entered the market with this nature of productive forces could not compete with combined forces of Asian, Swahili and Somali merchants.

The post-colonial period was another age that had its challenges. The study shows that from 1961-1966, the post-colonial government did very little to change the situation in Manyoni. The coming of Ujamaa and self-reliance brought just temporary relief. But by 1980s, government top-down policies took no initiative to incorporate indigenous knowledge into development and change. Thus, communities which had been margilised in colonial times were further impoverished and displaced.

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MOTIVATIONAL SCHEMES IN PROMOTING EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A Case of Ilala Municipal Council

Jeswald Simon Majuva

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), September 2009

This study is about the impact of motivational schemes on promoting employees’ performance in local government. It examines whether local government reforms which were launched in Tanzania in 2000 have improved workers motivation schemes. Data were collected using interviews, questionnaires and documentary review. The study was guided by an assumption that an improvement in employees’ motivational schemes is a key to improving employees’ performance.

Basing on the above assumption the study examined motivation schemes in pre and post reforms periods in an attempt to establish the impact of local government reforms on employees’ motivation in Ilala Municipal Council. Study findings indicate that despite the introduction of local government reforms the situation is almost the same as the pre-reform period. Various factors account for this situation namely; poor implementation of training policy, limited financial resources and continuous interference of the central government in local government affairs.

The general conclusion of the study is that despite the introduction of Local Government reforms in Tanzania as an initiative to improve Local Government performance there has been no any significant difference.

Basing on these findings the study recommends for a limited role of the central government in local government functions as a mechanism to increase local governments’ autonomy in managing their affairs.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS ON GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STUDYING SCIENCE SUBJECTS AT UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

Mosha Peter E

Masters of Arts (Statistics), September 2009

Science is a branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truths systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws. There is unequal development of science and developed countries continue to dominate the field of science and technology. Women and girls are under-represented especially in Africa. The study aims at assessing the status of gender differences in science majors at the UDSM main campus, using students who studied science subjects at high school level and enrolled into UDSM.

The study adopted logistic regression, with University major, advanced secondary school major, advanced secondary school performance, sponsorship, sex attitude towards science as variables.
Analysis of the data revealed that among total males enrolled (9550), it was found that only 31.33% (2992) males were enrolled into science majors and among 5038 females enrolled, and only 11.49% (579) were enrolled into science majors. The data indicated that out of 3571 that were enrolled into science majors for years 2005/2006 to 2008/2009 only 16.2% (579) were females and the rest 88.8% (2992) were males. The rate of enrollment into science is very low for both male and females, females are revealed to have extremely low enrolments rate into science majors of only 16.2% of science major enrolments and 4.0% of all enrolled students. There was a statistically significant relationship between University major and other variables except for sponsorship which have a 0.319 P-value.

Sex, advanced level secondary subjects’ combination and performance seemed to be the main determinants contributing to the decision of selecting university major; with different magnitudes. It has been noticed that there are various factors contributing to the selection of university majors ranging from social to academic background obtained from secondary school level.

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CONTEMPORARY ART IN TANZANIA A STUDY OF THE ARTWORKS OF ELIAS JENGO

Juma Swafi

Master of Arts (Fine Art), October 2009

The study attempts to examine the art of Elias Jengo in terms of influences that shaped his art. Jengo’s aesthetic development is discussed to show how his early schooling affected his later artistic life.

Although Elias Jengo has been engaged in the art of painting for over four decades, there has been no scientific study that has been conducted to examine his life as an artist and his works of art. This lack of publicity has worked against the expectations of the young generation of artists in Tanzania to learn from the elder generation so as to improve their art skills and ambitions. This study is an attempt to realize this.

In this study, Jengo’s art is discussed in the context of contemporary African art, a complex art-history subject that is today becoming an important academic area in Africa. Jengo’s contribution to Tanzania’s contemporary art scene started in the early sixties. This study discusses Jengo’s art in four phases from 1963-73, 1974-84, 1985-95, and 1996-2006. The rationale here was to see how the prevailing historical and social conditions of each phase which lasted ten years, had shaped the painting style of the artist. In each phase, Jengo’s artworks are analyzed on the basis of their themes, influences of patronage, style and choice of medium. Most themes of Elias Jengo’s artworks are derived from every day life of his people in Tanzania as well as those of Africans in general. He prefers painting from memory. His artworks encompass many experiences based on religion, mythology, nationalism and politics. The conclusion and recommendations incorporate a discussion of how best to understand Jengo’s artistic development and how to honor his works and efforts.

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This study critically investigated challenges that academic libraries in Malawi experience, in their quest to enhance and sustain systematic collection development. Five purposively selected institutions participated in this study. Data for this study was collected through a combination of methods including face-to-face interviews, self-administered questionnaires and observations. The population sample comprised library staff, teaching staff and students.

Key findings from the study revealed that CD efforts in academic libraries in Malawi are constrained by funding; staffing shortages; lack of training opportunities for staff; weak IT infrastructure; lack of policies to guide collection development; poor communication between library staff, stakeholders and top management. Findings further revealed that political interference and donor dependency are also important factors. Similarly, findings revealed that top college and university management seem to have an upper hand in CD decision making because they determine how much funding is allocated to the library for CD activities.

A major recommendation to this study is that since most of the problems in academic libraries are aggravated by lack of funding, libraries should press parent institutions to consistently allocate adequate funding for CD activities in order to meet user information needs, and this, in turn, yields high quality education. Last but not least, the study also recommends areas for future research.

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ECONOMIC VALUATION OF CONSUMPTIVE NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS EVIDENCE FROM ROMBO DISTRICT (USING CONTINGENT VALUATION METHOD)

August Joachim Kuwawenuwa

Master of Arts (Economics), September 2009

The dissertation describes the use of contingent valuation to estimate economic value of consumptive Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), availability, types and uses among rural residents adjacent to half mile strip in Rombo district. The use of contingent valuation in estimating economic value of NTFPs offer an insight on the potential for a wider use of the methodology in evaluating environmental amenities. We used household survey data collected from a sample of five (5) villages selected out of twenty (20) villages adjacent to the half mile strip (buffer zone). The study has used both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The study found that on average a particular household was willing to pay approximately Tshs 3,540 per
annum. While results from the open ended question showed that the mean willingness to pay for consumable NTFPs was Tsh 6,460 per annum. In addition to that businessmen, wage earners and farmers were willing to pay Tsh 7,080/=, Tsh 6,977/= and Tsh 6,197/= per annum respectively though there was no statistically significant difference in the amounts they were willing to pay (p>0.1). Econometric analysis based on probit model and bootstrapping suggests that household’s income, distance to the forest, marriage, forest conservation, being a businessman and respondent being a wage earner explains households’ willingness to pay for NTFP.

**Keywords:** Contingent Valuation, Non-Timber Forest Products, Bootstrapping and Willingness to Pay.

**COMPARATIVE REWARD MANAGEMENT FOR ACADEMIC STAFF IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN TANZANIA**

The Cases of the University of Dar es Salaam and Tumaini University Dar es Salaam College

Regina Mongi

Master of Arts (Public Administration), November 2009

This is a comparative study on reward management in Tanzanian universities. It focused on how reward management systems are implemented in public and private universities in Tanzania. The study employed a case study approach and focused on reward management for academic staff at the University of Dar es Salaam and Tumaini University Dar es Salaam College. Stratified and systematic random sampling techniques were used to select respondents from the Universities. Interviews, questionnaires and documentary reviews were used to gather information for the study.

Results revealed that, the reward management functions for academic staff in universities disregarded use of conventional criteria’s for determining reward packages, including monetary and non-monetary packages and entitlements. The study revealed further that rewards in both public and private universities were not based on principles of adequacy, fairness and retention. Furthermore, inactive participation of academic staff on issues related to pay decisions has been limited. Academic staff also lacked proper job descriptions which made it difficult to appraise staff performance objectively and adequately. The reward management system was also found to be weak as the pay policy demonstrated a strong preference for non–transparent, indirect and unsystematic pay procedures which further increased anomalies in the job-grade structure.

The study recommends regular reviews of reward packages and benefits that are based on the market trends to apprehend brain drain in order to retain academic staff and consequently promote excellence in the universities. Moreover academic staff should be given opportunity to participate in pay decisions in order to ensure that there is openness and transparency in the entire process of negotiations on pay levels.
THE EARLY STONE AGE OF KONDOA, CENTRAL TANZANIA

Wilbard Lema

Master of Arts (Archaeology), September 2009

Unlike the northeastern and coastal areas of Tanzania where extensive archaeological researches have taken place, the central region Tanzania, including Kondoa and Singida, has been superficially examined. The earliest archaeological works in central Tanzania concentrated on documentation of rock art, the Later Stone Age and Iron Age. In contrast, the current research was carried out to investigate on the Early Stone Age (ESA) cultures precisely the Acheulean culture at Haubi.

The project aimed at examining and describing typology, raw materials and stratigraphic distribution of the Acheulean artifact from the Iresi A site as an approach to the understanding of pre LSA and Iron Age cultures of central Tanzania. Primary data recovery involved both archaeological surface survey and extraction of archaeological artifacts. Deliberate sampling was used to identify and locate the ESA surface exposures. Recovered materials include the exclusive Acheulean stone artifacts which were found both in primary and secondary contexts.

Data analysis suggested that the Iresi A Acheulean assemblage represents the late Acheulean industry. These findings make Haubi as one of the important ESA sites and sheds light on the archaeological potential of central Tanzania and Kondoa in particular. It is upon this research findings, the researcher urge for more serious consideration of ESA studies in central Tanzania. Also diverse archaeological investigations should be directed in less considered parts of the country to disclose their archaeological potentials.

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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Bagamoyo Historic Town

Alexander Laison Kamwela

Master of Arts (Sociology), April 2009

The subject about community participation in conservation of immovable cultural heritage has been widely advocated by the current conservation approaches, based on an understanding that cultural heritage is part and parcel of peoples’ history and culture. The government is trying to address international approaches to conservation, yet the run-down and crumbling of historic buildings and other national monuments in Tanzania is just too apparent, with little participation of people in communities rich with such heritage. This study investigated the factors which hold back community participation in conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Tanzania, with special reference to Bagamoyo historic town. The study sample had 152 respondents. The data for the study were collected through interviews, in-depth interviews, and review of
documents and archives. The findings of the study were analyzed within the social constructionist theoretical framework. The study found that a significant number of local community members have not been involved in taking actions and making decision regarding conservation of immovable cultural heritage, they do not have a positive attitude on immovable cultural heritage and perceive themselves not responsible for conservation of immovable cultural heritage. It is thus concluded that, low level of community participation in conservation of immovable cultural heritage is a result of the elitist approach used by conservation practitioners, the attitude and perception of local community members, and the nature of the existing institutions. Moreover, the study has recommended areas for further research.

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ASPECTS OF KINYAKYUSA PHONOLOGY

The Case of Kimwamba Dialect

*Method Samwel*

*Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008*

This study describes some phonological aspects of Kinyakyusa from a primarily descriptive point of view, taking Kimwamba dialect as a case study. As far as I know there are very few studies on Kinyakyusa language that have so far been done. Therefore, this study is done so as to fill the gap of knowledge caused by scarce written linguistic materials of Kinyakyusa language, Kimwamba dialect to be more precise.

In studying the aspects of Kimwamba phonology, this study uses the framework of Generative Phonology (henceforth GP) taking into consideration both the standard Model (SGP) and the Extended Models’ points of view.

The findings of this study show that Kimwamba dialect has a sound inventory of fourteen vowel phonemes (seven short vowels and seven long vowels), fourteen consonants, two glides and two pre-nasalized consonants. The study also presents sound combinations and sound sequences of Kimwamba dialect which are: $V$, $CV$, $NCV$, $CGV$ and $NCGV$. Moreover, the study presents four phonological processes that affect vowels and three that affect consonants.

Recommendation for further studies includes aspects of suprasegmental phonology of Kimwamba dialect and Kinyakyusa language as a whole. It is also worth pointing out here that this study is a description of Kinyakyusa phonology, with special reference to only one dialect, namely, Kimwamba. There is a need to study other Kinyakyusa dialects too for comparative purposes.

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FISCAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TANZANIA 1975 – 2006: AN APPLICATION OF THE AUTOREGRESSIVE DISTRIBUTED LAG (ARDL) MODEL

*John Peter Mnzeru*

*Master of Arts (Economics), November 2008*

This study attempted an examination of the long run relationship between fiscal policy variables and economic growth in Tanzania for the 1975-2006 periods. The study employs the recently developed ARDL model or “bounds” testing approach to Cointegration proposed by Pesaran and Shin (1996); Pesaran and Pesaran
(1997); Pesaran and Smith (1998); and Pesaran et al. (2001). In addition, the Granger causality test is used to ascertain causal relationship between the dependant variable and its regressors. In addition, the long run stability of coefficients is tested using the CUSUM and CUSUMSQ.

The key finding of this study is that distortionary taxes and non-tax revenues affect per capita real GDP positively. Productive government spending, government investment, private investment, foreign aid and human capital development appeared to be statistically insignificant in explaining per capita real GDP growth in Tanzania. The CUSUM and CUSUMSQ test results show that the coefficients of the regressors are stable over the long run, and any disequilibrium in the current period is corrected by 44 percent in the subsequent year. As a policy implication, the government should increase direct taxes; through increasing revenue from direct taxes through broadening the tax base and not by increasing tax rates. In addition, the non-tax revenue should also be increased by streamlining the various sources including royalty fees in the mining sector, tourist hunting fees, fees from timber and other forest products and road tolls.

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FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POOR READING HABITS AND INEFFECTIVE USE OF LIBRARY SERVICES AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT

A Case Study of Secondary School Students in Tabora Municipality

Julius Mbugga Ndaki

Master of Arts (Information Studies), August 2006

This study was conducted so as to establish the factors which contribute to poor reading habit and ineffective use of library among secondary school students by looking at the students’ attitudes towards reading and library use; the extent at which schools and public libraries promote reading interest among secondary school students; how the conditions in school environment affected the teaching of reading and how the students’ home environments supported them in developing reading interest.

The study was conducted in Tabora Municipality and involved six secondary schools namely: Itaga Seminary, Kazima Secondary School, Mihayo Secondary School, Milambo Secondary School, New Era Secondary School, and Tabora Girls Secondary School. Each Head of School was given a questionnaire, two teachers—one who teaches English language in Form III and another who teaches Kiswahili were interviewed. Also, all Form III students in the first stream from the six schools were provided with a questionnaire. A total sample of five Heads of School, eleven language teachers and a hundred and seventy four students were involved in this study. Interviews were conducted only to teachers.

Primary data was collected through survey method using structured standardized questionnaires which were administered to Heads of school and students. The face to face Interviews were used to teachers. Secondary data was collected through documentary evidence by consulting various written works. The major findings revealed that some of the factors that contributed to student’s poor reading habit included: scarcity of books to read; high price of books and newspapers; students’ poor reading foundations and students’ ineffective use of both school and public libraries. Others were absence of reading materials and lack of reading activities in schools, lack of home support for reading and poor teaching methods.

The study recommended that all schools must have libraries with relevant and interesting books and that such libraries needed to be administered by professional librarians. Further more, school administrations should support reading activities in their schools. Teachers should always be creative in planning their lessons so that students’ interests and enthusiasms are developed prior to learning. The public libraries should create strong relationships between their readers especially teachers and students. They should also take measures to educate all library stake holders-parents, preschool educators, day care providers,
teachers, readers and other community agencies working with children about public library programmes and resources that are available to them.

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LANGUAGE CHANGES WITHIN KIBENA

Jacob Leopard

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008

The aim of the study was to examine Language changes within Kibena, leading to formation of Kimaswitule in Njombe district, (the area of study where Kibena is spoken). The study is organized in five chapters, the first chapter introduces the origin of the word Bena and the area of the study. It shows the geographical location of Kibena together with its main dialects. It also gives the statement of the problem. Moreover, the chapter presents the significance of the study and the theoretical framework.

The Second chapter reviews the few available studies on Kibena. The chapter reveals the achievements of the studies and the challenges which necessitated this study, the third chapter describes the methods applied in the study. It is organized under the following sections: The areas of study research design, target population, sampling, sampling design, instruments for data collection and data analysis.

The fourth chapter is about data presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings. The chapter presents the factors that influence Language change from Kibena to Kimaswitule. The changes are due to location, participants, personal needs, socio-cultural groups, influence from other languages, intermarriages, religion and urbanization.

The fifth chapter summarizes the findings and concludes the study. It recommends that there is a need to conduct more research on the topic and if possible to have a study on each dialect to see how the changes from Kibena to Kimaswitule affect each of them.

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HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS FOR TANZANIA: 2003-2025

Josephat Peter

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2007

This study is about projections of the number and size of household in Tanzania. It is done by examining the relationship between household number and size with other demographic variables. The availability of these projections will help in planning purposes as the country is implementing its strategy for growth and reduction of poverty (SGRP).

Regression techniques are used to make projections of household size whereby the number of households are obtained by division of the projected population with household size. The projections were done using demographic variables, which are children aged 0-19 years and marital status.

The results show that, both average household size and number of households will increase. Household size is expected to be large when compared with European countries. There is positive relationship between the size of a household and the variable 0-19 years: but it is negative with married population.

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REFORMING LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Temeke Municipal Council

Tabu Shaibu

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public administration), May 2006

Decentralization of political and administrative power is increasingly becoming an important component of Local Government reform all over Africa. Tanzania, for example, is currently implementing phase one of Local Government reforms that involve 38 Local Authorities. The reforms aim at improving service delivery through decentralization of political, financial and administrative powers to the Local Authorities. This study examined the impact of the on-going reforms on personnel management in Temeke Municipal Councils (TMC), one of the 38 Councils under reform. Non-probability or purposive sampling was used by the Researcher. This type of sampling enabled the researcher to select the samples which were representative of the whole.

The findings of the study suggest that the reforms have enabled TMC to manage its personnel, who are now employed in a competitive way. Moreover, TMC is able to conduct training needs assessments for providing training to Council staffs and to prepare Job Descriptions for its staff. Other achievements include the use of open performance appraisal system (OPRAS) instead of confidential reports (for promotion), and improved revenue collection. Also, the Sectoral Ministries are now in the final stages of transferring their personnel to the Local Authorities. Generally, the reforms have enabled TMC to identify strengths and weaknesses in the management of its personnel.

The study recommends improvement in the following areas; firstly, there is need to improve staff motivation since some staff feared that there was less security in the council as compared to Central Government. Secondly, there is also a need to empower LGAs to recruit their senior staff, give them more power to determine and mobilize their revenue source.

SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF MIGRANTS IN TANZANIA A CASE STUDY OF MAASAI MALE MIGRANTS IN DAR ES SALAAM

John Msinde

Master of Arts (Demography), June 2006

The aim of this study was to investigate the survival strategies that migrants adopt in urban areas. The study was conducted in Dar es Salaam as an area of destination and Bagamoyo Districts (Coast Region) as an area of origin of the migrants. The study found that the majority of Maasai male migrants engage in informal occupations and activities. They are employed as night security guards. Others are engaged in activities such as selling traditional medicine, street vending and plaiting women’s hair. The linkages with the areas of origin are firmly established through remittances and frequent visitations.

This significantly improves their standard of living in a situation where cattle loss is severe due to frequent drought and diseases. The study has further identified poverty as the main push factor that compels migrants.
to leave their areas of origin. Poverty is contributed mainly by drought, cattle diseases and the decrease of grazing land. On the other hand the possibility of getting employment is the main pull factor of the migrants. As most of the migrants are uneducated they cannot acquire formal employment, they are engaged in informal employment and supplementary activities such as plaiting women’s hair.

It is recommended that the government should apply economic measure that will reduce Maasai rural exodus. These include proper land distribution policies, construction of more water sources such as dams and improvement of veterinary extension services. More education opportunities in terms of building more schools need to be focused in Maasai villages. Leaders have to persuade parents to send their children to school. This is because education will enable more Maasai to diversify their economy and hence improve their livelihood.

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GENDER DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS IN LIBRARIES, DOCUMENTATION AND RESOURCE CENTRES IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Selected Libraries, Documentation and Resource Centers in Dar es Salaam

Hilder Hergod Kawiche

Master of Arts (Information Studies), September 2006

The purpose of this study was to examine gender distribution patterns in selected libraries and documentation Centres in Dar es Salaam, respondents’ perceptions of female and male managers and factors that perpetuate gender imbalance in libraries, documentation and resource centres in the country. Sixty-five respondents participated in this study and were selected using purposive and convenience sampling. They included 32 managers, directors, heads of the departments or sections and 33 other library staff. Of these 31 were male and 34 female. Data was collected through a standardised structured questionnaire that was administered in face-to-face interviews supplemented by observations. Key findings revealed that education and experience are key factors in moving up to top management positions. In this study however, findings revealed that while female managers were mostly confined to smaller libraries by contrast the larger ones were headed by male managers. Findings further revealed that low level of education; gender stereotyping, family commitments and cultural factors prohibit women’s advancement to top management positions. Furthermore it was revealed that, female managers command lesser respect from staff compared to male managers. Despite this most respondents indicated that they can work under any manager regardless of sex. In terms of attributes, male managers were found to be authoritative, firm and aggressive while female managers were considered democratic, caring and sensitive. This study recommends that women should enhance their skills and education levels through training in order to compete for top managerial positions and even contest for political posts. Deliberate efforts through affirmative action should be made to ensure qualified women get appointed to top managerial positions. In addition, gender-sensitisation should be an integral part of library education and training. Finally areas for future research are suggested.

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS SYLLABUS

The Case of Technical College Arusha

Angela Elias Msangi

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008

The use of inappropriate Communication Skills syllabuses is among the factors established to be contributing to the problem of poor language proficiency among students in the technical institutions, such as the Technical College Arusha. To alleviate this problem, NACTE introduced new NTA-CS-Syllabus in the technical institutions. However, the syllabus still seems to be ineffective in addressing the language problem. The major purpose of this study, therefore, was to carry out a critical analysis of the new TCA-CS-Syllabus so as to establish the nature of such deficiency. A total number of 98 respondents were involved. Various methods of data collection were also used. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were employed.

The findings from this study have shown that the syllabus does not respond to the immediate students language needs, it prescribes the essential skills much later than they are needed and it focuses on providing elementary language skills. They have also shown that the syllabus lacks a reflection on the specific fields of the learners, and its objectives cannot be effectively realized due to the limited time it prescribes for covering the course. Besides, a Functional Syllabus has proven to be a more effective alternative to be adopted for an ESP course like this. It has therefore been concluded that, the TCA-CS-Syllabus is not an appropriate tool in addressing the curriculum objectives and improving students’ language proficiency. Thus, an ESP oriented syllabus has been recommended instead.

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A STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2005 ENGLISH LANGUAGE CURRICULUM

A Case of the Resourced and the Better Resourced Secondary Schools in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma Regions

Ibrahim Domician

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008

The study focused on the implementation of the new O-level situational curriculum released in 2005 replacing the 1996 structural curriculum. It aimed at working out the transitional problems which English teachers encountered in adopting and/or implementing the curriculum. Elienitize’s (1981) and Trow’s (1970) guidelines for successful innovatory processes guided this study. The study was carried out in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma regions in which six (6) resourced and six (6) better resourced secondary schools were studied.
It used both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data elicitation. Instruments for data collection were questionnaire, interview, documentary analysis and classroom observation. Qualitative data were subjected to content analysis whereas quantitative data were tabulated, computed and put into percentages.

Findings from the study revealed that English teachers had a number of transitional problems in adopting the situational curriculum. Poor students’ participation in class; inadequate instructional resources; and usage of inappropriate pedagogical approaches seemed to be very critical problems. All these hampered the implementation of the curriculum.

It is recommended that consideration in curriculum design should be given to the role of teachers; non-participatory pedagogical methods should be avoided; peer collaboration strategy should be employed; and the release of the new curriculum should parallel with the timely dissemination of instructional resources.

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**KISUKUMA NOUN PHRASE STRUCTURE**

*Shingwa Magashi*

*Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008*

This study sought to investigate the structure of the Kisukuma noun phrase whereby Kimunasukuma dialect was selected for that purpose. The study employed a qualitative approach in order to gain insights and an in-depth understanding of the elements that make up the Kisukuma noun phrase structure and their occurrence possibilities and constraints.

The sample included ten respondents who were selected on non-probability basis because the population is so diverse that probability sampling could not be used. Interview schedules were used as the major data collection instruments.

The findings revealed that Kisukuma noun phrase structure is made up of the head noun with or without dependents and that the dependents may range from one to as many as eight. The elements that modify the Kisukuma noun phrase structure include the possessive determiners, adjectives, demonstrative determiners, numerals, ordinals, general quantifiers, associative phrase and the relative clause.

Furthermore, the distributive determiner ‘bh?ið (“each/every”), and miscellaneous modifiers ‘-ang (“other”) and ‘d?h?” “only” also modify the Kisukuma noun phrase. The possessive determiners usually occur immediately after the head noun followed by either the numerals, demonstrative determiners or the general quantifiers. The ordinals, adjectives and the associative phrases normally follow the numerals, demonstrative determiners and general quantifiers and they normally occur in that order; Ord Adj Ass. The relative clause would normally come last. The distributive determiner ‘bh?ið (“each/every”) would normally occur before the head noun and would not co-occur with the demonstrative determiners and the numeral.

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IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY THROUGH OUTSOURCING

Emerging Experiences from Tanzania

William Thadey Komba

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), November 2008

This study investigates the improvement in efficiency of service delivery with regards to outsourced public services. The thrust of the study is to examine impacts of outsourcing public activities and what are the sources of scale efficiency. A non experimental cross sectional research design has been used to conduct the study. The objectives of the study are one, to examine the accessibility of the outsourced services in public institutions, two, to discover the amount of time spent and the financial cost savings made and three, to investigate the extent of customer satisfaction. Theoretical framework provides for the underpinnings of the old public administration to the New Public Management. The main empirical findings of the research suggest general uncertainties, exaggerations, as well as unlasting persistence in realising savings of outsourcing in Tanzania. The study reveals that financial effectiveness was realised at the expense of budgetary reimbursements and redundancy. Services of reasonable or high quality are still inaccessible because of higher prices. Service users agree that outsourced activities got marginally added speed of delivery, but there were no mechanisms for measuring the speed. Quality compromise and insecurity of public finance and property is one of the characteristic features with the permission of the private security companies. The recommendations are: the OPRAS should supervise evaluate the efficiency of the outsourced public services; outsourcing policy needs to inculcating conditions for contestable environment, and should strive to eradication monopolies; the Tanzania Government should initiate contract changes to contain widespread corruption in the public sector; and to revise the job loses with outsourcing; a policy of “redeployment and rehire” must be in place, lest contracting out policy perpetuates a poverty process in Tanzania.

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SHINYIHA NOUN MORPHOLOGY

Devet Goodness

Master of Arts (Linguistics), October 2008

This study is about Shinyiha Noun morphology. An attempt has been made to describe the morphological structure of Shinyiha Noun using morphosyntactic approach. The study is basically descriptive although some theoretical aspects have been discussed to some extent. The study has attempted to answer the following questions; first, what is the morphological structure of Shinyiha noun? Secondly, is morphology alone a sufficient criterion to the description of Shinyiha Noun? What is the surface manifestation of the noun class prefixes in Shinyiha? In this study we have attempted to use both syntax and morphology to find out how the two aspects can be used together to provide the best description of the noun. With this approach we have tried to see how the noun prefixes behave in certain morphosyntactic contexts and their surface manifestation.
Interview and observation have been used as tools for data collection. Data were obtained from six informants who were native speakers.

The dissertation is organized into four chapters; chapter one provides the background information which includes statement of the problem, objectives, significance of the study, literature review and theoretical framework. Chapter two provides general overview of the structure of the Bantu Noun, chapter three contains the analysis of the structure of Shinyiha noun and chapter four is the summary and the conclusion of the study.

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TENSE AND ASPECT SYSTEMS IN KINYAKYUSA

_Amani Lusekelo_

*Master of Arts (Linguistics), September 2007*

This study seeks to provide a systematic description of tense and aspect systems (henceforth, T/A) in Kinyakyusa. In its endeavour, this study documents the morphological forms and the lexical items which mark T/A as appearing in verbs in affirmative constructions in Kinyakyusa. The primary data for this study was collected from Nkunga ward in Rungwe district in Tanzania. The target population was all the native adult speakers of Kinyakyusa aged 50 years and above. Sources of data included oral literature, documentary and T/A questionnaires. Also the study is based on both cognitive and linear models.

Kinyakyusa reveals four types of verbs: stative verbs for example nunga (smell/stink); inchoative verbs for example ghagha (turn sour); activity verbs for example nua (drink); and terminative verbs for example pasuka (split/burst/explode).

There are eight T/A formatives in Kinyakyusa whereas four are tense formatives which occur in pre-root positions and four are aspect formatives which occur in post-root positions. Tenses found are present, recent past, remote past and future. Examples of temporal adverbials include ulu (now), nulubhunj (in the morning) and lijholo (long time ago). Aspects in Kinyakyusa are habitual, progressive and perfective which are associated with adverbials like bhwila/bhwila bhwila (often/every time or always) and ulu/lulu (now/just now).

In Kinyakyusa the auxiliary verb kujha (to be) co-occurs with other forms to form tense patterns. For example, it combines with -a- form and a completive marker -ile to form past perfect aspect. Also it takes other morphemes and shapes to form other tenses, for example, tuali (we were) which indicates past tense.

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EXTENSIONS IN GIHA AND CONSTRAINTS ON ORDERING AND CO-OCCURRENCE

Protas Ezekiel

Master of Arts (Linguistics), October 2007

This research describes five productive extensions in Giha, viz. Causative, Applicative, Reciprocal, Passive and Stative. The research is guided by three questions corresponding to three main objectives based mainly on forms, meanings, argument structure, repetition, and ordering and co-occurrence of the five extensions. It is revealed that the forms of these extensions are similar in almost all Bantu languages and are governed by the Vowel Harmony Principle discussed in the first two chapters.

Chapter Three reveals that the causative and applicative extensions increase arguments of the verb (-increasers), while the reciprocal, passive and stative decrease the arguments (-decreasers). However, all extensions are productive, although their productivity varies from one extension to another.

Chapter Four of this study shows that there are morphological, syntactic and semantic as well as predicate structure constraints that restrict the order and co-occurrence of verb extensions in Bantu languages. In this aspect, three approaches, namely Mirror Principle, Template Morphology and Predicate Structure Constraints were studied, none of which can be autonomous. It was also revealed that up to three extensions could be combined on one verb root.

Chapter Five summarizes and concludes the findings before giving recommendations for further studies.

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RB EXTENSION IN CHINDALI THE VE

Hardson Masebo

Master of Arts (Linguistics), October 2007

This is a descriptive study on verb extension in Chindali. It investigates the morphological and syntactic aspects of verb extension from a Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar perspective. Chindali language has many verbs, which vary in terms of structures such as verb extension. However, the nature, forms and systems of verb extension in Chindali have so far not received academic attention.

This study investigates linguistic aspects related to verb extension in Chindali by examining the forms for each extension existing in the language and explores its syntactic properties. It also explores the possibility of co-occurrence of these extensions, their order, and their restrictions. Furthermore, it analyses the forms of verbal construction in the language.

Throughout the study, verb extension is identified as a suffix attachment which implies a word forming process creating new verbal lexical items operating as lexical heads of various dependencies relationship patterns.

The findings show that Chindali is a typical Bantu language in its various aspects including verb extension. Various extension suffixes increase or decrease the valency of verbs and multiple extension suffixes result
into complex morphological forms, the order of which is consistent with syntactic displacement. In verbal constructions, the prefixes and suffixes demonstrate that verbal lexical formation and the process involved are basically morphosyntactic. Finally, it is concluded that, although Chindali shares many characteristics of other Bantu languages, it has some linguistic elements that make it unique in knowledge production.

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COSTUME IN TANZANIAN TELEVISION DRAMA

The Case of Dira by Kaole Sanaa Group (ITV) and Uhondo wa Ngoma by Kamanda Family (TVT)

Agnes Godfrey Lukanga

Master of Arts (Fine and Performing Arts), August 2007

This study aims at examining the organization of costume in television drama, a case of Dira by Kaole Sanaa Group (ITV), and Uhondo wa Ngoma by Kamanda Family (TVT). Its focus is based on the identification of the methods, skills and professionalism in costume organization. The study also examines problems as well as things which these groups considers important in the organization of costume in television drama. Data for this dissertation were obtained from secondary and primary sources with guided research questions. The literature review and field investigation, has established that every society or culture has its own ways of organizing costume. Data is presented through a qualitative approach and is critically analyzed.

Data analysis reveals that most respondents admit on poor organization of costume which does not consider skills and professionalism. The study shows that artists, directors, producers and even camerapersons have no required skills in drama and costume.

The study concludes that more skills and professionalism are needed to enhance quality drama production. The study findings recommend that production crew and artists, as well as television directors should be trained for good organization of costume in television drama. The dramatists should produce for business and not for free, in order to help them to overcome financial problems in their groups.

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THE ADOPTION OF NON-FARM ACTIVITIES AMONG AGRO-PASTORAL COMMUNITIES OF NYAMILAMA WARD IN KWIMBA DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Charles Yohana

Masters of Arts (Geography and Environmental), November 2007

This study examined the proliferation of NFAs among agro-pastoral societies of Tanzania, drawing experiences from agro-pastoralists of Nyamalama Ward in Kwimba district. Data collection was through interviews, questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions, and observations. The data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.
The study revealed the propagation of NFAs among agro-pastoral societies of Tanzania with a focus on the causes, contribution, and impact of these activities to the environment and to the people at large. Rapid population growth, among other factors has led to the rise of NFAs especially agricultural deterioration and reforms. NFAs adopted among agro-pastoralists of Kwimba District (Nyamilama Ward) have been changing and evolving over time to respond to such conditions as agricultural deterioration, increased demands caused by rapid population growth and wealth of individuals towards risk minimization. However, these NFAs were constrained by low technology, lack of entrepreneurship, lack of markets and capita, and lack of supportive policies and institutions. However, other NFAs have no significant impact on the environment, especially those that are not directly linked to natural resources.

It is recommended that NFAs in rural areas need to be promoted and developed primarily with financial and technological support from NGOs, the Government, and enhance entrepreneurial skills, policy and institutional framework among rural dwellers.

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THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE IN IMPROVING IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY

A Case Study of Usangu Basin, Tanzania

Asubisye Mwamfupe

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), November 2007

The main objective of this study had been to examine the role of indigenous knowledge in improving irrigation efficiency in the Usangu basin. The target population for this study was the smallholder farmers in Igomelo and Majenje irrigation schemes in the Usangu basin. Respondents were obtained basing on stratified random sampling procedure. Data collection based on Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques, questionnaire, and field experiment. Data were analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. Irrigation expansion over time was determined using IDRISS 32 GIS software. Results were presented using graphs, tables, text boxes, pie charts, and maps. Findings revealed that rivers were the main sources of water for irrigation but flows correspond to rainfall patterns thus leading to different concerns of irrigation management and organization of irrigation systems; organization of irrigation systems in the study area was based on both modern and indigenous knowledge systems. The later was more effective at furrow level as far as water use efficiency was concerned; the majority of farmers were not aware of the concept of irrigation efficiency, however, they had developed their indigenous methods of improving irrigation that showed some potentiality. The study concludes that there is potential of indigenous environmental knowledge systems (IEKS) in improving irrigation efficiency in the Usangu basin. It is recommended that more efforts should be made to improve farmers understanding of the concept of irrigation efficiency and effective integration of indigenous knowledge in water use management.

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THE IMPACT OF PRIVATISATION ON THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Case of Cement Industry in Tanzania

Salome Kingdom

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2007

The study focuses on the impact of privatisation on the performance of the manufacturing sector—the case of cement industry in Tanzania. It sets out the following objectives to be achieved: To examine whether or not privatisation has improved labour productivity in cement industry and examine the impact of privatisation on the profitability of cement industry. On the basis of time series data which was collected for the period between 1980 and 2005. The Johansen cointegration and error correction modeling approaches have been applied. Overall, the results show that the errors in the cointegration regression are stationary at level. These tests support cointegration. A comparison of computed ADF and PP test results supported cointegration between the dependent variables and its fundamentals.

The following results were obtained from the test: (i) privatisation of cement industry has indeed led to more profitability. (ii) The ownership change has resulted into the negative impact and insignificant to labour productivity, the reason is that all the three plants are equipped with such modern and sophisticated machinery hence labour absorption is minimal. An important policy implication drawn from this study is that, first, capital intensive should be opted in order to attain high level productivity and faster economic growth. Secondly, gradual adjustment should be adopted, so as to make resources to have more time to adjust to the new system.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICTs) AND HIV/AIDS INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

A Case of National Aids Control Programme (NACP), Tanzania

Julieth Norbert Msuya

Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2007

This study examined the role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in HIV/AIDS information dissemination by the National Aids Control Program (NACP), Tanzania. The study was conducted in Dar es salaam at NACP head offices and other organizations which were purposively selected. These include WAMATA, TAYOA, PASADA, Kimara Peer Educators and Health Promoters, AMREF-Angaza and three HIV/AIDS clinics at Mwananyamala, Temeke and Muhimbili hospitals. A sample of 48 respondents was conveniently selected from the study population and data collection employed questionnaire survey and observation methods.

The study findings show that NACP uses e-mail communication, publishing on the internet (The World Wide Web) and NACP website (www.acptz.org) to disseminate information to its target groups. Other methods include physical mail, mass media, presentation in seminars, workshops and conferences. However,
findings also revealed that only 20% of information recipients receive information from NACP through e-mail and 42.2% of information recipients were not aware of the existence of NACP website.

The study concluded that ICT use at NACP is not extensive and is especially low in information dissemination. This is because information recipients face some challenges in accessing NACP information through the use of ICTs. These include lack of internet knowledge, shortage of power supply, lack of interest and connectivity problem. Also information resources available at NACP are not fully promoted and marketed especially the website.

The recommendations include increase rate of adoption and use of new ICTs by NACP in information dissemination along with other traditional ICTs, promotion and marketing of NACP resources especially the website and the library, more coordination between NACP and NGOs and ICT training to HIV/AIDS stakeholders.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AMONG PASTORAL COMMUNITIES IN DODOMA RURAL AREAS, TANZANIA

Tumpe Ndimbwa

Masters of Arts (Information Studies), November 2007

In Tanzania and elsewhere around the developing world, pastoral communities are socially, economically and politically marginalized. This marginalization is a result of inadequate pastoral development policies, inadequate formal education and lack of access to adequate information and knowledge to effectively use the available resources for sustainable livelihood. The objective of this study was to examine the role that information and knowledge can play in alleviating poverty among pastoral communities in Dodoma rural areas of Tanzania. This study adopted the theoretical framework from Roger Harris (2002), which shows that information and knowledge are critical components of poverty alleviation. The study use both qualitative and quantitative methods. The data was collected through the use of questionnaire, interview and focus group discussions as well as the examination of both primary and secondary sources. The data analysis involved descriptive statistics using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The study findings show that most of the pastoralists are of low education and earn below poverty line. Pastoralists lack information on various economic, social, cultural and political issues in their communities, as the result majority suffers from severe poverty. Pastoralists need information for household related needs and livestock production related needs. The study concluded that information in the study area is considered to be a strategic resource that can potentially contribute to overall development process such as poverty alleviation. In order to meet the pastoralist’s needs information must be acquired, processed, stored and retrieved and disseminated according to the pastoralists needs. Multiple sources of information must be used to disseminate information. The study recommended that education and training should be provided to the pastoralists on how to access appropriate information and knowledge. Also the government must support the information sectors by providing adequate funding for improving information infrastructure. Both government and non-government organizations should work together to ensure that the socio economic environment among pastoral communities is made conducive for effective information systems to operate.

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AGGREGATE IMPORT DEMAND AND EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS IN TANZANIA

Justard Mutalemwa Zelphine

Masters of Arts (Economics), November 2007

This dissertation examines the determinants of aggregate and disaggregated imports and its expenditure components in Tanzania between 1975 and 2005. Traditional theory postulated that the key determinants of import demand are the total effects of aggregate economic activities (proxied by real national income) and relative prices. This may lead to the aggregation bias on determination of import behavior in Tanzania. By minimizing aggregation bias, this study re-investigates the determinants of imports for Tanzania by further disaggregating real income into its expenditure components. The study employs the new techniques of bounds test developed by Pesaran, Shin and Smith (1999) to test cointegration, which is more advantageous over other two methods developed by Johansen (1995) and Engle & Granger (1987).

The empirical results show that the variables are cointegrated in the long run. Also the impact of disaggregated macroeconomic components (namely, public and private consumption, investments and exports) relative to the aggregate real income on import demand differs. That means, responsiveness for each macroeconomic component differs from aggregated real income on determining import behavior in Tanzania.

Since the country does not meet domestic requirement of goods and services in which imports were acting as bridge for smoothing this shortage, then more light on policy makers needed to pay attention on the functioning on international trade and economic growth. Not only devaluation policies are required to investigate and correct trade imbalances but also how interactions of other policies (i.e. fiscal policies) curb trade imbalances.

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SOCIO-CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS AMONG THE MATENGO AND MWERA IN MBINGA DISTRICT

Cyril Komba

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2007

The objective of the study is to establish the socio-cultural determinants of fertility among the Matengo and Mweras in Mbinga District; also to investigate how the differences in the modes of life reflect the variations in fertility between them.

The sample used was of women aged 15-49 years, and men aged 18 years and above, with a sample size of 150 respondents. Data were collected through both interviewing and documentary review methods. Tables and cross tabulation, bivariate of analysis and graphs have been used for data analysis. The analytical framework as adopted from Davis and Blake (1956) and Bongaarts (1978) have been used for data analysis.
The study demonstrated that there are some differentials in fertility between the Matengo and Mwera. The differences are in the average number of children ever born for both women and men and the differences in the sex preferences. The study had a limited number of respondents and it was mainly concentrated in the rural areas, and hence the results obtained are full of rural people’s perspective. The study will help policy makers, demographers, educationists, planners, students and the like to facilitate on integrating the variables studied to reach the policy goals in planning issues.

The study concludes that, the most important proximate factor for the differences in fertility between Matengo and Mwera is the age at first Marriage, type of marriage, remarriage rates, and husband’s age at first marriage as they are influenced by such socio-cultural factors like parity (desired number of children), the value of children and the power relations.

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THE SOCIAL SECURITY OF RURAL ELDERLY PEOPLE

A Case study of Mbeya Rural District

Rose Irene Mbwete

Masters of Arts (sociology), November 2008

This study discusses the social security of rural elderly people since they have been neglected in terms of social and income security despite the fact that it has been stipulated in the National Social Security Policy (2003) that every citizen has the right to be protected against social and economic distress. The main objective of this study was to examine the social security of rural elderly people. Methodological triangulation was used to collect information on the social security system used by rural elderly people in overcoming various contingencies. This involved the use of survey interviews, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, narratives and documentary reviews. The results show that (i) Respondents had different background characteristics such as age, gender, education level, marital status, religion, occupation and number of children. (ii) Respondents had different explanations on the perceptions and meanings of the term social security based on their context.

On the social security needs among rural elderly people, the results showed that respondents had different needs, based on their constraints, context and experiences. Findings on the coping mechanisms revealed that respondents had different mechanisms for overcoming various contingencies.

Also findings on the factors that influenced the social security of rural elderly people showed that independent and dependent variables contributed in their social security. Independent variables included social, political, economic and demographic while dependent variable was the social security/insecurity of rural elderly people. The study concludes by pointing out the policy and research implications of the findings.

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THE IMPACT OF HIV AND AIDS ON HUMAN CAPITAL ACCUMULATION:

The Case of Primary School Female Students in Tanzania

Janeth Ngana

Master of Arts (Economics), September 2008

This study examines The Impact of HIV and AIDS on Human Capital Accumulations: The Case of Primary School Female Students in Tanzania. The objectives were to assess how the pandemic affects the female students’ education system and hence their human capital, thus including: their progress to the next education level, their repetition in the same education level and even their dropping out before finishing standard seven. To do so, it estimates the non-stationary education transition matrices using MATLAB for the years 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2006.

For the projections of several years, the findings of the projected transition probabilities were thus, the repeaters probabilities had increased drastically, the transition probabilities for the continuing students had declined and that the probabilities for drop outers had increased drastically. The conclusion is that the HIV/AIDS pandemic has continued to slow down the human capital accumulation in Tanzania.

We recommend that there should be some improvements in the primary school curriculums and develop more HIV/AIDS awareness programs; there should be easy access to voluntary testing and counseling to the female students as well as free ARV’s; proper punishments and actions should be taken accordingly to all those who will bring about academic hindrance to the students like early pregnancies and deliberate infections; and also, parents, guardians and religious groups should seriously participate in shaping the morals and ethics of the young primary school female student.

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EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS IN TANZANIA: 1993 – 1998

A Case Study of Firms under the Research Programme on Enterprise Development (RPED)

Linda Grace Kiyanga

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2008

This study analyzes how manufacturing firms can increase production and employment in the presence of market size constraints. To do so it uses dynamic panel data estimation techniques to provide a deeper understanding of how exports of manufactured goods affect employment and the potential to increase production. The empirical results indicate that the performance of exporting firms in terms of their employment and potential to increase production is not superior to that of non exporting firms. However, production, measured as the sales value of total production, positively influences employment in exporting firms while in non-exporting firms it negatively influences the potential to increase production. The study concludes that exporting more manufactured goods is the key to expansion of the market size and simultaneously increasing production and employment especially because non-exporting firms seem to be already constrained from producing more output as the domestic demand cannot fully absorb it. Therefore, manufacturing sector policies should continue to focus on promoting export industries.

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African countries initiated reforms programmes that aimed at utilizing better management models to enhance the provision of public services, and one of such management strategies is the New Public Management (NPM). This study, therefore, aims at identifying the impacts of New Public Management on provision of services at public institutions. It also seeks to find out the reasons for the adoption of NPM, find out various services that have been outsourced, assess the effects of outsourcing on efficiency and quality of services, identify problems emanating from outsourcing the various functions and get views on ways of improving provision of services that have been outsourced. The study was conducted at Public Service Commission, and involved eighty respondents who were selected by using purposive and convenience sampling techniques. To collect data, questionnaires, interviews and observations were used. Findings of the study reveal that various services that have been outsourced at the institutions surveyed include security, sanitation, reception and driving. Findings also showed that the main reasons for outsourcing the activities were for leaving room, for concentrating on core functions, to improve the quality of services and to cut operating costs. Findings also showed that the quality of services provided by the contracted firms was better compared to the past. Various problems emanating from outsourcing were mentioned, including among others, lack of experience. Recommendations given include the following, among others: outsourcing organizations to seek competent firms to provide services. This study recommends that outsourcing of the services to competent and qualified firms is necessary.

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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PRACTICES (FACTORS) THAT ENGENDER CHILD LABOUR IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Bugogwa Ward, Ilemela District, Mwanza Region

Juma Samuel

Master of Arts (Sociology), March 2010

This study investigated the social and cultural factors that engender child labour in the fisheries sector in Bugogwa ward, Ilemela district, Mwanza region. It was presumed that, child labour in the sardine fisheries sector is also exacerbated by other factors that are social and cultural in nature apart from poverty as the main impetus among the agro-fishing communities. The study used qualitative research methodology and data were collected using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, field observations as well as documentary review. Political Economy as well as the Social Construction Theory guided the study.
The collected data were analyzed qualitatively and the study findings revealed that, the responsible forces exacerbating child labour in the sardine fisheries sector include: the breakdown of the extended family network, the employers’ preference for child labourers in sardine sorting activities, family related forces/problems, existence of the custom of the moral economy of affection around the shores, peer influence, mobility of parents and/or guardians, lack of conducive school learning environment in some of the schools in the ward as well as traditional beliefs, gender roles and gender discrimination.

The study concluded that, the agro-fishers hold mixed perceptions or views regarding child labour in the sector. While some of the members are opposed to it, others see it as their normal way of life that is rather inevitable. This is however based on individuals’ social position, level of education, type of occupation as well as social orientation. This means that, the persisting problem of child labour in the sector is embedded on how the agro-fishing communities organize their socio-economic life around the lake. Hence eradicating the problem requires setting up the community based strategies that will strengthen the capacities of the agro-fishing communities so that they can play a vital role in controlling the situation. The implementation of these strategies should be by both the community members as well as the beach based anti-child labour committees.

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MUSIC AS AN ELEMENT OF MIZUKA, A VEHICLE FOR HEALING AMONG THE WAMAKONDE OF MTWARA RURAL DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Emma Mapunda Liwewa

Master of Arts (Music) July, 2009

This study provides information on the music traditions of mizuka, a vehicle for physical and emotional healing among the Wamakonde of the Mtwarra Rural District in Tanzania. It assists the reader to visualize the way music is used in the healing process. The purpose is to provide information that may define mizuka as an element of Makonde culture, to determine some healing effects that may be caused by mizuka music, to identify some musical characteristics observed in the music traditions of mizuka and to distinguish some presentation/performance situations of the music traditions of mizuka that may enable physical and emotional healing for the Wamakonde.

Chapter One focuses on general ideas on the power of healing music. It streamlines objectives, guiding questions and the importance of this study. Chapter Two reviews various literatures on the Wamakonde and Music and Healing. Chapter Three explains the selected methodology that was used to obtain data for this study. Chapter Four focuses on answering the research questions. The chapter provides information obtained from research data on mizuka healing-music. Chapter Five closes the study by presenting a summary, conclusion and recommendation. In Appendices there is additional information related to the research questions. At the end of this study there is two attached DVD the first one contains some interviews and all stages of in-door and out-doors mizuka healing-music performances and the second one contain songs.

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THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN AID ON GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE IN TANZANIA (1970-2005)

Edmund Lawrence Kimaro

Masters of Arts (Economics) November, 2008

Foreign aid represents an important source of finance in most developing countries including Tanzania, where it supplements low savings, narrow export earnings and low tax bases. However, an argument to examine is how foreign aid affects government expenditures and other macro-economic variables of the recipient countries. The economic debate on whether foreign aid has positive or negative impacts on government expenditure was started by Heller (1975) and it preoccupies the minds of economists in both developed and developing countries. The argument often raised is that foreign aid distorts some macro-economic variables such as domestic revenue and government expenditure.

In recent years, the donor community has become more stringent about fiscal discipline and good expenditure policies, which has led to freezing of donor funds to governments that do not conform with aid conditionalities. The Tanzanian government has experienced some problems with its donors in the past, which distorted both the flow and quality of foreign aid to Tanzania.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the impact of foreign aid on government expenditure in Tanzania covering the 1970-2005 period. It uses a welfare utility maximization function to explore how government expenditure and its categories respond to fluctuations in aid flows. It further attempts to explore the effectiveness of foreign aid in Tanzania, and also it examines whether foreign aid to Tanzania is fungible.

The empirical results indicate that the flow of foreign aid does influence total government expenditure in Tanzania. Also there are both positive and negative relationships between foreign aid and the categories of government expenditure in

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EFFECTIVENESS OF CENTRAL BANK INTERVENTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS

A Case Study of IFEM in Tanzania, 2000-2007

Charles Jackson Itembe

Masters of Arts (Economics) December, 2008

The Tanzanian economy went through liberalization in 1991 and from which the shilling was left to float after 1993 amendment of financial institutions and banking act of 1971. Since then the Bank of Tanzania began intervention in the foreign exchange market. This dissertation studies the effectiveness of central bank intervention in foreign exchange market, a case study of IFEM for the period 2000 to 2007. The study has its null hypothesis that foreign exchange volatility is successfully contained by the central bank
actions. In this study nominal exchange rate has been used to generate exchange rate volatility. The study employs GARCH (1, 1) to simultaneously estimate the effect of interventions on the mean and exchange rate volatility.

Using official monthly exchange rates and official interventions data, the empirical results suggest that interventions activities of Bank of Tanzania depreciate the shilling, and there is little evidence in containing exchange rate volatility. In line with similar findings elsewhere in the literature, this thesis finds that net sales of dollars by BOT depreciate rather than appreciate the shilling. Moreover, the findings further shows that BOT interventions reduces the volatility of shilling but the impact is neither statistically nor economically significant. However, these findings reserve further research using daily data. Given the data limitations, this study, however, advice that BOT should intervene to address short-term disorderly market conditions, when the market movement is against fundamentals.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CRIME RATE IN TANZANIA USING PANEL DATA

Hinju, Gabriel

Master of Arts (Economics) November 2009

This study analyses the determinants of crime rate in Tanzania using economic, social, demographic and deterrence variables. The study uses a panel data set of crime rates for the different Tanzania regions for the period 1995-2007, to analyze the determinants of property and personal crime rates in the country. A simple model of the incentives to commit crimes is used, which explicitly considers possible causes of the persistence of crime over time (criminal inertia). Econometric models are estimated (static and dynamic panel models), attempting to capture the determinants of crime rates across regions and over time. The Dynamic panel techniques consider the effect of the criminal inertia (that accounted for by the inclusion of the lagged crime rate as an explanatory variable). The panel data techniques also consider country-specific effects, the joint endogeneity of some of the explanatory variables, and the existence of some types of measurement errors afflicting the crime data. The results show that increases in income inequality raise crime rates, deterrence effects are significant, and criminal inertia is significant even after controlling for other potential determinants of property and personal crime rates. This result suggests that the long term management and reduction in the crime rate is primarily associated with the economic and social environment within the country since increases in these variables tend to raise the opportunity cost of criminal activities thus decreasing the returns to such activities and encouraging more legitimate behaviour. Therefore contribution of socio-economic factors to crime causation should not be underestimated.

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STOCK MARKET VOLATILITY DURING POLITICAL ELECTIONS

The Case of Nairobi and Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

Pancras Kafonogo Mayengo

Master of Arts (Economics) October 2009

This study analyses the impact of general elections on stock market volatility of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) and the Nairobi Stock Exchange (NSE) for the period of 1991-2008. The main reason for choosing these two countries and this period is the occurrence of political uncertainties around elections.

The central hypotheses that were tested are: stock market displays volatility, and that political elections period significantly contribute to stock market volatility. The GARCH model was used to model the results because it measures volatility in financial data more effectively than other Linear Time Series Models; since it explains a number of features (including, Leptokurtosis, volatility clustering and leverage effects) of financial data that Linear Time Series Models are unable explain. Empirical results show that volatility was persistent in both markets. However the election period had different contribution to both markets. While pre election and postelection period caused significant impact on stock market volatility in the NSE, it was only postelection period that caused significant effect on the ZSE.

These findings do have several public policy implications. They show that political elections outcomes do matter in determining assets returns in emerging markets; Governments in SSA ought to minimize political and economic uncertainties surrounding elections.

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A TIME SERIES MODEL FOR FORECASTING ELECTRICITY DEMAND IN DAR ES SALAAM

John Frank Lyatuu

Master of Arts (Statistics) November, 2009

This study explored matters associated with modelling, identification, estimation, diagnostic checking and forecasting the electricity demand in Dar es Salaam using Box-Jenkins methodology.

The procedure used in evaluating models and forecasting was through the use of monthly data on quantity of electricity sold for Domestic usage (T1), Commercial usage (T2) and Industrial usage (T3) from January 1990 to December 2007. Plotting of the original time series data was performed, and the data were characterized by trend behaviour (upward trend pattern) suggesting that the series was not stationary such that, forms of transformations were necessary. The trend behaviour was removed by differencing the original monthly time series data once. Seasonal differencing was not applied as suggested by Box-Jenkins, implying that the monthly electricity time series data are not characterized by seasonality. In the identification, estimation and diagnostic checking stage, the study of the sample autocorrelations and
partial autocorrelations was done in order to identify the model and estimate the associated parameters. Formal test statistics such as Akaike information Criterion were applied to verify the model that is adequate. Four possible seasonal time series models for each of Domestic usage (T1), Commercial usage (T2) and Industrial usage (T3) were compared to find the adequate one. The following models were identified and used to estimate the associated parameters: SARIMA (1, 1, 1) x (1, 0, 2)12 for Domestic usage (T1), SARIMA (2, 1, 1) x (1, 0, 1)12 for Commercial usage (T2) and SARIMA (0, 1, 1) x (1, 0, 0)12 for Industrial usage (T3). The adequate models were then used to forecast the monthly electricity demand for the year 2008. Since the forecast values are reasonable, and are within the prediction limits, we conclude that the identified models can be taken for the respective series.

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COLONIAL LABOUR MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT IN MBeya DISTRICT, 1920-1960

Ashura Jackson

Masters of Arts (History), August 2009

This study examined colonial labour migration and its impact in Mbeya District from 1920-1960. The study was guided by the premise that transformation in economic, political and social activities in the second half of the nineteenth century led to the development of colonial labour migration in Mbeya District and other places in Tanganyika. Various mechanisms were employed by the colonial government to make sure labourers were available for production activities.

As regards research methodology the historical case study was used for data collection and then the thematic approach was used in investigating the causes and impact of labour migration. The study integrated written and oral information in reconstructing colonial labour migration in Mbeya District.

The study revealed that colonialists thought that in Africa they would find a number of labourers who would perform all their activities, but this was not the case for Africans including those of Tanganyika. The colonialists then tried to solve the problem by selecting productive and non-productive areas. That approach increased the problem of acquiring labourers. Evidently, the introduction of colonial labour migration became the solution. The study has showed that the German colonialists first introduced labour migration in Mbeya District.

During British rule, 1920-1960, labour migration increased more than the previous period for the following reasons; advancement of sectors of the colonial economy in Tanganyika, the need for labourers in South Africa and Rhodesia, and finally the impact of the Second World War on the capitalist economy that demanded a number of labourers to improve their destroyed economy.

Labour migration intensively affected the people of Mbeya District, and was the root cause of underdevelopment in the district, which left the legacy of people continuing to migrate, even after independence.

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MALARIA INTERVENTION MEASURES AND REDUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Comparative Study of Temeke District and West District

Tumpe R. Mnyawami

Masters of Arts (Demography) August 2009

The study discusses the effectiveness of malaria intervention measures on reducing household morbidity and mortality. Studies have shown that many measures were implemented; these include the use of treated nets, spray, health education and destroying the sources of mosquito generation. In Tanzania context these studies revealed that despite of implemented measures against malaria there is still morbidity and mortality caused by malaria. However mortality and morbidity is less in Zanzibar Island than in Tanzania Main land. This indicates that much is done on malaria intervention but little is known about the reasons for successful of these measures in Zanzibar Island than Tanzania Mainland.

Therefore, this survey was conducted in Temeke District and West District in order to make a comparison of malaria intervention measures executed there after, come with unique strategies used in Zanzibar Island which resulted to the reduction of illness and death caused by malaria. These strategies used in Zanzibar Island will be extended to Tanzania Main land. The methods used were both qualitative and quantitative where the research techniques were questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussion. The sample size was 267 respondents, 14 respondents involved in in-depth interviews and 20 respondents were involved in focus group discussion. The respondents for households were 233, where 40 were from West District and 193 were from Temeke District.

The results revealed that, the success of intervention measures in West District (Unguja) was as a result of good and effective implementation than Temeke District (Dar es Salaam). This means the coverage in West District were effective in every household than in Temeke District where there was a small coverage, the participation and willingness to use these measures were also higher in West District than Temeke District. The involvement of Government on reducing morbidity and mortality were more in West District than Temeke District. These differences resulted into differentials in success of measures against malaria in Zanzibar than Tanzania Mainland.

Lack of financial support, poor monitoring and evaluation of malaria programmes were some of the problems of poor implementation of malaria measures in Temeke.

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REASONS FOR THE PERSISTENCE OF POLYGyny IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Mbozi District in Mbeya Region

Elizabeth Kessy

Master of Arts (Demography) November, 2009

This study examined the Reasons for the persistence of polygyny in Mbozi District in Mbeya Region. The main objective of this study was to examine the reasons for the persistence of polygyny in Mbozi District. The specific objectives were to examine the extents of polygyny in the District.
A sample of 310 respondents, 155 women and 155 men from four wards of Mbozi District (Vwawa, Mlowo, Igamba and Ihanda) were interviewed using structured questionnaire. In-depth interview was also conducted to supplement data collected by structured interview.

The collected data was entered, edited and analyzed using the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS). Frequency distributions, tables, and charts were produced using the same program. The findings indicate that the persistence of polygyny increased and the reasons for that were given by respondents as (i) To get assistants at work on their large farms (ii) True love (iii) It was their custom. The current overall median age at marriage in Mbozi District is 18.0 and the mean was 15.0. Education seems to be very low most of respondents had primary level of education grade 1-4.

In order to reduce the persistence of polygyny in Mbozi District, the minimum age at first marriage should be raised to 20 years for girls. And this should be done by educating girls to secondary school and making secondary education to be compulsory. Secondly, deliberate efforts should be taken to raise women’s status and the government should enable them to engage in skillful employment activities which will in turn change their minds and reduce polygyny rate.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING SINGLE-MOTHERHOOD IN TANZANIA:

The Case Study of Ilala and Temeke Districts in Dar es Salaam City

Saita Mwakitwile

Masters of Arts (Demography) November, 2009

Single motherhood is a new and growing institution in the world. In our communities, normally people expect to see both parents in a household as it is believed that; development and prosperity of members of the family need the presence of the father and mother. In recent years, it have been observed that the numbers of single mothers in towns and cities are increasing day to day.

This study investigated the problems of single motherhood in Ilala and Temeke in Dar es Salaam City. The study assessed the factors which cause single motherhood, the problems that face single mothers and children of single mothers.

The survey was conducted in two districts; Ilala (Ilala and Tabata wards) and Temeke (Chang’ombe and Kurasini wards). The study population comprised women age 15 to 80 years and snowball sampling was used to select the sample of the study. A total of 120 women were interviewed and the selection of villages and wards was done through random sampling. The instrument used for data collection were questionnaires starting with a few single mothers who were telling about others whom they know, this helped the researcher to collect data up to 120 respondents. Descriptive statistics and statistical tests were used in the analysis of data.

The study revealed that there are different reasons for single motherhood including; widowhood, divorce, separation and adolescence pregnancies. Others are pre marital sex and promise to marry then abandoned by the partner after getting pregnant.

Absolute poverty cause stress to single mothers, the situation has negative impact to their children due to shortage of food, clothes, medical services, school fees and less socialization. Then low attainment to children in all aspects of life including education.
The findings then, implied that there is need to establish supportive programs so that the families of single mothers can be provided with all the necessities of life. This will build a Nation with strong people in all aspects of life. It is, also, recommended that a study about widowhood be carried all over the country to study the magnitude and causes of the problem.

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IMPACT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ON THE LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT, IN ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA

The Case of Eastern Coast of Unguja

Abdalla Abdulrahman Ali

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), September 2009

This study investigates the impact of tourism on coastal livelihood and environment in Zanzibar. Hence it examined socio-economic and environmental impact of tourism activities and proposed appropriate measures for minimizing the present negative.

It was conducted on the east coast region in Zanzibar. It involved four villages (200 responds), 20 tourists centers (hotels, Bungalows and restaurants), officers from Zanzibar tourism commission, Zanzibar Environmental department, and Zanzibar cultural department Data were collected through questionnaires to the households, interview to the officers, Village leaders and tourism stakeholders, also at least focus group discussion were conducted for each village.

The findings of the study shows that there are many impacts in all aspects of life (socio, economic and environmental impact), they involve social interaction, drug abuse, sexual abuse, theft, robbery, school dropping, untraditional dress-code, increase in native’s income, rise in the price of food and land, destruction of traditional economic activities, advances in solid waste neighbor along the beach, uncontrolled solid waste, beach erosion, block of sea breeze by concrete fences at the hotel and damage of coral reefs.

Thus it recommended that the government should involve local peoples completely in tourism issues, construction along the beach must be well managed, and coordination between ministries of culture and environment together with Zanzibar tourism commission should be assisted. And also tourism should be in line with native’s culture in Zanzibar.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF BUTTERFLY FARMING ON LIVELIHOODS AND FOREST CONSERVATION IN THE EAST USAMBARA MOUNTAINS IN TANZANIA

Francis Bagambilana

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management, July 2009

This study assessed the impacts of butterfly farming on livelihoods and forest conservation in the East Usambara Mountains and was guided by three objectives, which are: to identify the factors that determine butterfly farming, to analyse the impact of butterfly farming on local livelihoods, and to assess the contribution
of butterfly farming to forest conservation. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research designs. Data and information were obtained through administration of questionnaires to 119 butterfly and non-butterfly farmers, interviews with 8 key informants, observations, and documentary review.

The findings revealed three main groups of actors involved in butterfly farming. These were 9 staff members of Amani Butterfly Project, 16 representatives of butterfly farmers, who are members of Amani Butterfly Group, and 399 butterfly farmers belonging to 25 farming groups. Butterfly farmers incurred little costs and constructed most of farming equipment using local materials. Besides, they obtained most of butterflies for breeding and host plants from their own farms. Furthermore, production and sale of pupae was affected by seasonality, elevation, butterfly farmers’ efforts, diseases, quality of farming equipment, and the rate of pupae lost in transit. Indeed, butterfly farmers earned an average income of TZS 108,319 (about USD 98) from butterflies, which constituted a fifth (21.3%) of the average annual income from all economic activities.

Furthermore, butterfly farming had slightly improved livelihood outcomes of butterfly farmers and their household assets. Besides, more butterfly farmers had planted trees and attended environmental meetings than non-butterfly farmers. Indeed, the condition of forests had improved and reported cases of illegal forest activities had reduced due to strict forest regulations and alternative income generating activities, including butterfly farming. This study recommends the creation of local livestock and dead stock markets for butterflies. Moreover, it recommends efforts to be undertaken to encourage eco-tourists to visit the project area so as to increase cash incomes. There is also a need to promote capacity building activities for butterfly farmers to enable them to run the proposed butterfly cooperative effectively.

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COMMUNITY MECHANISMS TO COMBAT WATERSHORTAGES IN TEMEKE MUNICIPALITY, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Richard Rugemalila

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), April 2009

Water is essential for life. This study examines community mechanisms to combat water shortages in Temeke Municipality. It assesses the community strategies to combat water shortages, explores the causes of water shortages, examines the extent to which the community is involved in water supply projects and lastly, examines the functioning of government or municipal interventions to combat water shortages.

The information was achieved by using structured and semi-structured interviews. Documentary reviews were done to get information from other researchers. Focus group discussions and field observation techniques were used to triangulate the data from the above mentioned techniques. The study discloses that water supply in Temeke municipality does not meet the required community needs. Among others the most pressing causes are the growing population and inefficient management.

The local community in Temeke municipality overcomes the problem by walking long distances, buying many water storage facilities, rain water harvesting and through water budgeting. Several water projects in the Municipality have been hindered by meagre community involvement in planning, implementation and operation of water supply systems. As a challenge, the municipal government should restructure the management of the water supply system.

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URBAN GROWTH DYNAMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN DODOMA MUNICIPALITY, TANZANIA

Rodrick Mpogolo Lazaro

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), December 2008

This study aimed at assessing the effects of urban growth dynamics on environmental health in Dodoma Municipality. The study covered 247 households in six sampled wards of Dodoma Municipality. The data were collected using interviews, questionnaires, review of documents and personal observations.

The findings have shown that of the four urban growth drivers: policy and socio-economic activities, natural population increase, rural-urban migration and boundary re-classification, rural-urban migration was the most significant urban growth driver in Dodoma Municipality. The growing numbers of people in Dodoma Municipality has put a lot of pressure on the urban environment and the provision of physical infrastructures and social services. The uncontrolled growth of Dodoma Municipality has resulted into negative effects on the urban environment and, consequently, on human health. The low quality urban environment evidenced in the Dodoma Municipality-type of urbanization exposed people to environment-related diseases, spatial exclusion and a breakdown of social coherence.

The adopted Millennium Development Goals should be integrated in urban planning process to include eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, environmental related diseases, crimes and ensuring environmental sustainability. This will help to cut down the extreme poverty and spread of the environmental related diseases. It should be a fundamental requirement of government policy that towns and cities become more environmentally sustainable and healthy places to live.

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HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AT THE BANK OF TANZANIA

Norbert Chunda

Master of Arts (Public Administration), October 2009

This study investigated the extent to which human resource management practices affect the performance of the Bank of Tanzania despite all the efforts vested in strengthening its human resource function. The main assumptions are malpractice of the human resource management core functions undermine the Bank’s efforts to have in place motivated and committed employees and may result into low competencies among human resource practitioners at the Bank of Tanzania.

The findings show that bank employees are not well motivated, have low commitment and dedication to the job and indicate high dissatisfaction levels on how human resource functions are managed. The practice of staffing has resulted into overqualified, redundant workforce with no challenging responsibilities. Staff development has not been beneficial to employees. There are no effective ways to evaluate training needs and returns on investment. Performance contracts and career development plans are futile. Remuneration and other policies are ineffective and less is done to empower the human resource professionals.
The study concludes that much may not be expected in performance if the bank does not support and invest more to reviving the human resource function. This basically remains the leadership challenge as leadership has a crucial role to play in terms of enacting and implementing human resource policies, practices and values.

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THE IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS USED IN FOOTBALL REPORTING

The Case of Kiswahili Newspapers in Tanzania

Sabra Ahmed

Master of Arts (Linguistics), December 2008

This study focuses on the idiomatic expressions used in football reporting in Kiswahili Newspapers in Tanzania. It entails the theories of foregrounding and conversational implicature. The foregrounding theory is based on the hypothesis that expressions do not necessarily carry denotative meanings but there are instances where there are additional meanings imbedded in such expressions, depending on given contexts. As for conversational implicature, the focus was on the implied meaning which can be inferred by the hearer. The two theories centre on the assumption that the hearer’s attention is drawn upon hearing the connotative or implied expressions.

In terms of the research methodology, a two way approach was used in which documentary review and interviews were applied. The study carried an analysis of the idiomatic expressions used in Kiswahili football reporting and described their basic meanings in football contexts. The findings suggest that there are two types of Kiswahili football idiomatic expressions; transparent and opaque idiomatic expressions. However, transparent idiomatic expressions are more used in football reporting than opaque expressions. Furthermore, the findings reveal that football reporters use these idioms not only to refer to “score” but also, different things concerning football. In addition, the study found that football writers/reporters have their own criteria for selecting idiomatic expressions to denote a team score of a goal or goals. The study found out that idiomatic expressions are used in Kiswahili football reporting for entertainment, marketing, Kiswahili innovation and creating distinction and uniqueness.

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INVESTIGATING THE BASIS OF NAMING PEOPLE IN KISUKUMA

Jonace Manyasa

Master of Arts (Linguistics), May 2009

This study addresses personal names among the wasukuma of Tanzania and considers naming as an essential aspect of the Kisukuma speech community. It looks at Kisukuma personal names within the scope of linguistic anthropology and regards them as not being arbitrary labels but socio-cultural tags that
have functions and meanings. As regards the relationship that exists between language and socio-cultural contexts, there is an attempt to describe the factors accompanying the naming process.

In terms of research methodology, personal names were collected through questionnaires and interviews. The analysis of the data uses two approaches, that is, the different personal names were analyzed morphologically and semantically in order to shed light on the socio-cultural contexts involved in the naming process. With the morphological analysis, the names were broken down into meaningful units, from which their entire meanings are traced, making it easy to understand their different socio-cultural components. Semantically, the different names were analyzed by looking at various themes. Eventually, the results suggested that the naming process in the Kisukuma community is not haphazard, but it is a process which depends upon the socio-cultural fabric of the community.

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THE PORTRAYAL OF WOMANHOOD IN TANZANIAN VARIETIES OF POPULAR MUSIC LYRICS: A CRITICAL LANGUAGE STUDY OF MIPASHO TAARAB AND BONGO FLAVA LYRICS

Loveluck Philip

Master of Arts (Linguistics) March 2009

This dissertation presents a study that critically examined the portrayal of womanhood in two Tanzanian varieties of popular music called Mipasho Taarab and Bongo Flava. The discussion centers on how such portrayal reflects on the extent to which existing dominant gender relations are contested or confirmed. It also examines the extent to which the language of the Mipasho Taarab and the Bongo Flava lyrics indicate that there has been change in gender relations since the beginning of the struggle for women emancipation in Tanzania in the early 1990’s. The lyrics were analysed by using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), a method modified by Fairclough (1989).

The study reveals that Mipasho Taarab lyrics do, to at large extent, tend to legitimize the existing gender relations while Bongo Flava lyrics do, only to at a small extent, tend to boost up the legitimacy of existing relations while tending to a large extent to contest existing gender relations.

The study also reveals that there are women whose language use would seem to suggest that they accept the stereotypical roles assigned to them by the dominant ideology while there are also women whose language use tends to suggest that they reject the stereotypical roles assigned to them.

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REITERATION AS A COHESIVE DEVICE IN KISWAHILI ORAL LITERATURE

Mussa Mohamed

Master of Arts (Linguistics), May 2009

This study addresses reiteration as a cohesive device in Kiswahili Oral Literature. The study endeavours to investigate how reiteration as a cohesive device can be used to compare folk tales and wedding songs based on its scope and quantity as well as type of reiteration used. The approach used in this study is based on the model of cohesion as propounded by Halliday and Hassan (1976). Cohesion according to
this model is a semantic relation which occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on another element within the same discourse.

The results show that there are similarities and differences between wedding songs and folk tales in the use of reiteration as a cohesive device. Concerning similarities, both wedding songs and folk tales make use of reiteration of the same words, synonyms and super ordinates. There is extensive use of the same words followed by synonymous words in both wedding songs and folk tales. Specific differences that exist between the two genres are based on the type of reiteration and parameter of distance. Wedding songs are characterized by a higher percentage of the use of reiteration of the same words than that of folk tales. Also, while folk tales make use of reiteration of the same words, synonyms, super ordinates and general words, wedding songs use the same words, synonyms and super ordinates, but no general words.

The study also reveals that reiteration in Kiswahili oral literature is used for various purposes. Some of these indicate and stress the multiple ideas found in the text, or intensify the idea put forward by the narrator or singer. In addition, reiteration is used to emphasize the content and strengthen the form.

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THE ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITY IN WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN 
HAGAFIRO RIVER CATCHMENT, NJOMBE DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Digna Mlengule

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), October 2007

The study examined the role of local community in water resources management in Hagafiro river catchment in Njombe district, Tanzania. The study employed IWRM approach as conceptual framework that explains the water resources management in comprehensive way. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research designs. A total of 163 households 10% were surveyed in the selected villages. Semi structured interviews, focus group discussion, field observation and documentary search were the techniques employed in data collection. It was found that local communities have been utilizing mainly surface water from streams, natural springs and shallow wells for various needs. Water availability such as surface water was found decreasing as evidenced by rapid increase of haphazard boreholes development. It was also found that local communities rely on unsafe water which is also found far away from their homestead and they were vulnerable to water related diseases, water use conflicts and environmental degradation. The local communities possess informal institutions such as family and clan which supervise management of water resources using traditional knowledge. However it was noted that formal governmental institutions such as RBWO failed to compliment informal institutions. This was a result of lack of local community involvement in planning and decision making process and poor dissemination of the information. It was also revealed that planning is based on sectors and there is ineffective integration between sectors in managing water resources. It is therefore concluded that local community play important role in managing water resources through the use of their informal strategies based on family and clan institutions. To arrest the unsustainable water resource management there should be integration of informal and formal institutions rules. Furthermore awareness creation, improvement of education, committed government and capacity building are important to strengthen water resources management as well as other natural resources.

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COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON WATER POLLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON HEALTH DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN TANZANIA: A CASE OF TABATA AND KIWALANI WARDS IN ILALA DAR ES SALAAM

Consolatha William

Master of Integrated Water Resources Management

The study investigated community awareness on the problem of water pollution and established its relationship to development in urban Tanzania focusing on a case study of Ilala Municipal in Dar es Salaam region. The main objective of this study was to establish whether community awareness and water pollution have a strong influence on socio-economic development. A sample of 160 respondents including both (men and women community members) from Tabata and Kiwalani wards in Ilala district were randomly selected and interviewed in the study. Data was collected through questionnaire, focus group discussions, participant observation and documentary reviews. Findings from the study revealed that water pollution has been a major problem facing most urban people. Community ignorance on effects of water pollution has resulted in tremendous ill health, which, in turn, has negative consequences on development. Moreover, findings revealed that frequent endemic waterborne diseases in the study area were found to be a result of lack of awareness on water pollution. Indeed, the majority of respondents (97.5%) clearly indicated that they used water from wells and bore holes due to lack of tap water. Worse still, they reported that due to poverty, they rely on dug wells that are so close to pit latrines and drink water without boiling. Likewise, study findings revealed that the majority of community members have little knowledge on what causes water pollution. It is suggested that the government should treat ground water. Further research concerning water quality should be done in Dar es Salaam region and other parts of the country. Also people to be given feedback after research concerning water quality.

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CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE POLITICS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY IN TANZANIA

The Case of Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT)

John Antony Kiang’u Jingu

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), September 2006

This study unravels factors behind dismal performance of civil society organizations in their attempt to promote public accountability through oversight institutions in new democracies. Over the years, considerable efforts have been made to strengthen civil society organizations and oversight institutions in that endeavor. However, the efforts of civil society organizations to promote public accountability in new democracies...
like Tanzania have not managed to bear significant results. The study asserts that the authoritarian tendencies of the state in new democracies are a bane to the effectiveness of civil society in the promotion of public accountability. The study reveals that authoritarian tendencies of the state tend to create hostile environment for civil society to engage in the promotion of public accountability.

This study shows that authoritarian tendencies of the state tend to act as centrifugal forces which breed low level of citizens’ political competence and low level of civil society’s competence in the promotion of public accountability. The study posits that low political competence among citizens and low civil society competence contribute to the failure of civil society in their efforts to promote public accountability through oversight institutions.

In addition, because of the existence of authoritarian tendencies of the state in new democracies, the architectural design of oversight institutions also contributes to the failure of civil society in promoting public accountability. This is because oversight institutions in most of these polities are consciously engineered with deficiencies in their architectural design which make them powerless as agents of accountability. This façade of oversight institutions logically is meant to suit the ruling class dual interests of creating an outward image that they value accountable governance while at the same time they want to continue exercising state powers unrestrained and with impunity in the course of promoting their self interests. Finally, this study recommends legal and institutional reforms which will enhance redefinition of state-society relationship in order to enable civil society organizations perform their role as overseers of the government functions more effectively.

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TANZANIAN POLICY MAKERS’ RELUCTANCE TO SANCTION KISWAHILI MEDIUM IN POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION

How Do Learners and Instructors Cope with or Resist the English Medium Policy?

Titus Mpemba

Master of Arts (Linguistics), April 2007

This dissertation paints a picture of the Tanzanian policy makers’ reluctance to allow the use of Kiswahili as the language of instruction (henceforth LOI) in post-primary education. It further reports findings of a study on how the learners and instructors coped with or resisted the English LOI policy. Data were collected through questionnaire, interviews and classroom observations, and the guiding theory of the study was Phillipson’s linguistic imperialism.

Findings reveal that, such reasons as lack or absence of vocabulary and terminologies for different subjects to be taught in Kiswahili; shortage of textbooks, well trained and qualified teachers able to teach in Kiswahili; and challenges of globalization, are given to justify the retention of English LOI. Such strategies as code switching and mixing; translation, and “safe talk” are used for coping with English LOI. No direct resistance of the English LOI policy had been put in place. On using Kiswahili LOI, majority of the students and instructors said it would be disadvantageous for Tanzania. “Speak English only”, “no English no service”, and corporal punishment sanctions have been put in place in the majority of secondary schools. Regardless of their presence and external pressure, a lot of Kiswahili is still spoken in the vicinities.
the nature and quality of classroom discourse, the teacher often dominated and assumed to be “Mr. Know All” and the language in use was characterized by pronunciation, spelling and grammatical mistakes.

This study recommends serious attempt be made by stakeholders to provide proper information dissemination to the public so as to reverse the myths about English; necessary measures be taken to allow Kiswahili LOI in post-primary education, and well-trained, qualified and motivated teachers together with availability of teaching and learning facilities in every school be put in place; introduction in the curriculum of African and foreign languages other than English so as to unlock the language forts and expand learners’ horizon. The study also recommends that policy makers formulate language policies that are informed by research findings, and that the government should ban the regulations that force students to speak English while forbidding the use of Kiswahili in school vicinities.

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THE RAPID GROWTH OF TOWN AND MIGRATION IN TANZANIA
A CASE STUDY OF BABATI TOWN

Lawi, Josephine,

The rapid increase of population dwelling in urban centers due to increase rate of in-migration surpasses the existing services found in those areas, resulting to the socio-economic problems. The problems are sometimes less understood and poorly documented especially in the new formed town centers like Babati in Manyara region.

The main theories and models used in this study are that of Mabogunje rural-urban system and other migration models related to internal migration. The sample was 200 household in two urban wards with total of four streets two from each ward, the selection of the wards and its streets was done with the assistance from District Secretary and was randomly selected. The methods used in data collection are interviews of households and key informants, observation, and group discussions. The methods of analysis are both qualitative and quantitative.

The findings reveals that, the reasons for migration in the study area included level of poverty in rural areas, petty business and seeking better employment in urban areas. Most of the migrants in the study area are between age of 20-39 years old and most of them are married.

The study further revealed that increased rate of Rural–Urban migration increases the existing urban problems such as lack of water, poor sanitation, street children, beggars and prostitution. The study recommends that rural areas should not be neglected in terms of socio-economic and technological development to reduce the influx of people from rural to urban areas.

The study also recommends that communities should build attitudes of being independent and creative in order to improve their income and be self employed rather than depending on the Government on all developmental issues.

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CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT (CHM) IN KILWA: TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF KILWA KISIWANI AND SONGO MNARA WORLD HERITAGE SITES.

John Wilson Sengelela Kimaro

Master of Arts (Archaeology), September 2006

Kilwa Kisiwani World Heritage Site is a unique and important cultural heritage of Medieval period. It was among famous and prosperous Swahili towns on the Tanzanian coast with a thousand years of history. Recent research findings reveal that the site was occupied much earlier than previously thought. There are reports that early occupation of the site was from Middle Stone Age (Chami, 2005; Sassi, 2006), whereby cultural materials of all periods up to the beginning of the Swahili Stone towns have been recovered archaeologically. During 13th and 14th centuries Kilwa Kisiwani was at the peak of its civilization commanding and controlling the famous gold trade. As a result, it became the most important political, economic and cultural centre on the entire East African coast. It served as a springboard for a vibrant trade then going on between the interior of Southern Africa, on one hand, and Arabia, India and Europe, on the other.

The accumulated wealth from such proceeds led to construction of magnificent stone masonry structures of which their ruins survive to date. Despite being inscribed in the UNESCO’s World Heritage List (WHS) in 1981 under criteria III, and several conservation strategies been in place, the heritage had been experiencing stiff conservation, and management challenges as well as threats from both anthropogenic or human and physical agencies for several decades now. Through Surface survey and Direct Observation methods, the study sought to solve the problem of land-use conflicts as its major objective and suggested as well as recommending appropriate measures for a sustainable conservation and management of this WHS for posterity.

COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF FRAGILE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS IN TANZANIA

The Case of Mzinga Wetland in the Metropolitan Dar es Salaam

Salma Suleiman Hegga

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), August 2006

Most aquatic ecosystems in Tanzania particularly in urban centres are threatened by natural processes that are intensified by unwise human activities to the extent of their destruction. This calls for an in-depth understanding of the underlying factors based on political, social and economic variables in which people and nature operate. The study conducted in a part of Mzinga wetland in Dar es Salaam, employed the Disaster Crunch Model to examine the underlying causes that contribute to conditions of risks and vulnerability to the ecosystem and people to achieve a durable solution. The methods used include literature reviews, questionnaires, focus group discussion, interviews, participatory observation and photographs. Analysis was done with the computer software’s; SPSS and Microsoft excel. Descriptive statistics was done to derive tables of frequencies and cross tabulations to check relation between; age, sex, marital
status, and resource ownership, time of residing in the area. Correlation analysis was done between level of education and household income. The data was presented in form of descriptions, tables, figures and photographs.

The findings revealed that vulnerability is rooted in everyday life and reinforced by social, political and economies of the community. The communities’ livelihoods are primarily rural-based with low levels of income and education and communities’ dependency on nature. Minimal community involvement in planning and uncoordinated urban development contributes to development of settlements in hazardous sites with poor social services. Since a complex combination of the above environmental and human processes increases risks and vulnerability, a long-lasting solution need to focus on how to reduce vulnerability and manage impacts on society more wisely. Adoption of Pressure Release Model is suggested to address the underlying factors and all aspects of vulnerability from local, national to international levels. Community-Based Disaster Management based on Traditional Knowledge Systems should be introduced to societies, secondly the improvement of communities’ human, social, natural, and physical resources to cope with disasters and, thirdly capacity building on participatory risks and vulnerability analysis at all levels i.e. human resource, organizational and institutional development.

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TANZANIA – SOUTH AFRICA BILATERAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE POST-APARTHEID ERA

Ndesario Kiroga

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), August 2007

This study is on the bilateral economic relations between Tanzania and South Africa covering the years 1994 to 2004 which shows that the relations between the two countries gained momentum with the end of apartheid in South Africa. In 1994, Tanzania opened up its High Commission in South Africa with Ambassador Ami Mpungwe as the first Tanzanian Ambassador in South Africa and in that sense the architect of the relationship.

Through interviewing and documentary search, the study discovered that the status of the bilateral relations is tight and warm and more efforts have been given to strengthen it. Though the trade relations are in favor of South Africa, the two parties have signed a Presidential Economic Commission to promote mutual economic and trade co-operation. Concerning the investment relations, there are almost 150 South African firms in Tanzania and much strength is used to promote investment with the establishment of the Tanzania Investment Centre, a one shop centre.

The study reveals that there are elements of national interest in the relation that exists. While Tanzania’s foreign policy attracts investments at any cost to improve its economy, South Africa is expanding its businesses under the umbrella of SADC and NEPAD initiatives as a result of greater political openness. South Africa has replaced European and American companies which were traditionally holding the higher ground in Tanzania.

More effort has to be engaged to ensure the local firms are protected so that South African firms do not seem to dominate the markets as alleged.

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ATTITUDES OF PARENTS TOWARDS SEXUAL SOCIALIZATION OF ADOLESCENTS

A Case Study of the Zaramo Tradition- Kisarawe District

Aloisia Ibrahim Shemdoe

Master of Arts (Sociology), November 2005

The study on attitudes of parents towards sexual socialization of adolescents was conducted in Kisarawe District from April and May 2005. Previous studies have shown that most parents have been hesitant towards informing their children on sexual related matters; however, such studies have not gone beyond to examine factors which can influence a parent to have a certain attitude towards the subject matter. This study was done to resolve such puzzle.

The study was guided by number of questions which among other things, the questions probe on the meanings and perceptions attached to sexual socialization of adolescents: typologies of parents’ attitudes and factors that can influence parent’s attitudes towards sexual socialization of adolescent children.

The study used three techniques to meet its objectives; these include the questionnaire, focused group discussions and ethnographic observation. Purposeful sampling technique was used to obtain 70 respondents; these were the biological parents or guardians who had an experience of rearing the adolescent children at a specified time.

The Social Construction Theory guided the study. The main tenet of the theory is that reality is socially constructed. Societal norms are acquired during the process of socialization. In this study sexual socialization is mainly focused on the Zaramo society where it is acquired in the traditional initiation rites.

The major findings arising from the study is that most parents have varied attitudes towards informing the adolescent children on sexual related matters. Among these parents some take the role of informing their children on the subject matter while some have shown willingness of doing so but they are prohibited by their cultural restrictions. Different meanings and perceptions on the traditional form of sexual socialization have been identified even among the parents of the same origin. The study has shown that demographic factors have an influence with parent’s attitude towards informing the adolescent children on sexual related matters.

The study recommended that parents should be encouraged to accept that they are the primary educators of their children; they should be urged to consider sexual socialization as an important ingredient in child’s upbringing. Contents of sexual information which parents deliver to their adolescent children have to be comprehensive, it should include all the essential components most vital, maturation process and its challenges.

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POPULATION GROWTH AND ECOLOGICAL CHANGES IN MOSHI RURAL DISTRICT IN POST-COLONIAL PERIOD (1960s-2005)

Isaac K. Mwangi

Master of Arts (History), August 2007

Human population and ecology are intricately related and ever changing. Their relationships defy any attempts for abstraction. Over the ages whenever any of the two variables attempted to abstract itself and dominate the other there has arisen contending views; mainly optimistic and pessimistic viewpoints. The dynamics of the relationships and changes on the two variables form the basis of this study. This study sought to understand the dynamics involved in the relationships between human population and ecology historically. The study took Moshi Rural district as its example. From the investigation of the district, the relationship between human population and ecology cannot be termed catastrophic. Moreover the study showed that the human population interacts with ecology or nature productively, reproductively and conscientiously. Over the ages, these interactions have stimulated and have been stimulated by new representations of nature and forms of human consciousness.

The study employed historical investigation methods. First, primary data was obtained through interviews held with some residents of Moshi Rural district. Second, documentary information was obtained from the main library and the East Africana section of the University of Dar es Salaam. Third, some information was obtained from the Tanzania National Archives. Fourth, the study got information from online materials. Lastly, the study benefited from observational information obtained by the researcher from the area of study. After analysis, among other things, the study asserted that the area studied demonstrates a relatively harmonious dynamics of change(s) between human population and ecology or the rest of nature.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SEQUENCING OF STAGES OF INTEGRATION IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY CUSTOMS UNION

Pastory M D S Masomhe

January 2007

This study examines whether there is any risk in skipping the stages of integration in the EAC or not, if there are what are they? In conducting this research interviews and consultations were made with few selected institutions such as the Ministry of East African Cooperation in Tanzania. Moreover, the study took advantage of the report of the committee on EAC fast tracking Political Federation. Also comparative analysis was employed to analyze the situation in the EAC in comparison with the situation in the European Union as a successful integration. The study has shown that in each stage there are basic criteria both political and economic which must be fulfilled so as to realize sustainable integration.
In the case of the EAC Partner States both political and economic criteria are yet to be met. So it is very difficult to qualify and judge a potential integration in the EAC.

After considering all the examples in the study, and the experience in other regional integration in the world compared to what is happening in the EAC. It comes clear that material condition does not provide a possibility for fast tracking the Political Federation in terms of skipping/compressing the stages of integration in EAC. It should be born in the minds of the EAC Partner States that the macro-economic harmonization and convergence in an integration scheme is only possible and sustained through a development agenda.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF BONES FROM JUANI SITE IN MAFIA ISLAND, TANZANIA

Sikujua Ramadhani

Master of Arts (Archaeology), October 2007

This dissertation is a product of the research that I conducted at the site of Ukunju 2 cave in Juani, Mafia Island. The study sought to identify and analyze human skeletal remains that were discovered by local people in Ukunju 2 and reported to Prof. Felix Chami in 2004. The objective of the study was to reveal the circumstances through which the human remains got into the cave, establishing the agents of accumulation. The study had a number specific objectives, including: to identify body parts; to determine the sex of individuals; to determine the age at death of individuals; to identify the number of individuals, to identify bone modifications or bone marks; to identify and analyze associated material remains. The problem for this study was to know why and how human bones accumulated in the cave.

Analysis of human remains was carried out partly in the field and partly in the laboratory, using comparative materials from Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences. Excavation was carried out to find out whether there were more skeletal remains in the subsurface and to establish the cultural sequence of the cave. The excavation findings included human skeletal remains, non-human bones, shells and ceramics of different traditions. Ethnographic enquiries were carried out amongst a few elders in the area to get information about human bones.

From the analysis, a few human bones showed percussion damage and some were burnt but none had tooth or cut marks on them. It was established that human remains accumulated due to killing by Sakalava invaders. It has also been argued that the human bones of adult individuals could also have accumulated due to accidental death, like falling from the top of the cliff into the cave or being trapped by a collapsed cliff and/or probably caused by societal violence.
INFLUENCE OF POLYGGNY ON FERTILITY IN ZANZIBAR

A case of North Region, Unguja

Salama Ramadhan Makame

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2007

This study attempts to investigate the influence of polygyny on fertility in Zanzibar. A sample of 204 married women aged 15-49 years in North Region, Unguja were selected and interviewed. It also analyses the influence of education, place of residence, occupation and age at first marriage on the fertility of monogamously and polygynously married women.

The results from the study show that the mean age at first marriage is 18.1 years. The region experiences high fertility with TFR of 6.8 and the mean number of children per women is 5.2.

The study shows that 39 percent of women in polygynous marriages had a maximum of 4-6 children. The results show that 25 percent of polygynously married women had 7-9 children while 22 percent of monogamously married women had the same number of children. Polygynous married women who had 10-15 children were 10 percent while those who were monogamously married women were only 5.8 percent. The results further show that the fertility levels vary between monogamous and polygynous women. The fertility of women in polygynous marriages was higher than that of women in monogamous marriages.

These results may imply that more effort should be made by the government to enhance women so as to enable them to engage in skillful employment activities which will in turn reduce their fertility.

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POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE POLITICS OF ALLIANCE FORMATION IN TANZANIA

Festo Kandonga

Master of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), August 2007

This study focuses on political parties and the politics of alliance formation in Tanzania since the introduction of multiparty system in 1992. It intends to unravel the puzzle: Why is it that opposition parties effort to form and sustain strong electoral alliances have failed? Based on data collected through interviews and documents the study reveals two factors that account for such failures: First, it is all about political actors’ considerations that no electoral benefits will be gained out of an alliance. Under this factor it was observed that lack of social base, skewed legal framework, and the incumbency dominance have worked against the formation of strong electoral alliances. Second, it is the mistrust between and among political parties’ leaders.

It is on the basis of findings this study recommends three major things. First, the legal framework should be amended to allow alliance formation without party dissolving. The formula for subsidizing parties should also be amended to facilitate capacity building. Thus, it is recommended that subvention should be granted to all registered political parties to assist them to defray necessary expenses during elections. Second, leaders of political parties should be provided with civic education. The education should emphasize on trust building and tolerance. Third, opposition parties should iron out their differences.

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THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ON LABOUR EXCHANGES IN TANZANIA

The Case of the Labour Exchange Centre

Lucy Odo Kiowi

Master of Arts (Public Administration), August 2007

Employment promotion is the outcome of various actions in the form of public policies and programs primarily designed to improve employment situation. Following the increase of unemployment rate in Tanzania, the labour market that was supposed to take challenges of economic reforms had some of its components missing, including employment agencies. In the 2001, Tanzania re-established The Labour Exchange Centre (LEC) in order to meet challenges of labour market. This study is an attempt to analyse the impact of employment agencies on labour exchanges in Tanzania. The study was premised on three hypotheses, these were; First, the LEC has positively contributed to efficient utilisation of work force by placing workers in jobs for which they are suitable. Second, the LEC has influenced the availability of labour market information in Tanzania. Third, job seekers and employers are satisfied with services offered by the LEC. The study reveals that, the service from the LEC leaves much to be desired and is far from achieving its major objective. This is because the service has not yet been fully appreciated by stakeholders and the authorities concerned.

Firstly, employment offices do not exist in all parts of the country; secondly, neither the employers nor the job seekers make full use of it due to various reasons including lack of awareness on employment services, resource constraints, professional training and other related problems that have contributed significantly to the poor performance of the service. The employment promotion strategy highlights the need for complementary interventions. It is based on the findings that some recommendations are put forward.

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THE IMPACT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORMS ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Ilala Municipal Council

Ninga, Mathias

Masters of Arts (Political Science and Public Administration), March 2007

This study is about the impact of Local Government Reforms on financial management in Tanzania. Ilala Municipal Council has been chosen as the case study. It is based on the assumptions that poor record keeping, non-compliance of the revenue rules and regulations and tax evasion still persist in Ilala Municipal Council despite the introduction of Local Government Reform Programme. From the analysis of the data collected the reforms have improved record keeping and compliance of the rules and regulations.

The arguments raised from all the sources of the information indicate that there are still problems that face revenue collection in Ilala municipal Council despite the introduction of Local Government Reforms.
Nevertheless, the nature of the problems observed before the reforms have somehow been eradicated. The analysis of the data collected has shown that non compliance of the revenue regulations and tax evasion can be contributed to the mismanagement of Municipal finances. Poor record keeping is, however, not perceived to be a problem to Ilala Municipal Council. This study has also shown that the three hypotheses made in this study as causes of the mis-management of finance are not enough to explain the situation of financial management, there are other problems such as corruption, poor methods of outsourcing the revenue collection and management problems at large. The analysis also shows that if one talks of the problems such as poor revenue collections methods, poor financial record keeping and poor planning that the Ilala Municipal Council faced before the Local government reforms were introduced, the situation would have been worse.

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SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND THE PATTERNS OF UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL RESOURCES

A case study of Songosongo Island and Somanga Village in Kilwa District, Tanzania

Richard Faustine Sambaiga

Masters of Arts (Sociology), April 2007

This study explores the social construction of the patterns of use and management of coastal resources in Somanga Village and on Songosongo Island. It contends that the interplay between macro and micro forms of social organization tend to influence the manner in which individuals in a particular society benefit from natural resources. The process of utilizing and managing coastal resources does not take place in a vacuum, but it takes place within a particular context. In line with this framework of conceptualizing management of natural resources, this study used qualitative methodology whereby data were generated using in-depth interviews, narratives and documentary reviews. The study found that the interaction between multiple forms of social organization, namely political, legal, economic and cultural, have been shaping the patterns of utilization and management of the coastal resources in Somanga Village and on Songosongo Island. These forms of social organization are interrelated so much so that change in one form at the macro or micro level influences change in the others. Such changes in turn alter the patterns of using and managing coastal resources. The dynamism in the use and management of coastal resources that are patterned across gender and class is mainly influenced by the interplay between forms of social organization. Competing goals between coastal resource users and managers at different levels not only result in conflicts but also challenge efforts towards sustainable utilization and management of the resources. The study concludes that social organization sets the context in which natural resources are utilized and managed, either in a sustainable or unsustainable ways.

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RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND POVERTY IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Kondoa District

Israel Bashurwile Katega


This study examines the linkages between rural-urban migration and poverty in Kondoa District. The study surveyed a total of 600 rural and urban households, of which 280 were sampled in Pahi, Kingale, Mnenia and Mondo villages in Kondoa District and 320 urban migrants’ households in Kondoa town, Dodoma municipality, Arusha city and Dar es Salaam city. Urban migrants sampled are those originating from the study villages.

The study has established that the rural-urban migration phenomenon exists in Kondoa District and is highly linked to poverty in rural areas. The major reason of migrating to urban areas has been found to be low income realized from rural economic activities, in particular agriculture, which is the major economic activity at the places of origin. In urban areas, 63.4 percent of rural-urban migrants are engaged in petty businesses in the informal sector. In the course of pursuing their activities, rural-urban migrants encounter a number of problems, however, the study found that about 60 percent of them manage to save and send remittances to their places of origin in rural areas. Remittances have been found to be crucial in assisting the livelihoods of the receiving households.

The study concludes that there is a need for the Government and local governments in collaboration with other development agencies such as NGOs, CBOs and the private sector to respond to the challenge of rural-urban migration at two frontiers. In urban areas efforts should aim at assisting people who have already migrated to urban areas to realize their objectives of migration. In rural areas efforts should be done to reduce the pace at which people are moving to urban areas because of sheer rural poverty.

This study has contributed to the body of knowledge on rural-urban migration and poverty in several ways. First, by identifying appropriate theories and models of rural-urban migration and poverty that can analyse and explain the inter-relationship between rural-urban migration and poverty in developing countries. Second, by establishing the mechanism through which rural-urban migration is linked to poverty in Tanzania, and third, by recommending appropriate policy measures for effective response to rural-urban migration at both, places of origin and destination.

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THE IMPACT OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF ORPHANS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

A Case Study of Mbarali District, Mbeya Region

Imelda Msasi Kihaka

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2007

This study examined the impact of home environment on academic performance of the orphaned pupils in Primary Schools. Specifically, the study explored the impact of social relations, household size, birth order,
home feeding, the caretakers’ education levels and occupation on the academic performance of the orphaned pupils in Mbarali District. This study was conceptualized within the framework of Behavioral Theories (cognitive and social learning).

The study population comprised primary school orphaned and non-orphaned pupils from 10 selected primary schools. Systematic random sampling was used to select the sample of the study. A total of 212 pupils were researched. The selection of schools and wards was done through purposive sampling.

Data were collected through observation and structured questionnaires. The data were analyzed using SPSS for windows version 11.0.

The study found that the orphaned pupils who stayed with grandmothers and peasants were the leading failures in the terminal exam held on June 2006. Also, the number of the orphaned pupils who failed outweighed that of the non-orphaned pupils. These findings implied that the orphaned pupils were in need of a supportive home environment for the improvement of the academic performance. Community based support is necessary to the poor and old caretakers of the orphaned pupils.

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SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The Case Study of Karagwe District, Tanzania

Girson Leonard Ntimba

Master of Art (Demography), June 2007

This study examined the socio-economic, intervening and demographic determinants of infant and child mortality in Karagwe District. Kayanga and Kihanga wards were studied to represent urban and rural setting respectively. The research was undertaken in the month of October 2005 involving a sample of 200 mothers (88 from urban and 112 from rural settings) in reproductive age 15-49 years.

Mortality is among demographic processes whose measures reflect the health status of population and in turn reflect the state of socioeconomic conditions in the country. Therefore, mortality parameters are the most important indicators of overall development. It is essential to understand the pattern of mortality to grasp the current demographic conditions to assess the progress made by a country in the area of socioeconomic development.

The analysis of data in this study used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 11 as major software for analysis. Furthermore, an indirect technique for estimating infant and child mortality rates suggested by Brass (Trussell’s Version) was used. The technique uses the number of “children ever born” and “children dead” both classified by the five-year age group of mothers. Moreover, for comparison purpose the United Nations QFIVE program was also used to estimate infant and underfive mortality levels. The results show that Infant Mortality Rate stands at 95 per 1,000 live births and Under five Morality stands at 137 per 1,000 live births.

The analysis of data involved three levels namely: i) Univariate ii) Bivariate and iii) Multivariate analysis. In univariate analysis, frequencies for each independent variable are provided. Bivariate analysis involved
cross tabulation between independent and dependent variable. Furthermore, bivariate logistic regression analysis was used to examine the significance and odds ratios for each variable with respect to its reference category. Multivariate logistic regression analysis involved i) examining odds ratios of socioeconomic variables ii) examining odds ratios for combined demographic variables and iii) examining odds ratios of both socioeconomic and demographic variables.

Of all the independent variables tested in this study, employment status, children everborn and age of mother at first birth were found to be significant in influencing Infant and Child Mortality. On the other hand, income of the mother and that of the household were not significant in influencing Infant and Child Mortality. Age of mother was not significant only in the multivariate analysis.

POVERTY, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ALONG THE SHORES OF LAKE VICTORIA

The Case Study of Homa Bay District, Nyanza Province, Kenya

Christopher Henjewele

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2007

This study examines the linkages between poverty and environmental degradation and the potential contribution of environmental education (EE) measures on reducing environmental degradation along the shores of Lake Victoria using the case study of Homa Bay District in Nyanza Province – Kenya.

The study involved collection of secondary and primary data. Secondary data were obtained from Kenya Bureau of Statistics reports, District documentary reports, province and district profiles. Primary data were obtained through interviews, discussions with key informants and field observations. The study involved two sub locations of Asego and Kaura Kanamu representing highland and lowland ecological zones and 123 heads of households.

Research findings show that in Highland areas the rich category was almost twice to that of lowland areas. The proportion of the poor in Asego and Kaura Kanamu was almost similar with 58.7% and 55% respectively.

The major environmental problems identified in the study area were soil erosion, loss of soil fertility, deforestation, water pollution, over fishing, drought and flooding. The poor are often engaged in livelihood activities that result in environmental degradation. It was further noted that environmental education has been provided in the study area.

The study recommends that the community be involved in environmental conservation, harmonization of policies, and integration of sectors, enforce bylaws, use energy saving technologies and more provision of environmental education.

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FACTORS WHICH HINDER PEOPLE FROM CHANGING THEIR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
IN RESPONSE TO HIV/AIDS

A Case Study of Makutupora and Chamwino Wards in Dodoma Urban District

Anna Hebron

Master of Arts (Demography), Jun, 2007

The purpose of the present study was to investigate factors which hinder people from changing their sexual behavior in response to HIV/AIDS. A questionnaire was administered in three villages of Chamwino and Makutupora wards in Dodoma Urban District, in Dodoma Region.

A total number of 147 respondents, aged 15-59 years, were sampled from three villages without consideration of their sex. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches.

The finding of the study showed that the community is largely knowledgeable about the means of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. The level of HIV knowledge was not associated with any of socio-demographic variables. Regarding reasons which hinder people from changing sexual behavior in response to HIV/AIDS, respondents mentioned several reasons, the most popular reason being poverty. Sometimes, Youth are involved in sex in order to get money to buy clothes, soft drinks and other simple luxury goods while at school.

On the basis of the findings, it was recommended that the centre of focus should shift from HIV knowledge to programs that address issues of changing behavior in order to attain the ABCs. The mass media should therefore focus more on molding community members to change risk behavior to attain safe behaviors towards HIV/AIDS. The research was based on three tasks, demographic characteristics, knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual experience and behaviors.

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THE DETERMINANTS OF CHILD MORTALITY IN BOTSWANA

Naomi Tlotlego

Master of Arts (Economics), June 2007

The purpose of this study is to estimate and determine the level and effect of socio-economic factors on child mortality in Botswana using 2001 cross-sectional data and Probit regression analysis. Specifically, it seeks to identify factors that could have contributed to the increasing trend of child mortality in Botswana during the period under study. The results indicate that education and cleaner forms of energy used for cooking reduces child mortality. They further show that poor sanitation facilities, unsafe water source, poor housing, and larger household size all contribute to the increasing trend in child mortality over the study period. These findings imply that, policies aimed at promoting education and use of cleaner forms of energy should be emphasized in order to reduce child mortality. Hence, intervention such as regulated privatization and social investment funds are needed to improve access to safe water and adequate and sustainable sanitation so as to reduce child mortality.

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TANZANIA NATIONAL INFORMATION POLICY

Sydney Msonde

Master of Arts (Information Studies) July 2007

The purpose of this study was to conduct a critical analysis of the Tanzania National Information Policy. The policy is expected to take control of all issues pertaining to the management of information resources in all spheres of the information industry, so as to raise the socio-economic status of the citizen. Analysis sought to identify various components covered in the current Tanzania National Information Policy, to identify the presence and role played by sectoral information policies, to examine the needs and ways in which sectoral information policies are coordinated and integrated and to identify the best way in which the existing National Information Policy could be improved.

The study was conducted at fourteen different information departments in both government and private institutions found in Dar es Salaam region, and were guided by the context, inputs, processes and products (CIPP) analysis model. Respondents included nineteen information professionals from both government and private institutions, seven directors of information departments, eight heads of information centres and three Members of Parliament. Respondents were selected using simple random and purposive sampling techniques. Data collection was done using questionnaires, documentary review and interview schedule.

Research findings showed that information professionals comprehended the significance of having an integrated national information policy. Despite having such an important role, policy makers seldom used professional technocrats during the establishment of the information policy. Likewise, appropriate information stakeholders were not involved during the process of policy planning and establishment and very few components necessary to national information policy formation were addressed by the Policy. Moreover, sectoral information policies already existing in the information industry were fragmented and uncoordinated. This situation was made worse by the non-existence of institutional and coordination frameworks that would facilitate effective implementation of the policy.

It was concluded that the existing Tanzania National Information Policy does not cater for the needs of every player in the information sector. The policy was not appropriately planned and established. It covered only media issues and information provision, ignoring many other important aspects that are part of a national information policy. It was recommended that the Ministry of Information Sports and Culture (MOISC) should deliberately revamp the existing national information policy by incorporating all elements of the NIP through appropriate stakeholder involvement. Furthermore, it should ensure that the available sectoral information policies and other related information components existing in the information sector are well articulated, integrated and coordinated. Additionally, MOISC should urgently establish institutional and coordination frameworks for effective implementation of the NIP.

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REGIONAL RESEARCH IN TANZANIA (1980 – 2005)
A Comparative Bibliometric Analysis of Research Output from Five Regions; Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro and Mwanza

Shanel Clodwick Komba

Master of Arts (Information Studies), June 2007

This study aimed at determining the nature and extent of research output from five regions of Tanzania; Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro and Mwanza, in terms of identifying institutions engaged in regional research, authorship patterns, type of research material, fields of research, and the trend of research growth over the years, from 1980 -2005. This was done by undertaking an analysis of bibliographic records provided by the regional bibliographies database compiled by the UDSM library. The study adopted an exponential model of growth of scientific literature formulated by Derek De Solla Price.

The major findings were; a total of 618 research documents was found, most of which being from Morogoro region. Four types of research materials were found. These include; theses/dissertations, research reports, conference papers and journal articles. Much of research is produced by academic institutions. Single authorship has been used in most research compared to collaborative authorship. The study has found 12 fields/disciplines in which research have been conducted and agriculture field has been the most researched field of all. The study shows that the trend of growth of research in the five regions is fluctuating over years.

The study concluded that, in the five regions; Morogoro is the most researched region, most of research is conducted by the academic institutions, single authorship is highly used, theses are vastly produced, agriculture field is highly researched and that there is dynamic trend in growth of research. The study recommended that; Research institutions should extend research activities in other regions to find answers to critical issues facing regional development in Tanzania and that regional research should be extended to other socio economic sectors which are important for both regional and national economies. And finally students should be encouraged to publish their research findings for wider accessibility.

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READING SYMBOLISM IN IRON SMLETING

The Case of Iringa Region, Southern Highland of Tanzania

Shakila Mteti Halifan

Masters of Arts (Archeology), October 2005

This study presents the symbolic expression in iron technology among Iringa Region’s people and produces their meaning.

The data presented and analysed was obtained through ethnography, surface survey and excavation. The study shows that symbols found in iron producing societies are also found in Iringa Region. These include furnaces which have breasts and large openings. The large opening represents a birth canal while in iron smelting it was used for extracting the bloom. There is also a small opening opposite the large one represents the ’placenta’, it is where the slag was removed.
However, the pots and potsherds obtained indicate that iron smelters from Iringa used pots for putting medicine ingredients which protect the smelters from malevolent spirits and evils. All these show that people from Iringa once had the same imagination used by other African iron smelting societies.

Most of the iron smelting sites were located far from the settlements but due to developmental activities these sites are close to the settlement or cultivated areas. My recommendation is those sites with either standing smelting furnace or high concentration of slag, tuyere and furnace wall should be preserved for future generation.

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HEALTH RISKS IN PLANNED AND UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS

A Case Study of Tabora Municipality

Ringo Justin Job

Master of Arts (Demography), September 2007

The study examined health risks in planned and unplanned settlements of Tabora Municipality where two wards; Ng’ambo-unplanned settlement and Cheyo-planned settlement were studied simultaneously for the purpose of making comparison.

Population dwelling in unplanned settlements has significant health risks physically, mentally and socially. Currently there is an increase of unplanned settlements in Tabora Municipal Council, in different places of Tanzania and also in other neighboring African countries.

Sampling procedure used was stratified sampling, simple random sampling techniques and purposive sampling. Almost 210 households and leaders of Government and non government health facilities serving the study wards were included.

Findings of the study showed that, Ng’ambo dwellers were more at higher risks of diseases than Cheyo dwellers. Also deaths occurred in past 12 months were more at Ng’ambo than Cheyo ward.

It is recommended that in order to improve health in urban settlements, urban policies need to raise the status of the urban poor by improving social services i.e. housing, water and sanitation, increased income, employment, literacy and education, better nutrition and health services. Monitoring of population trends, adopting rational and effective leadership, an efficient net work planning in operation, government intervention in urban health issues, financial resources and health promotion are pre requests.

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SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF HIV/AIDS AMONG CHAGGA IN MOSHI RURAL DISTRICT

Amani Anaeli

Masters of Arts (Sociology), February 2007

The study analysed the situation of HIV/AIDS among the Chagga in Moshi rural district. In order to achieve this, the study looked at the trends, characteristics, magnitude and impact of the pandemic as well as explaining its tragedy in view of socio-economic changes. This study was qualitative in nature and was guided by questions rather than hypotheses because it was an exploratory study. Data collection methods included participatory observations, interviews, focus group discussions, case study follow-up and documentary reviews.

The study has shown that the crisis of HIV/AIDS emerged in era when people were engaged in a conscious struggle with forces both impinging upon and internal to their social cultural situation. This study has demonstrated that gender inequalities, demographic pressure, social and economic changes have operated in the times of hardship in such a way as to place the Chagga in particular risk. Rural dynamics were propelled by global changes bringing about economic crisis. While this is the fact, the frustrations and ambiguities in relation to the pandemic among medical practitioners, policy makers and local people persisted as both failed to withstand its consequences. The growth of HIV/AIDS scourge is amplified by the number of people requiring home based-care as well as number of deaths. Due to these drastic changes, social ties among the Chagga in organising social activities have seriously been impaired. To arrest this situation, Churches concentrated on behavioral change and education while NGOs concentrated more specifically on caring for orphans and home-based care. Finally this study recommends reforms and workable strategies to fight against the scourge.

MANIFESTATION OF TRADITIONAL AFRICAN CULTURAL PERFORMANCES IN AFRICAN FILMS

The Case Study of Two Tanzania Feature Films: Arusi ya Mariamu and Maangamizi: The Ancient One

Delphine Cosmas Njewele

Master of Arts (Theatre Arts), June 2007

Many African filmmakers claim certain aspects of the authentic traditional artistic canons of their indigenous societies as sources of inspiration to their work. This study aimed at finding manifestations of traditional cultural performances in Tanzanian feature films. It takes as case studies two films; Arusi ya Mariamu and
Maangamizi: The Ancient One and critically analyzes the artistic canons that inform both form and content of the films. The survey method was used, where by documentary, questionnaire, group discussion and interview questions were prepared and administered to 30 filmviewers in Boko village, Kinondoni Municipality, of Dar es Salaam.

The study found that the two films, Arusi ya Mariamu (1985) and Maangamizi: The Ancient One (1998) have evidently manifested various African traditional cultural performances and, thus, comply with African authentic traditional artistic canons. The study recommends the African filmmakers to incorporate more African traditions in their films so as to have storage of these for future generations and for the identity. It also recommends African film scholars to engage on the studies that analyze African cultural heritage in African films since they are not viewed in same way as they are viewed in the traditional cultural performances in our societies. This will make the African people whom the filmmakers intends to summon, and communicate about various facets of their struggle to also be able to communicate back, show and lead the way to that struggle.

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GENDER DISPARITIES IN EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AS AN INDICATOR OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN TANZANIA:

The Case of Ordinary Level Secondary Schools

Justice Abraham Kitururu

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2007

This study examines gender disparities in examination performance and educational opportunities as an indicator of educational achievement in Tanzania. The study specifically intended to assess 2005 CSEE examination performance by type of school, ownership of school and location of school, assess enrolments and dropouts yearly and estimate 2005 CSEE examination performance. This study empirically tests this explanation by using secondary data collected from NECTA and MoEVT. Schools ranks were used to draw a systematic sample of 241 schools from 967 schools of 30 or more candidates who sat the 2005 CSEE in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Statistical tests were carried out by using z-test, chi-square test, lambda and logistic regression analysis with the help of SPSS version 13 and MS Excel computer software. The findings of the research discovered that the gender gap in ordinary level secondary education is still wide where females remain at a disadvantage which hinders equitable educational achievement. Gender equality mainstream strategies advocated by education stakeholders with the same vision and mission are recommended to fill the gap. Conclusively, in attaining educational achievement by overcoming gender disparities, special attention and support are needed in identifying gender academic needs in the education system which is likely to be achieved and sustained with the support of government, non-government agencies, development partners and the community all working together.

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This study aims at establishing whether or not under five health status in Ngara district is related to some socio-economic and demographic characteristics of mother. Data obtained through mother’s interviews are a basis of the findings of the investigation. Interview schedule was the main instrument used to get information from 200 mothers aged 15-49 years with one under five child. The youngest child among the under five children born to one mother was obtained for the research, making a total of 200 under five children who were studied. Other instruments used were documentary sources and observation. The investigation took place from September to October 2005.

The need for doing this research arose from the fact that despite all efforts done by the government in collaboration with International agencies in improving health status of its people, the burden of diseases is still a problem in the country. Under five illnesses contribute to a significant proportion of the country disease trouble. In view of the fact that mother’s characteristics are thought to be important in the improvement of under five health status, some of them were thus considered in the analysis. These are: mother’s education, occupation, residence, age, marital status, number of surviving children, breastfeeding (frequency, duration and exclusive breastfeeding) and frequency of feeding.

The main objective of the research was to examine the relationship between these characteristics and under five health status in the district. From the analysis, mother’s education, occupation, residence, duration and frequency of breastfeeding were found to have significant relationship with incidence of diarrhoea/malaria/fever as an indicator of under five health status. Incidence of these diseases decreases with an increase in mother’s education. Children born to mothers with white collar jobs had low incidence of diseases followed by petty business, then peasant mothers with highest prevalence of all. Rural areas were found to have high prevalence compared to urban areas. On the other hand, mother’s age, marital status, number of surviving children exclusive breastfeeding and frequency of feeding were found not to be related with episode of diarrhoea/malaria/fever.

Based on the findings it is recommended that: the Government and community should put more effort on educating women and empower them not only in urban but also in rural residence; husbands should give their wives more time for child care and resting than that spent on other activities; peasant mothers should organize themselves in groups and ask for loans from various financial institutions for investment; government should put more effort in improving social services in rural areas; mothers who perform white collar jobs should utilize fully the time when they are with their babies (especially during the night) in breastfeeding them; and the government and NGOs should extend time for maternity leave. It is also recommended that this research should be replicated by using reasonable sample so as to get better results.
POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND WOMEN’S ACCESS TO HIGH DECISION MAKING POSITIONS IN THE TANZANIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

Sifrosa Amenjeka Mmari

Master of Arts (Public Administration)

One of the greatest obstacles women face cross-nationally is the low number they occupy in official leadership positions. Tanzania like many other countries has taken various measures to ensure an increase of women in the Public Service.

The main objective of the study was to examine whether women’s access to postgraduate studies has any impact on their appointment or access to high leadership decision making positions. The study was conducted in Dar es Salaam at the President’s Office, Public Service Commission, President’s Office, Public Service Management, Tanzania National Assembly Dar es Salaam Sub Office, TGNP and TAWLA. Data was collected through questionnaires, interviews and documentary review.

The study’s findings revealed that, various measures have been taken by the government to improve women status in various decision making positions and to ensure women’s promotion in education. Postgraduate programme for female public servants is among the strategies which was introduced by the government as a deliberate efforts of preparing women to compete for top positions in the public service.

The study further noted that there is a positive relationship between postgraduate qualifications and women’s access to leadership decision making positions. The Establishment Circulars issued in 2002 regarding the Public Service Schemes of Service accelerated the need for public servants to have postgraduate qualification as a condition to be appointed or promoted to higher ranks.

Despite the introduction of postgraduate programme and other affirmative actions, women status in various decision making positions is not yet satisfying. Although post graduate qualifications has been adopted as a strategy for improving women status in the public service, and a criteria for appointment of public servants including women to higher positions, financial constraints is the major problem facing the programme. The study recommends that the government should take deliberate measures to invest more on women in order to increase their participation in the public service.

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TEACHERS’ PERCEPTIONS OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS INTEGRATING ICTs IN EDUCATION

A Case Study of Selected Secondary Schools in Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania

Asha Hashim Kambagha

Master of Arts (Information Studies), November 2008

This study aimed at finding out teachers’ perceptions and attitudes towards integration of ICT in education in Secondary Schools in Dar es Salaam region. This study was basically qualitative and data was mainly collected through questionnaires and interviews.
Major findings of this study revealed that the majority of teachers were aware of ICT facilities and ICT integration but they are not integrating ICT in their teaching. It is also observed that the knowledge and the extent of competence in using ICT facilities in the teaching and learning process are insignificant. However, teachers have a positive perception of ICT integration in teaching and learning process. Therefore, it is recommended by the teachers and students that ICT integration in education is useful because it facilitates both teaching and learning. Although they acknowledged the usefulness of ICT in educational systems, they pointed out some barriers which hinder its effectiveness, such as inadequate facilities, lack of knowledge and enough skills due to insufficient training, lack of technical support and inadequate time to plan the lessons.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that education stakeholders ensure that there is adequate provision of ICT facilities in their institutions as well as training and user education for both teachers and students. Furthermore, curriculum developers should directly link ICT to the curriculum and education institutions should ensure available technical support. Also, teachers need adequate time beyond the normal teaching schedule to update their teaching methods in line with the latest developments in educational technology.

This study also suggests areas for further research; first to conduct related studies in other regions as it was not possible to find out teachers’ perceptions and attitudes towards integration of ICT in education in all regions in Tanzania; second, to investigate methods of planning, implementing and evaluating a professional development programme or pre-service training that supports the use of ICTs in the teaching and learning process.

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TIME SERIES MODELING OF INTERNATIONAL VISITOR ARRIVALS IN TANZANIA

Paskasi Dominick Mwiru

Master of Arts (Statistics), November 2008

This study looked at the ten-year trend behavior and the market share of international visitor arrivals in Tanzania. Issues associated with forecasting univariate time series of international visitor arrivals in Tanzania were explored using Box and Jenkins methodology. Annual data from 1995 to 2004 of international visitor arrivals by nationality and monthly data from January 1995 to December 2006 of international visitor arrivals are used to analyze the market share and model fitting respectively.

Using Microsoft Excel the market behavior trends and market share of the market sources were determined. Line graphs and Pie charts were used in determining and presenting some of the trends and market shares. The trends and market shares were included in the discussion to determine the main source markets of international visitor arrivals in Tanzania.

For the case of time domain analysis of monthly international visitor arrivals in Tanzania several transformation were made to make the data stationary. These included logarithmic transformation and differencing monthly international visitor arrivals. Other Box and Jenkins stages were also adopted. In identification stage, monthly international visitor arrivals’ autocorrelations were plotted and examined as well. Four candidate ARIMA models were selected basing on Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Ljung-Box Q and and Durbin Watson statistics Root Mean Square error (RMSE) and Mean percentage error (PME). ARIMA (4,1,3) model outperformed other ARIMA (p,d,q) models.

Seasonal models were also considered and ARIMA (1,0,1)X(2,1,2)12 outperformed other SARIMA
models in terms of AIC, RMSE and MPE. But ARIMA (4,1,3) outperformed this model in terms of these criteria. Both ARIMA (4,1,3) and SARIMA(1,0,1)X(2,1,2)12 were used in forecasting international visitor arrivals and ARIMA (4,1,3) produced better forecasts as compared to the SARIMA model.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION CENTRES ON STREET CHILDREN IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Arusha Municipality

Evaline Gabriel Mcharo

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

This study investigated the effectiveness of rehabilitation centres on street children in Tanzania, specifically Arusha Municipality. It focused on the programmes/services offered by these centres, their achievements as well as the problems facing them. Simple random sampling was used to select the number of street children rehabilitation centres as well as the number of street children to be interviewed while purposive sampling was used to obtain the directors, social workers and people who were living near street children rehabilitation centre.

Data were collected through interview and analyzed using SPSS version 10. The study found that street children rehabilitation centers have succeeded to provide care and support services to street children. These include basic needs (food, shelter and clothes), education, counselling and spiritual services. On the other hand, the study found that lack of funds; community’s negative perception towards street children rehabilitation centres as well as little government support were the main problems that hinder the effectiveness of these centres.

These findings recommend that there is a need for the whole community to help these children and not leave the responsibility to rehabilitation centres. These centres should find ways of obtaining other sources of funds such as small projects rather than depending totally on donors’ support.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND POVERTY IN ZANZIBAR

Said Mohammed Said

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2008

This study investigates the poverty estimates in Zanzibar using HBS data of 2004/05 on 12,617 heads of households. The log-linear regression model, the Foster- Greer- Thorecke poverty measure and the logistic regression model are used to analyze the data. The main findings of this study are that Zanzibar households with large household size, have many dependants, have heads with low or no education and are allocated
in rural areas are the more likely victims of poverty. A number of recommendations are made on how to address the poverty issue in Zanzibar. In particular, recommendations are on the level of education in the society and the attention to be given to the rural poor in addressing poverty.

This study is divided into six chapters.

The first chapter explains the overview of poverty worldwide and ideas of different scholars. It explains the poverty situation in Zanzibar and procedures taken in fighting the problem in order to improve the wellbeing of the society.

The second chapter explains the Zanzibar profile and the overview of Zanzibar economy and their prospects since the 90s.

Chapter three is a review of related literature from the study area and within Zanzibar boundaries. The researchers’ ideas and critics are used as guides of this study.

The fourth chapter gives the problem statement, objectives, significance of the study and models used in the analysis of the data.

The fifth chapter is an analysis and an interpretation of the results. The analysis was guided by four research questions.

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**GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS’ STRATEGIES TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT**

*Angela Mathias*

*Masters of Arts (Sociology), October 2008*

University graduate unemployment is acknowledged in many countries as a serious emerging and growing problem in the world. The changes in the labour market which occurred after SAPs, and which were accompanied by privatisation of public companies and institutions have affected developing countries. Governments which were the main employers stopped guaranteeing employment to all university graduates due to shrinkage of government institutions, coupled with a generally narrow economic base characterised with slow growth rate.

The concern of this study was to find out if university students are passive recipients of the changes taking place in the labour market. By using the Structuration theory, the study focused on individual coping strategies in order to fit into the dynamic job market. The present research revealed that, university students are aware of the graduate unemployment; that they have high expectation; and that they set up various strategies to secure employment.

Consequently, university students especially finalists learn entrepreneurship skills, opt for courses which match with the labour market, establish link with employers and employed friends and struggle for higher degrees. Along with these, they organize carrier fairs and seminars on challenges of employment. Certain students volunteer in firms, some have formed groups with the intention to open productive enterprises while others ask for divine intervention. From the findings, some recommendations have been proposed for consideration so as to enable students secure employment after their studies.

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ATTITUDES AND PRACTICE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS REGARDING PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS

A case study of Mkuranga District, Tanzania

Neema Millu

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

This dissertation examines the attitudes and practice of primary school teachers regarding prevention of HIV/AIDS. A total of 235 primary school teachers from Mkuranga District were selected through random sampling for this study. Information was collected through a self-administered questionnaire which contained 44 questions and statistical package known as SPSS was used as a tool of data analysis.

The findings show that all (100 percent) teachers heard about HIV/AIDS and that 25.7 percent of the respondents obtained information about HIV/AIDS from the media. Majority of teachers have good knowledge on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Some 95 percent of the teachers have positive attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS and the use of VCT services.

More than half (57.3 percent) of teachers did not attend any training or seminars concerning HIV/AIDS. About 74.7 percent of the respondents reported condoms as a prevention measure of HIV/AIDS, but only 38.7 percent usually use condoms.

Furthermore, the findings show that over half (60.9 percent) teachers do not usually use condoms. Several reasons were found to hinder the use of condoms by teachers, 46 percent said they don’t like condoms and 37 percent said they are making love with their husband/wives. Other reasons were religion and reduction of sexual pleasure.

Based on the results it is recommended that teachers should be provided with more seminars or training on HIV/AIDS. Knowledge and positive attitudes should lead to behavior change.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN TANZANIA

A case of study Dar es Salaam Region.

Deus Mogela

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2008

The main goal of this study is to investigate patterns of household expenditure and determining household factors/characteristics that influence this expenditure in Dar es Salaam Region (Tanzania). This goal is reached through empirical analysis of the data set that was collected by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Tanzania through its Household Budget Survey (HBS) of 2006/2007.
Analysis of the data indicates that expenditure is different between non-durable goods, durable goods, education, health and food. Where household spends a greater share of its budgets on non-durable goods, durable goods and education, while spending least on food and health; however the extent of expenditure varies across individual goods within a specific group.

Linear multiple regression analysis indicates that income, the highest level of education, location of the household, and the total number of days a household head is present at home during the week are the determinants of total household expenditure. The other point to note is that income of the household head, and location of the household determine total durable household expenditure, age square and sex of the household head determine total non-durable household expenditure, while literacy and level of education of the household head turns out to be the only determinants of total education household expenditure. Then it is suggested that the decision makers should begin to consider the use of linear multiple regression modeling techniques on studying the

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PHONOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MAASAI

The Case of Il-Arusa Maa

Elliet Priscilla Laiser

Master of Arts (Linguistics)

This is a descriptive study of the phonological aspects of Il-Arusa Maa. The study explores Il-Arusa Maa vowels, consonants, segmental and sequential constraints, phonological processes and in Optimality Theoretical Framework, we establish process-specific constraints ranking hierarchies that function in Il-Arusa Maa grammar.

Data was collected through documentary review, interviews, interaction and participant observation. Data analysis was done using qualitative method through classification and summarization. Computer aided analysis was done using Bruce Hayes’ Otsoft Constraint Ranking Software Version 2.1.

The findings show that Il-Arusa Maa utilizes 18 vowels and 28 consonants. The vowels are: i, u, ɪ, ʊ, ɔ, æ, a, ε, e, o, ɵ, ə, ə, iː, uː, eː, oː, ai, ei, eu, ou, au. The consonants include 22 true consonants, which are: [p], [t], [k], [b], [β], [d], [g], [f], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [m], [n], [n̥], [ɲ], [l], [ç], [r], [ɾ], [y], [w], [j], and 4 pre-nasalized consonant clusters which are: [mb], [nd], [nj], and [ŋ]. Il-Arusa Maa syllable structure has the forms: $V$, $C$, $CV$, $VC$, $CVC$, $CCV$, $CCCV$, and $CVCC$. Furthermore, we found that universal constraints are all violable in Il-Arusa-Maa, however, MAX-IO and DEP-IO are frequently ranked higher while IDENT-F, NOCODA, ONSET, and *COMPLEX are frequently ranked low.

For further study, we recommend a research on suprasegmental features, morphological and syntactic aspects as well as a comparative survey of all Maa varieties.

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AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH HAZA POTENTIAL OF WASTEWATER

UNIMPROVED WATER AND UNIMPROVED SANITATION IN KIGAMBONI URBAN
WARD, TEMEKE DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Lukiko, Dominick Andrew

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), November 2008

This study was done in Kigamboni Urban Ward in Temeke district, Dar es salaam region Tanzania on unimproved water and unimproved sanitation. The major objective was to investigate the impact of groundwater pollution on human health. Special attention was paid to the status of water quality, distribution of wells/boreholes and characteristics of water users. Primary data were collected through questionnaire interviews, direct observation and focus group discussion. Secondary data were gathered from the available literature including books, journals and from internet. Water samples were tested from wells in which selected bacteriological, physical and chemical indicators of pollution were determined.

The results of faecal and total coliforms were found to range from 8-4280 counts/100ml of water and 92-5200 counts/100ml of water, respectively, as detected through membrane filtration in 80% of water sources. The results also revealed that, groundwater was highly polluted by both internal and external sources of domestic wastes, resulting from prevalence and growth of unplanned human settlements, poor domestic sanitation and improper control of groundwater extraction and treatment. This has consequently led to the spread of water borne diseases like cholera and typhoid, which are common. Excess chemicals are; hardness (Total Alkalinity as calcium carbonate 800mg/l) and Sodium Chloride (salt up to 700mg/l). People’s responses to these problems suggest either failure of the legal system to control groundwater resources utilisation, or poor health education to water users. Therefore, strategic and deliberate plans to tackle this problem should take into consideration those factors.

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THE IMPACT OF REFUGEES’ ACTIVITIES ON THE HOST COMMUNITIES IN
KASULU DISTRICT

Nestory Juvenary

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

This study investigated the impact of refugees’ activities on the host communities in Kasulu district. In doing so, it identified various economic activities undertaken by refugees in order to sustain their livelihood, examined its effects on the hosting communities and the environment in general. The study involved 200 respondents from two selected camps and two local villages that are located near the selected camps. The field survey was conducted in October and November 2007. The sampling procedures involved both simple random and purposive sampling. The data was analysed through descriptive statistics, by comparing
the findings in each camp and village used in the study through Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS).

The study found that, refugees were involved in various economic activities, including farming (79%), micro-business (62%), making charcoal (21.5%), and hunting (15%). Others were employed in various sectors according to their qualification. Furthermore, it has been observed that these activities had both negative and positive impacts on the hosting communities. Negative impacts includes environmental degradation, insecurity, unemployment, rising cost of living, prostitution and cultural damages, while positive ones includes provision of markets for local community products, labour force, employment opportunities provision of social services and transport and communication.

However, in order to make the refugees economic activities to be more beneficial, it is suggested that, the government and international at large should minimize the strong restrictions, which prohibit refugees to engage in agriculture. In addition, a good plan should consider carrying capacity of the area, which host refugees and establish sufficient physical and social infrastructure that could benefit both refugees and host populations. Moreover, the effort to make sure that those refugees who own modern weapons surrender them to the government and identifying local communities who cooperate with refugees in robbery, theft and banditry should be done to establish peace and living comfortably with refugees.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF METALLURGY TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN PEMBA

Rahel Simon Mesaki

Master of Arts (Archaeology), October 2008

Past archaeological research along the coast of East Africa concentrated on settlements, the development of the coastal towns and architectural studies, while metallurgy and its socio-economic contribution were given little emphasis despite progressive ubiquitous evidence of this aspect from the archaeological record. This work concerns an investigation on the socio-economic contribution of metallurgy in northern Pemba.

Data was secured from past archaeological excavations and ethnographic studies in northern Pemba with the focus on the following sites: Chwaka, Tumbe, Kimimbamimba, Kaliwa, Bandariku, Mkia wa Ng’ombe, Mduuni, Sizini, Chwale, as well as the Museum and Archives at Chakechake.

Analysis involved identification of attributes such as types of metal and tools, their function and contribution to the socio-economic development in the area of research.

Research results indicate that metallurgy had both economic and social contributions to the people of northern Pemba as it enabled them to produce food crops and fish more efficiently for both subsistence and trade.
IMPACT OF TOURIST HUNTING ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN KAGERA NKANDA AND NYAKITONTO WARDS, KASULU DISTRICT, TANZANIA

Charles Andrew Mahinda

Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management)

This study investigated the impact of tourist hunting industry (THI) on local communities (LCs) in Kagera Nkanda and Nyakitonto wards, Kasulu district Tanzania. The study employed purposive and random sampling methods. There were 207 respondents. Data were collected using questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion, documentary review and observation methods.

The study findings revealed that only tourist hunting outfitters (THOs) and village game scouts (VGS) (6.4% of LCs) benefited from THI whereas LCs (93.6%) were excluded from Wildlife Resources Conservation (WRC). Furthermore, THI violated Tourist Hunting Regulations (THR) that cropped into competition and conflicts among land uses. It was also revealed that Kasulu District Council diverted income accrued from THI to other uses which exacerbated LCs’ discontent on THI, and environmental degradation that gives way to unsustainable use of wildlife resources.

It was thus concluded that THI had underdeveloped LCs’ livelihood initiatives. The study also found no constructive WRC due to poor Modern Environmental Knowledge systems (MEKs) among VGS. As a result the sustainability of THI was uncertain. The policy failure has encouraged destruction of habitats and loss of biodiversity.

The study recommended that improvements should be made in various organizational aspects such as Wildlife Conservation Act, approach in policymaking, and running of THI under joint venture between The Central Government (CG), THI, local government (LG) and local communities (LCs) have to be considered. In so doing the CG through Wildlife Division (WD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) should devolve some of its power and WRC roles to local authorities (at LCs’ level) in order accommodate LCs’ interest in THI.

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UTEKELEZAJI WASERA ZA FEDHA NA ATHARI ZAKE KWENYE MFUMKO WA BEI NCHINI TANZANIA: Uchunguzi Mjarabati kwa Kipindi cha Mwaka 1995 hadi 2005

Wilfred Elias Ngereri Mbowe

Master of Arts (Economics), October 2008

Since the start of the financial reforms in Tanzania in the early 1990s, inflation has decelerated significantly, while real GDP growth rate has increased. This study uses VAR models and forecasting experiments to test the channels of monetary policy transmission and assess the predictive power of money on inflation. The findings are that positive shocks to reserve money, broad money supply and bank loan accelerate inflation, while that of the Treasury bill rate and exchange rate dampens it. The effect of money on inflation
is larger as exchange rate or lending rate is added in the model. The implications are that although money and interest rate are important in transmitting policy shocks to inflation, exchange rate and credit are equally important. The forecasting experiments and error correction model results suggest that money (M2) is more important in forecasting inflation, though in the short-run. Exchange rate appears to be important both in the short-run and long-run, but its speed of adjustment back to equilibrium is weak. It appears to be difficult to maintain stable prices in the presence of shocks, thus, policy markers should try to reduce the number and size of domestic shocks and to monitor external shocks. Lastly, GARCH models are estimated to investigate the efficacy of BoT’s interventions. It is found that the coefficient of intervention is negative and significant implying that the interventions reduce volatility. BoT should continue to intervene, but its tendency to intervene as a last resort seller/buyer of USD should be checked to reduce speculative trading in the IFEM.

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NEGOTIATING ADOLESCENT SEXUAL VALUES IN THE URBAN AREAS

The Case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Datius Kanamura Rweyemamu

PhD (Sociology) Thesis, November 2007

Adolescent sexual socialization in geographic regions that are both undergoing modernization and are hard hit by HIV such as Tanzania remains a challenge. The extent to which current sexual socialization addresses these changes is not well addressed in research. This study sought to describe how young people in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, learn about sexual norms and values within the urban social contexts. It involved exploring the perceived meanings as well as identifying the sources from where young people learn about sexual issues and how such knowledge shapes their conformity to or rejection of the dominant sexual norms.

Using a non-experimental and cross-sectional study design, a sample of 410 respondents (15-19 years) from both relatively low and high income communities completed the survey questionnaire to explore the process of adolescent sexual socialization in Dar es Salaam with specific focus on how young people negotiate the sexual values in this process. In addition, 56 in-depth interviews and 15 focus group discussions were conducted among young males and females (15-19 years) in order to gain young people’s feelings and perceptions about urban sexual socialization. Conceptualization of the research problem, operationalization of the main concepts and data analysis were guided by Giddens’ Structuration Theory in which the notion of interdependence between human actions and social structures was emphasized.

The findings indicate that there is an association between existence of diverse and conflicting sexual ideologies and adolescents’ rejection of the dominant sexual norms. Also, there is a constant adolescent negotiation between the desire to make own choices about sexuality (agency) and the ontological obligation to adhere to the dominant sexual norms. Young people’s rejection of sexual norms is expressed through compartmentalization in which peaceful co-existence of “appropriate” and “inappropriate” sexual behaviours is enhanced. Still, the urban context is associated with young people’s normalization of their existence outside the socially prescribed boundaries of sexual expression. The level of negotiation depends significantly on the extent of the mismatch between the conceptual models held by key socializing agents and the
current realities about adolescent sexuality. The influences of gender, social class, popular culture and media exposure on young people’s negotiation of sexuality was clearly evident.

The study concludes that young people’s sense of who they are (human agency) and where they fit in the variety of social systems (knowledgeability) influences their perceptions of adolescent sexuality as either constraining or enabling their abilities to express their agency.

The findings suggest that in order to understand the process of adolescent sexual socialization, researchers need to underscore the role and expression of human agency within the urban context.

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MONETARY INTEGRATION IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY: FEASIBILITY AND PROGRESS ON MACROECONOMIC CONVERGENCE

Jacob Opolot


This thesis examines the feasibility of forming a monetary union in the East African Community by examining the nature of business cycles, real exchange rate shocks and progress on macroeconomic convergence in the region. The results show that although still volatile, there is a general reduction in the volatility of business fluctuations across the EAC countries, and the extent of synchronization seems to have improved since the late 1990s with the exception of Burundi. There are however cases where cycles become more idiosyncratic. The variability and symmetry of real exchange rate shocks has improved. In addition, in both the short-run and long-run cases, real exchange rate fluctuations reveal no tendency of persistence. For convergence, the cross-country evidence indicates that it is difficult to identify a general pattern of macroeconomic convergence. The time series evidence, on the other hand, indicates only partial convergence of monetary policy variables. Finally, the panel unit root test results are largely in conformity with the cross-section and time series evidence. Although these results suggest that there is hope for a monetary union in the EAC, they nonetheless call for careful sequencing of actions in all areas of integration, including monetary. The EAC countries should continue with macroeconomic stabilization, diversify exports and increase the volume of intra-regional trade. They should also increase policy coordination, integrate the macroeconomic convergence benchmarks into their planning and decision-making frameworks and design effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with the convergence benchmarks. Furthermore, they should design risk-sharing and compensating mechanisms to mitigate any adverse impact of the likely asymmetric shocks, design appropriate institutional and legal frameworks for integration, and ensure that there is public support for the integration process.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF GENDER DISPARITIES IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA

A case study of Kilimanjaro region

Dimpna J. Mosha

Master of Arts (Statistics), October 2008

The study of gender disparities in agricultural activities was conducted in Kilimanjaro region. Agricultural production is simultaneously carried out on plots controlled by different members of the agricultural households. The study focused on the following variables: gender division of labour, division of resources and control, time use, gender differences in accessibilities of inputs and services.

The study used secondary survey data of the 2002/03 Agricultural sample census collected by the NBS. Data analysis was done using SPSS software and MS Excel was mainly used for graphical display of data.

The findings show that there was significant variation of gender in almost all agricultural activities. The study reveals that a large proportional of males control and own most of the agricultural resources compared to females. The study also shows that there is significant variation in gender time use in agricultural sectors; where by a high percent of female was found to work full time in agricultural activities compared to male.

There is evidence to suggest that the risk of poverty in rural areas is very high among women than among men. Usually women spend more time in coping with and overcoming poverty.

There is a gender bias in access to resources in the agricultural sector in Kilimanjaro region. For instance land is restricted to men by tradition, which means that women are not allowed to inherit land in this agricultural society.

The Index of Qualitative Variation reveals substantial variation on the variable land access by gender. Both male and female results show maximum variation in these variables.

The Labour Force Participation (LFP) for the agricultural households constitutes more female than male households. The findings show that female-headed households have a larger proportion in participating in agricultural activities than male headed households. Female headed has 1.045 times higher chance in agricultural works compared to male-headed households.

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POLICY MAKERS’ VIEWS ON THE LANGUAGE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN TANZANIAN SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION

Rhoda Peterson

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008

Plans were made in Tanzania in the 1960s, in the 1980s, and again in the 1990s on the possibilities of extending Kiswahili as the language medium of instruction (henceforth LOI) to post-primary education. Since then, there have been significant research reports and publications on the question of LOI in Tanzania. Most of these research endeavors show that English is an obstacle to the teaching and learning processes
at post-primary levels. Yet the LOI issue has not yet been resolved. This study examines the views of policy makers who seem to let the situation continue as it is in spite of the research outcomes and classroom practices that clearly indicate that English can no longer serve as an effective LOI in post primary levels. It is revealed in this study that Kiswahili can cater for secondary as well as tertiary levels of education in Tanzania. The major hindrance to realize its use as the LOI has something to do with policy makers’ attitudes towards this language, since 69.8% of them are in favor of English and who do not believe in the research findings. Conversely, the discussion reveals that any society can sustainably develop and industrialize if a familiar language to its members is being used as the LOI in education. Additionally, it is argued in the present work that proficiency in English is not attained through using it as the medium of instruction. The use of a familiar language as the medium of instruction facilitates not only students to understand the subject matter, but also such students’ acquisition of additional languages. Hence, the dissertation indicates that the use of Kiswahili as the LOI in Tanzania will not only strengthen the teaching and learning process, but also it will facilitate the acquisition of English and other foreign language skills when such languages are taught efficiently and effectively as subjects. In addition, the present work concludes that the use of a well-known language among society members as the LOI makes education beneficial to the whole society without marginalizing anyone.

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IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS TO INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY IN MTWARA REGION, TANZANIA

Zena Machinda

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

This study examined the Impact of Socio-Economic Factors such as marriage instability on infant and child mortality in Mtwarra region. The extent to which these socio-economic factors operate through proximate determinants to bring the impact on infant and child mortality. The variable covered in the study were: mothers’ education, access of water used in the household, meals taken per day, access of water in kilometers, access of water in minutes, age at first marriage, marital instability and out migration.

Data on mortality and related variables were collected in a field survey conducted in Mtwarra rural district in 2007. The main respondents were women in reproductive ages and the unit of analysis was the individual level. Bivariate and Multivariate analysis is used to identify variables which have a significant effect on infant and childhood mortality.

Age at first marriage, meals taken per day, water used by the household, and marital status were found to have statistically significant effect on infant and child mortality. Mother’s education, access of water in minutes, out- migration and access of water in kilometers had little significant effect on infant and child mortality.

From those findings the study suggest that the Tanzania Government should improve economic and social condition in rural areas to reduce the level of infant and underfive mortality.

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CHANGES IN BAHAYA THEATRE IN THE POST INDEPENDENCE ERA: HEROIC RECITATION AS A CASE STUDY (1960s – 2000s)

Stephen Severin Ndibalema

Master of Arts (Theatre Arts), October 2008

This research is concerned with the study of the changes in heroic recitation as one of the Bahaya theater forms. The purpose of this study was to explore the changes in Bahaya traditional theatre in the post Independence era, heroic recitation in particular, and the factors that influenced such changes. Observation, Equipment (camera, notebook, tape recorder, and audiocassettes), Sampling and Data collection was the methodology used.

The findings of this study have shown that the Bahaya heroic recitation is presented in different modes. It is performed in a variety of styles. Various suggestions from these findings suggest that though changes in heroic poems are inevitable, the practitioners should not divorce themselves completely from its basic elements.

The major aspect of Bahaya heroic recitations was/is ‘HEROISM’, Heroism is the Bahaya community was cohesion of social unit in various activities. Thus, heroic recitations resulted into different categories. Those include war, hunting, wedding, informal, paying homage, and heroic recitations and so on.

Economy, religion, science, technology, and education are among the social institutions that, under the current globalization system, have brought changes in Tanzanian ethnic groups. Bahaya heroic recitation as part of theatre is among those social aspects that have been changing.

The past knowledge should, as well be preserved. By doing that, the style of presentation can remain basically the same, and the massages carried in the style especially, can stay the same too.

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EXPORTING AND PRODUCTIVITY OF KENYAN MANUFACTURING FIRMS

Muluvi Augustus Sammy

PhD (Economics), October 2008

This study uses firm level panel data to investigate the exporting behavior, productivity and their relationship for the Kenyan manufacturing firms. Using probit and tobit regression models, the results obtained show that factors determining the decision to export are different from those affecting the share exported. Likewise, factors affecting exporting behavior to the African market are different from those affecting exporting to the non-African countries. On productivity, the generalized least squares is used and the results obtained show that exporting firms are large and more productive. On the causal relationship, the results show evidence for self-selection and learning by exporting hypothesis. These results have important policy implications for firm behavior and for the targeting policy prescriptions to augment manufacturing competitiveness.

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IMPACTS OF PRIVATIZATION OF DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES ON ACCESS TO WATER BY THE URBAN POOR IN TANZANIA

A case study of Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam City

Sigilbert Mrema

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008.

This study investigates the impacts of privatization of domestic water supply services on access to water by the urban poor in Tanzania, a case study of Kinondoni municipality in Dar es Salaam region. Recognizing the difficulties in isolating the urban poor within an urban set up, the study adopted residential settlements that are divided into different population densities; which also correspond, albeit roughly to income categories in which the low density areas are inhabited by high income residents. The medium and high density areas inhabited by middle and low income groups respectively. The study involved 150 heads of households from three selected wards and the field survey took place between November 2007 and January 2008.

Census reports of 2002 were used to determine the population of Dar es Salaam and Kinondoni Municipality in particular. Dar es Salaam Master Plan of 1990 was used to locate three residential areas that were under the study. Both purposeful and simple random sampling was used to select the study area and sample elements respectively. Structured interview and field observation were used during field survey to collect data.

The study findings revealed that access to domestic water supply has a spatial variation within the City of Dar Es Salaam; high income areas are well served while the low income areas usually of high density population are poorly served. This variation has become more acute after the privatization of domestic water supply services.

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LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND PROTECTED AREAS: EFFECT OF FISHER COMMUNITY ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

A Case Study of the Kenyan North Coast

Josephine Gakii

Master of Arts (Economics), November 2008

The conservation of marine resources is an integral part of the broader initiatives of environmental conservation in Kenya. However, the conservation of marine resources in Kenya has led to resource use conflicts between national agencies like the Kenya Wildlife Service and the local communities. The study reported in this dissertation sought to examine fisher community attitude towards conservation of marine resources by providing an insight into what factors determine attitude towards conservation of marine resources. To examine this, 238 fishers’ were randomly chosen and interviewed. The data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics as well as the Logit and Ordered logit model using STATA software.
Results of the study showed that socio-economic and demographic variables such as age and marital status influenced attitudes towards conservation of resources. In addition, resource and perception variables such as the economic situation of the household, perceived resource trend were found to significantly influence their subsequent attitude towards conservation. All these together can influence and change people’s attitude towards conservation initiatives.

This dissertation recommends that establishing an MPA in a developing and demographically dynamic country like Kenya, Government policy should be well aware of and integrate community attitudes and the underlying factors causing those attitudes, rather than be against it.

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KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF EMERGENCY ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS IN CONTROLLING UNWANTED PREGNANCIES

Case Study of Students of the University of Dar es Salaam

Judness Elibariki Mmbaga

Master of Arts (Demography), December 2008

This study examines the knowledge and use of Emergency oral contraceptive pills (EOCP) in controlling unwanted pregnancies among students of the University of Dar es Salaam. The study emphasized the level of awareness and use of EOCPs among university students, methods most used to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and factors/barriers that hinder the use of EOCP in preventing unwanted pregnancies among university students. The study involved students aged 19 and above from University of Dar es Salaam, Ardhi University (ARU) and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS).

The study employed quantitative methodology of data collection and analysis. It also used in-depth interview and documentary review as sources to complement the quantitative approach. The independent variables used to indicate the relationship between knowledge and the use of EOCP were age, sex, marital status, religion, programme of study and year of study.

Findings show that out of 320 respondents interviewed, only 13.4% of the respondents were aware of EOCP and most of them were 5th year students from Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences. However, postgraduate students also indicated being more knowledgeable than undergraduates. Furthermore, the study found that knowledge increases with age. Likewise, few students (2.5%) reported to have used EOCP; these were mainly final year (undergraduate) and postgraduate students although the latter indicated greater use than the former.

The most used method to prevent pregnancies mentioned was the condom, used by single male, undergraduate and Christian students. Furthermore, inadequate knowledge and awareness among students were reported by 7.5% of respondents as factors hindering the use of EOCP.

The study recommends that all universities should initiate special programmes to promote the use of emergency oral contraceptive pills. This can be done through their health education unit to targeted undergraduate students when arriving for the first time at the University of Dar es Salaam.

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DETERMINANTS OF REPRODUCTIVE CHOICES AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS

The Case Study of Dar Es Salaam

Nicholous Dampu

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

More than half of 40 million people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) in the world are within the childbearing age (15-49). While deciding on their reproductive choices, PLHIV have been planning to bear children regardless of the risks behind their decisions which include re-infection among themselves, infecting a partner in discordant couples, infecting a baby as well as leaving children as orphans before they reach 18 years and becoming independent.

The main objective of the study was to investigate the socio-cultural and economic factors determining reproductive choices among PLHIV, and find out the perception and attitude of PLHIV towards the use of family planning methods, and the value of children in the community. Random sampling was applied to select the NGOs of PLHIV and others that provide care to PLHIV for the study. Two hundred PLHIV were selected from three different centres. Participants were invited and interviewed on a voluntary basis.

The findings reveal that PLHIV are determined to bear children due to various factors that include religious beliefs, socio-economic and cultural factors such as the value of children, poor family planning methods, low knowledge on use of family planning methods, low status accorded to community’s unconstructive approach and insults interrelated to unenthusiastic outlook of the community to people who are childless. Other factors revealed include lack of satisfaction with the few numbers of children PLHIV have, lack of effective linkage between Reproductive health and HIV specifically in care and treatment programmes,

In conclusion, PLHIV bears children due to socio-cultural and economic factors. It would be recommended that there is a need for an appropriate and effective programme on reproductive health that links with care and treatment for PLHIV that will provide counseling, hence make informed responsible decisions on reproductive issues.

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THE ARTISTIC USES OF METAPHORS IN CONSTRUCTING MEANINGS AND MESSAGES IN NEW GENERATION SONGS IN TANZANIA

Hadija Jilala

Master of Arts (Linguistics), November 2008

This study is about the artistic use of metaphors in Kiswahili new generation songs in Tanzania. The purpose of investigating metaphors was to examine the artistic uses of metaphors in constructing meaning and messages in new generation songs.
To realize its objectives, the study employed three methods of data collection: interviews, questionnaire and focused discussion groups. The research was conducted in Dar es Salaam. The researcher mainly used the cognitive theory of metaphor to identify, categorize and analyse metaphors and the meanings and messages they construct.

The study found out that the artistic use of metaphors in new generation songs is a complex phenomenon which cannot be seen in isolation unless it combines with other stylistic devices such as metonym, allegory, similes, synecdoche, proverb, symbolism and slang in constructing meanings and messages. Therefore, the audience comprehends meaning of a metaphor on the basis of the context of use, body of knowledge and experience and socio-cultural relations. Furthermore, the study found that the suggestive meaning of metaphors gravitates around certain themes of society such as HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, role of woman, love and sexuality and socio-economy.

This study therefore is anchored in stylistics as a discipline. It draws the attention of the stylist to the question of language use in new generation songs. It shows that meanings and messages are artistically embodied in language devices such as metaphors. It is expected that the insights from the study will help to deepen our understanding of the artistic uses of metaphors in constructing meaning and messages and thus promote our appreciation of metaphors as a driving force behind the attractiveness of new generation songs.

FACTORS INFLUENCING URBAN HOUSEHOLDS’ ACCESS TO DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES IN TANZANIA

A Case Study of Musoma Municipality

Hamis Bakari

Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

The study aimed at examining the factors influencing urban households’ access to domestic water supply services in Musoma Municipality, Mara region, Tanzania. The special attention was paid to the factors that contribute to the differences in urban households’ access to domestic water supply services. Also the study focused on the households’ access to domestic water supply services by different income groups as well as households’ strategies for coping with domestic water shortages. The study involved 150 heads of households from three selected wards who provided their opinions on the study topic. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed in data collection. Combination of both methods ensured methodological triangulation so as to maximize the quality of data collected.

The study found out that urban households’ access to domestic water supply have been greatly influenced by poverty among urban dwellers, water supply infrastructure, water supply management, water pricing, distance to sources of domestic water, rapid population growth, and inadequate of domestic water storage facilities at households level. This entails that a variety of strategies have to be deployed to improve water supply in these areas. This may be done by regularly checking of the distribution lines, establishment and rehabilitation of the existing water Kiosks and it is also suggested that besides the government, other private sectors and authorities should be encouraged to invest on the water sector.
A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING SUBJECT PERFORMANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

A Case of Undergraduate Subjects

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Research on subject performance was done to establish the relationship between the selected subject performance variables and performance in undergraduate examinations done at the University of Dar es Salaam. Some of the data were collected from the University’s Examinations Office, and some were gathered by using questionnaires distributed to instructors who taught the courses which constituted the sample. The response rate was 78% which was equivalent to 134 courses.

In the analysis, the study has two sections. One of the sections has been devoted to data description and the other for equation modeling/specification as well as hypotheses testing. In the first section, various statistical techniques were used, such as Box plots, lowess smoother (trend) curves, cross tabulations, correlations, and half table matrices. In the second one, the study has examined four phenomena comprising elements that constitute good performance. These are a subject in which at least 10% of students scored A, a subject in which at least 40% of students scored above B+, a subject in which at least 75% of students scored above B, and a subject in which at least 95% of students scored above C. The researcher chose these phenomena to test the consistency of the findings and to weigh the significance of the given variable in various phenomena.

Both sections have been built around the study hypotheses. Hypotheses have been tested by first cross tabulating then performing a chi-square test to determine the significance and association of each subject performance variable with various independent variables. The study employed logit regression techniques in analyzing the variables that were significantly associated with good subject performance in order to find out the state of dependency of these variables.

Consequently, all variables showed clear and interesting patterns with subject performance in the first section of analysis. In the second one, particularly in testing the significance of the variables, class size, teaching weight, number of tests, number of assignments given, per instructor number of courses, presence of seminars, showed higher consistency, as were significant in at least two scenarios.

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REFUGEES AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN TANZANIA

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The influx of refugees is an aspect that has had impact on socio-economic and political developments on asylum giving countries. Most scholars have attempted to reveal the negative impact of refugees such as refugees as a threat to national security, environmental degradation, increase in the rate of crimes, spread
of diseases and cultural issues just to mention a few. Few researchers managed to explain positive impacts with little emphasis on the aspect of creating employment on host states.

This study was conducted in 2007 as a contribution to the understanding of the refugee phenomenon particularly on the relation between refugee influx and employment on host state. The study cited Northwestern region of Tanzania and Dar es Salaam as its case study. Most part of the findings in this study draws much from documentary material, and that it is a cross-sectional design.

The findings reveal that though refugee influx has negative impacts on Tanzania as a host state, yet there are positive impacts such as the aspect of employment. This has revealed the bias for some studies that concentrated much on revealing the negative impacts of refugee influx only and neglected acknowledging the positive ones. The set of measurements on the aspect of employment opportunities included employment in the government department that is mandated to deal with refugee issues; employment as the result of multiplier effect; informal employment opportunities to local peoples living in areas that surround refugee settlements/camps, and lastly employment on trade opportunities that some nationals enjoy in effect of the refugee influx.

The study concludes that, presence of refugees creates employment opportunities to citizens of the host country. It is however recommended that, government of the host state must not forcibly return refugees to their home countries if situation at home is not peaceful as refugees when are settled in a host state they may bring some benefits like that of creating employment opportunities.

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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING AMONG MEN IN TANZANIA

A Case study of Kinondoni District in Dar es Salaam Region

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Master of Arts (Demography), October 2008

This study examined men’s knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning in Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam Region. Little efforts have been made to involve men in family planning. The gap between knowledge and use of family planning methods is large and the gap is attributed to lack of male’s involvement, and hence an urgent need to understand the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of men on family planning. The main objective of this study was to explore knowledge, attitude, and practice on family planning among men in Tanzania. The specific objectives were to examine the level of knowledge, attitude and practice men have on family planning and to investigate the influence of men’s socio-economic characteristics on family planning knowledge, attitude and practice.

A sample of 217 respondents from two wards of Kinondoni District (Goba and Mikocheni) was interviewed using a structured questionnaire. In-depth interview was also conducted to supplement data collected by structured interview. Secondary data were collected from various publications, journals, books, and dissertations. Chi-square tests were applied to test the strengths of the association between socio-economic characteristics and knowledge, attitude and practice of men on family planning.
The findings indicate that knowledge of family planning methods among men was very high, but their use was very low. Reasons for low usage of family planning methods were given by respondents as (i) Family planning methods disturb menstrual cycle of women (ii) They cause sterility (iii) Women or men who use them are considered promiscuous and that (iv) Religion does not allow.

Men’s knowledge, attitude and practice on family planning do not seem to be influenced by socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. Therefore, it is recommended that there is a need to increase the promotion of family planning methods, to highly promote the use of condoms, to distribute IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials, to sensitize men to change their negative attitudes on family planning and lastly to incorporate family planning in all aspects of development.

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LOCAL COMMUNITY’S PERCEPTIONS OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT REGIME IN KAZIMZUMBWI FOREST RESERVE IN COAST REGION, TANZANIA

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Master of Arts (Geography and Environmental Management), November 2008

The purpose of the study was to assess local community’s perceptions of the forest management regime of Kazimzumbwi Forest Reserve (KFR), in Coast region, Tanzania. The study was carried out in Kazimzumbwi and Chanika villages among the five villages surrounding the reserve. A total of 100 household respondents were involved in the study. Data were collected through the questionnaires, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and literature review. The data were analysed by the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Microsoft Excel and Geographical Information System (GIS). The analysed data are presented in the form of description, tables and figures.

Perceptions survey showed that 97.3% of respondents developed a negative perception toward a top-down forest management regime. The main reasons behind negative perception are increased rate of deforestation; conflicts between local community and government; poor community involvement in forest management; and strict regulations that do not allow the community to access the forest resources. Factors behind perceptions are social, economic and political systems within the society. Education level, degree of access to forest resources, improvement of local people’s livelihoods and awareness of strict forest regulations have a significant relationship with the rejection of the forest management regime. Age, sex, household size and level of involvement of local people in the forest management had no statistical relationship with the rejection of the regime. The results indicate that the majority of respondents proposed Active Joint Forest Management that addresses both the root causes and immediate causes of negative perception of forest management regime.

Due to poor performance of the top down forest management regime, the study recommends that the local people should be actively involved in the management of the resources also buffer zone area should be established so as to halt deforestation that would ensure the sustainability of forest ecosystem for current and future generations.

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