Internet represents the greatest collection of human knowledge and has enabled many communities in the world to manage communication and solve problems faster. With the Internet access in education, a wide range of ideas, teaching and learning resources, techniques and innovations have been widely shared. This study explored internet use among Tanzania secondary schools students and its effects on their learning. We employed mixed methods research with the descriptive design. A total of 310 students were involved to fill in the questionnaires, semi-interviews and observation to examine students' use of the internet. This study is important for educators and policy makers in understanding the link between internet use and its effects on students learning due the central role of the internet in the educational setting. Findings report that internet uses for educational purposes had improved among secondary schools. However, most of students used the internet as a social media for chatting and socializing, watching movies and listening to music. Waste of time, delay on schoolwork submission, poor academic results and school dodging were reported among effects associated with the internet uses among secondary students. The results of this study shed light on the most effective use of the internet in the teaching-learning process among students on the proper use of the internet. This implies educators and policy makers need to devise proper ways in which school students will utilize the internet for effective learning

Contract farming (CF) is widely accepted as a tool for improving performance of smallholder farmers in developing countries. In Tanzania CF has been practised in the sugar sector since 2006. However, ever since its commencement, sugarcane production trend portrays ambiguous conclusion with regard to smallholders‟ performance. Based on these trends, this study intended to examine the role of CF on performance focusing on process upgrading, profitability and income diversification in sugarcane production. The objectives were (i) to assess whether CF arrangements facilitate or obstruct farmers from upgrading their production processes, (ii) to determine the levels of efficiency of smallholder cane growers and identify factors influencing the efficiency levels, and (iii) to determine the extent of diversification among sugar cane growers and identify factors influencing diversification. Each objective had its own methodological approach. In analysing these objectives, various econometric tools were used e.g. Cobb Douglas stochastic profit function to analyse factors influencing farm profitability, and singlelimit Tobit regression for analysing factors influencing income diversification using a sample size of 386 respondents.

The findings indicated that CF offers limited incentives and capabilities necessary for upgrading smallholder cane growers‟ processes. About 84% of cane growers affirmed that price of sugarcane, payment systems, and enforcement mechanisms were the main constraints for them to upgrade their production process. Similarly, the capability parameters such as training, extension services, input provision and access to credit were not included in the agreements and therefore cane growers‟ capabilities were adversely affected. Econometric model result indicated that, market satisfaction, a proxy for CF arrangement was not a significant determinant of farm profitability. However, descriptive statistics showed that price and payment mechanisms exhibited high profit inefficiency. This implies that market access restricts attainment of optimal farm frontier profit.

Regarding input use, fertilizer was used much below the optimum amount, suggesting that there is a considerable room for input use expansion to boost productivity, and consequently, farm profitability. Tobit result indicated that land ownership, education, household size, and access to paved road were important determinants of diversification. On the basis of these findings, it is concluded that access to incentive and capability variables, improved pricing and payment

modalities, and access to various assets might improve performance, profitability and welfare of the sugarcane growers.